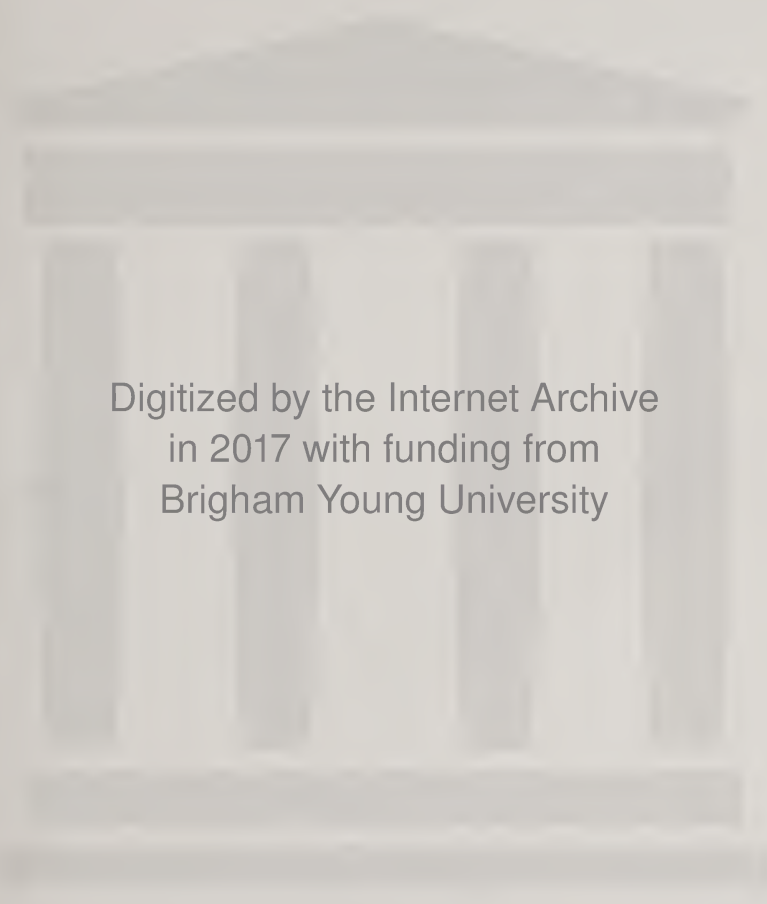


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THE
HISTORY

OF

WARREN COUNTY,
OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES
ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; PORTRAITS OF EARLY
SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTH-
WEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MAP OF
WARREN COUNTY; CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, MISCELLANEOUS
MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

THE generation of hardy men who first settled the region comprising Warren County has nearly all passed away. The names and deeds of those who encountered the perils of Indian warfare, endured the privations of pioneer life, and, with rifles by their sides, cleared away the giants of the forest and rescued from savages and wild beasts the beautiful lands the present generation possesses in peace, should not be forgotten. It is the purpose of this volume to give the history of their achievements, and to record the growth and development of this county, that the present and future generations may know something of what it cost to give them this fair land, and who were the brave men and noble women who converted a wilderness into the smiling region we now behold.

The volume has been prepared in strict accordance with the announcements made in the prospectus issued more than a year ago. The publishers have been fortunate in securing the services of efficient and painstaking local historians. The general county history was prepared by Josiah Morrow, the author of the Centennial Historical Sketch of Warren County, deposited in the Library of Congress, who has devoted much time and study to the subject. The township histories contained in Part IV are designed to chronicle the annals of each neighborhood, thus rescuing from oblivion much interesting and valuable historical matter that otherwise would be lost through the death of early settlers and the ravages of time. The historians of the townships, whose names appear at the head of their articles, are either residents or natives of the respective townships whose history they write, and were selected on account of their fitness for the work.

The biographical sketches in Part V were prepared, for the most part, by the canvassing agents of the publishers. The personal and family histories given in these sketches may be found in succeeding years to possess an interest and value which will cause the book to be much sought after by explorers in genealogies and pedigrees. The study of family history is not for the purpose of ministering to an aristocratic pride; it is perfectly consistent with democratic simplicity and Christian humility. It is not necessary to have noble blood in our veins to give us an intelligent interest in our ancestral relations. The man of science and the general historian may well concern themselves with the pedigrees of a people. It is desirable that the genealogical story of at least every

old and long-settled family in each county should be recorded, in a form both permanent and readily accessible.

This volume is believed to contain a larger and more varied amount of historical materials than was ever before embodied in a history of a county of the State of Ohio ; but he who expects to find it entirely free from errors or defects has little knowledge of the difficulties attending the preparation of a work of this kind. To procure its materials, its compilers have explored many hundred pages of manuscripts and written records. In some cases, it was necessary to reconcile contradictory statements. Some errors are unavoidable. The publishers trust that the book will be received in that generous spirit which is gratified at honest and conscientious efforts, and not in that captious spirit which refuses to be satisfied short of unattainable perfection.

To the county officers, town and township officers, and many intelligent citizens of Warren County, the publishers are indebted for favors and generous assistance in the preparation of the work.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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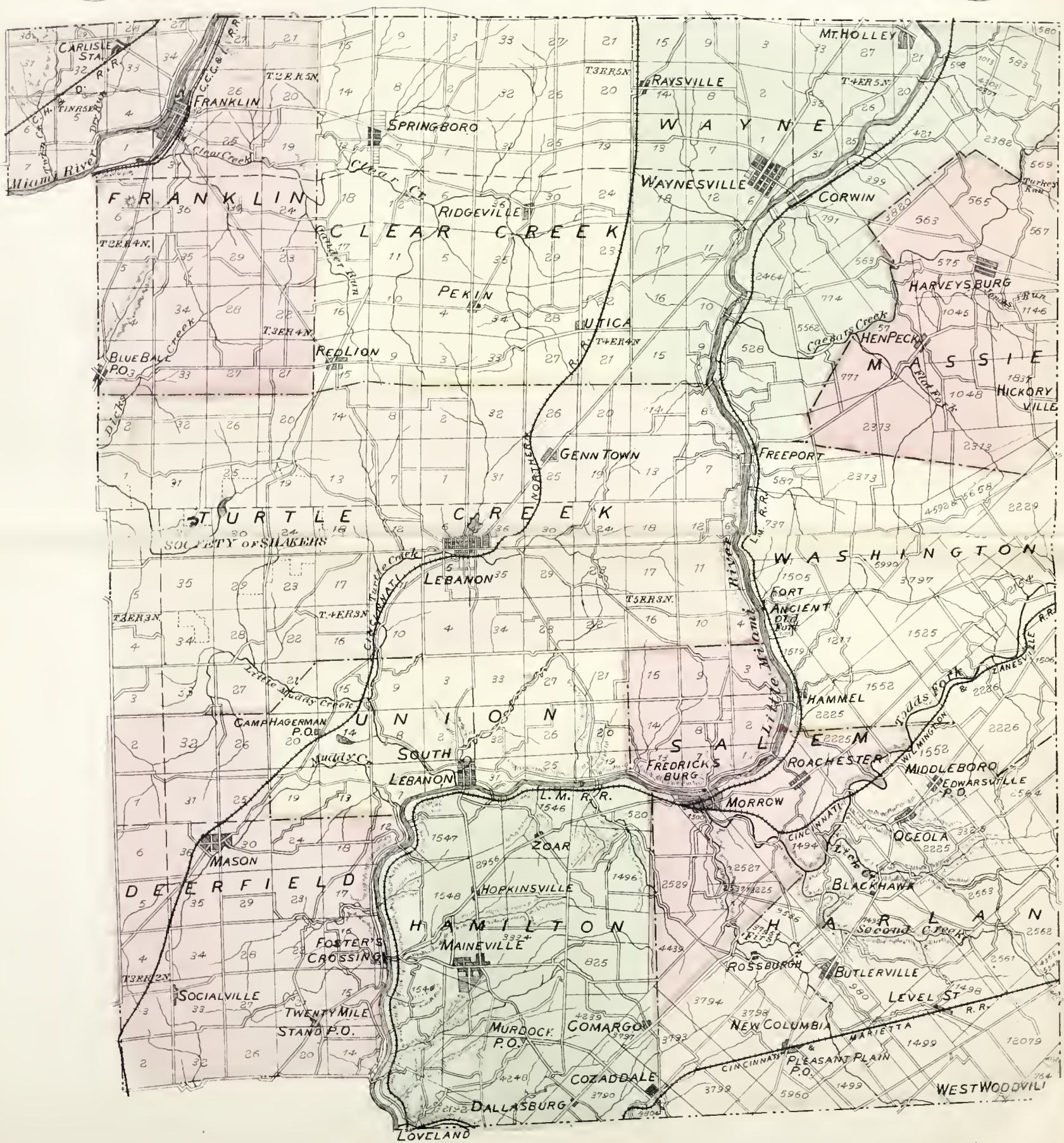
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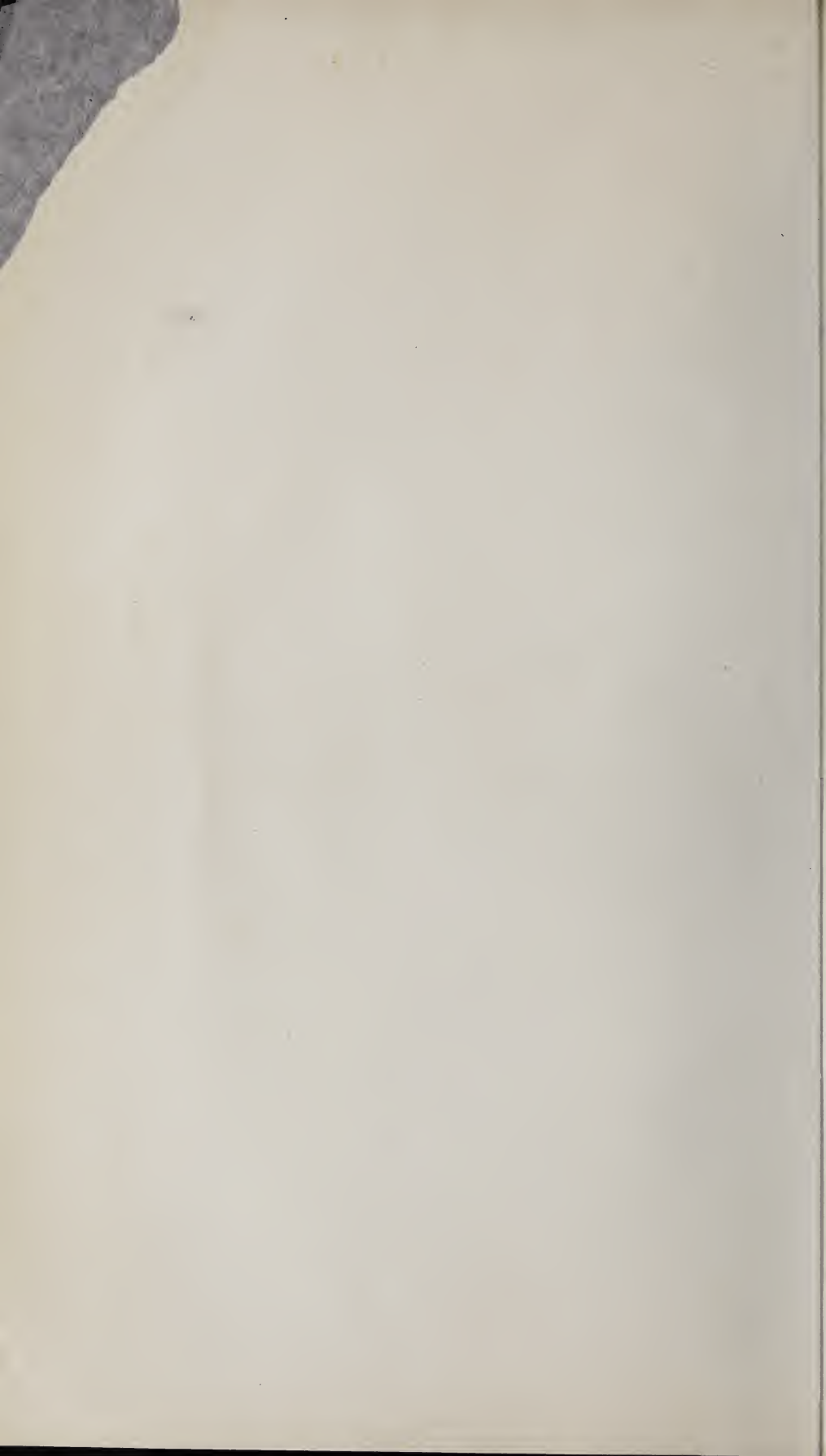
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MAP OF WARREN COUNTY OHIO





PART I.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, then to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lake, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with

quest of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistants and French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they departed. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers in France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fatigues of cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, followed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see marsh grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, geese, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked his men to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place many years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of La Salle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, not but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that La Salle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

La Salle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecoeur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, the *Huffin*, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to turn green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort *Crevecoeur* on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the river as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River on the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony.

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their village. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by the captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchme,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of *Lake Superior*; and with these fellow countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it could lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess his entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters to the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonty meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlet and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaic (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all

ld. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maunee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacananac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mine on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jone Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flatter of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no other but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trerret had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and fol- three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoos, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us ! We are not your slaves ! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet forlorn. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were undoubtedly encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States ; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crèvecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kaskaskia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England, but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with the effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of the chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally near Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

trenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all ignally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 — when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated — the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new town" was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held at Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Waskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unexpected turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. The

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the post. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian tracts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at fifty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the fourth day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlers. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Contemporaneous with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

on. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the Northwest were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that parallel east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be ceded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phil-

phia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a vest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, excited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no titles were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused serious discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 60,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the solutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chronosesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Potyotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

quare. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 3d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six flat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur Wayne, then Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Waddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled upon such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I knew many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sera Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a Governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the county of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 1st of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*. of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. In 1788, St. Louis with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmar against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, and



LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, a treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontiac, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a noble but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now a roadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Officer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Federal Stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadian Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 1st of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia and the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To administer a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who founded a township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1871 newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same early large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

origines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Jacob. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The streets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumseh or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon afterwards departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

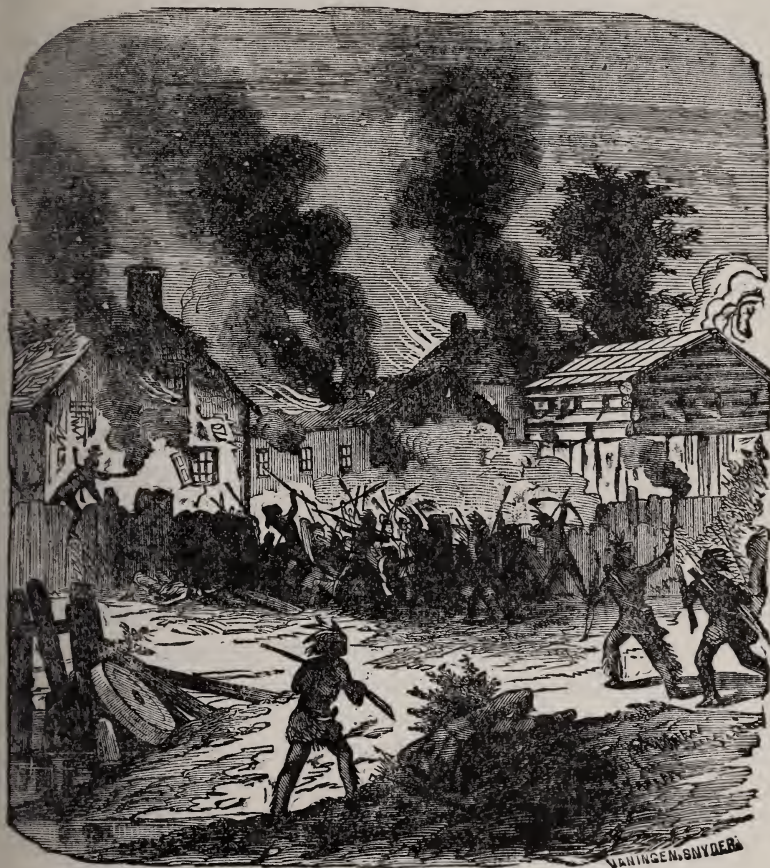
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not do as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail from the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indians), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of the native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly ten miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the nine tribes by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He was, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, where they were to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the Indian chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had expected to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his bounty from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some of his Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began to pour rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the first year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than the removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and the meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

ny, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their
ndance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and
rning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house
shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was
ted, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United
tes, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall
e been increased during such time; and no person holding any office
er the United States, shall be a member of either house during his
tinuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of
representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments
n other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and
Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President
he United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall
rn it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have origi-
nd, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and
eed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that
se shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objec-
tions, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if
proved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all
cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays,
the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered
he journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned
he President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have
e presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he
signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its
e rn, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the
ate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a
tion of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the
ted States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by
or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of
Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and lim-
ons prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts,
provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United
tes; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout
United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several
es, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on
subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and
he standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and
ent coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, but such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

sions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may return them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases relating to ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members

of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.**New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of the state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

ed by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

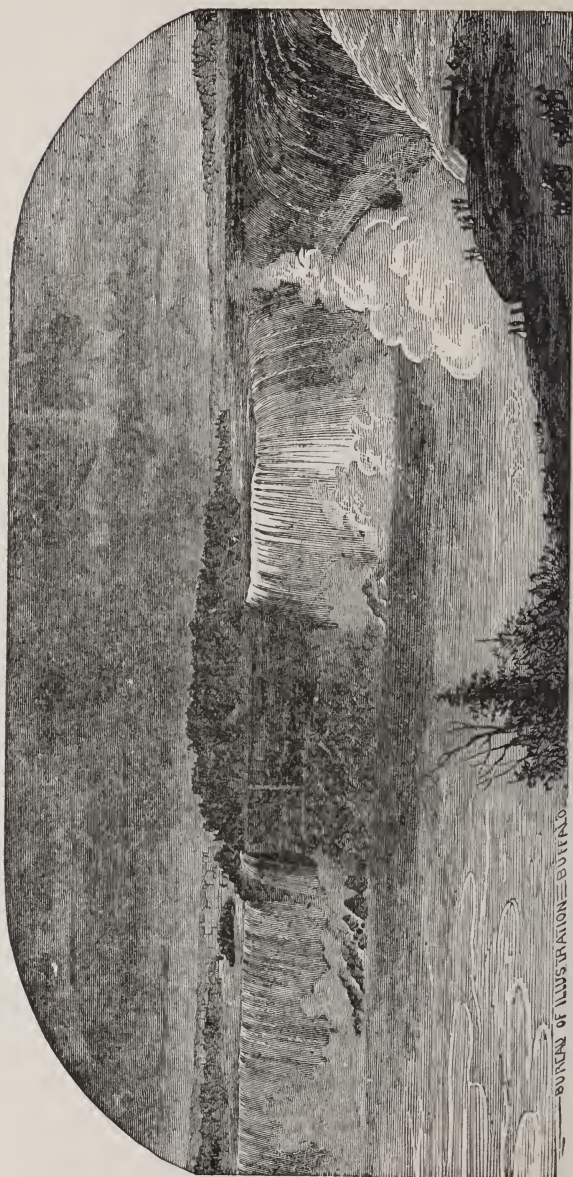
ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.



PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.



VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.



HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those discernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was for many years stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separated into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the St. Lawrence River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulation of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was preparing the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge boulders broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-materials while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the boulders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kalamazoo, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendancy, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of a ice-blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its position into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Cuyahoga Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was raised, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Chautauque Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, the Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. As settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of the early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with the near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to mention the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as the missionaries were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the latter half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interest of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary went on his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean" in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plan of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The missionaries of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the Indians, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where commerce is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the contact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of every unimpeded time to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to the north, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and then to the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the rivalry between these two nations for the ascendancy, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, by the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to settle in America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was determined by the right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance in regard to Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were divided to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and the English would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched in blood, and lay red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the suffering and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their privation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauding villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Wherever fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory. During these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for his memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French found a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by the lines they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. They claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginian and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was again captured by the English, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a blockhouse at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home government took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the path of death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits and

ant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of re which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In , when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being d at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was gured, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over ge cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of an right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his iate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post ld serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of ting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a al of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments a the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good sical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was ptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they ved him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching ng the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return is post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly ians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly adoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their ling-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. I pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twig- es and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make ties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's session, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resigna- i, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war a inst the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, v desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, but being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously, a deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas retreated to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and given on ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliatory atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckewelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his collaborators, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forenoon hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordially bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left un-
ne, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and
ckened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this
barity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the San-
sky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or
male, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian
ment.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their
stardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and
e troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and
eir wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to
et their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated
d scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself.
is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the
nds of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evi-
ntly hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon
rty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Craw-
d implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power
obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubt-
whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and
t to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr.
night managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his
ape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the
tures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the
chems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Onei-
s and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Govern-
ent all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary
the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands
actically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events,
was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops
uch soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many
luable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their
st lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the moun-
ns, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend them-
ves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English
ainst the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper
io, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the
xes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at ran-
m between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming an association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at \$1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be \$10 per share, the money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveyed; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French peace was annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white settlements were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies. The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State boundaries, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delaware and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a French Canadian, Gamine, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee counties to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Maumee was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these intruders there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

sh Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. tt, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1794, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing the men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet the foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Muddy River.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a division between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of an intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and the law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, or sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they may think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appointing and commissioning all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided,* That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided,* That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States ten years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district ten years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative. The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue for five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. The members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, or at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council for five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and confirmed.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be in force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor shall be before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish the principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona-fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged; the utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberties shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; the laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted and to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned to them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionment thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts now in the United States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on the lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State of the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the river Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is hereby understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.
it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Bontine, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a tract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boatmen. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they founded their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the twenty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations of superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of May was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occasion.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, with the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergy—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they proceeded over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius, to the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new settlers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1789 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *o*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. The plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to the General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlement began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, but others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, however their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwelling and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to earn their hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing sedations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy pioneers on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, by the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation of prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew C. Smith's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which incited the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Gordon, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to join in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their village at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provisions in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regular stationing at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by the tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously placed himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order is always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1878, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this position, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to pacify affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

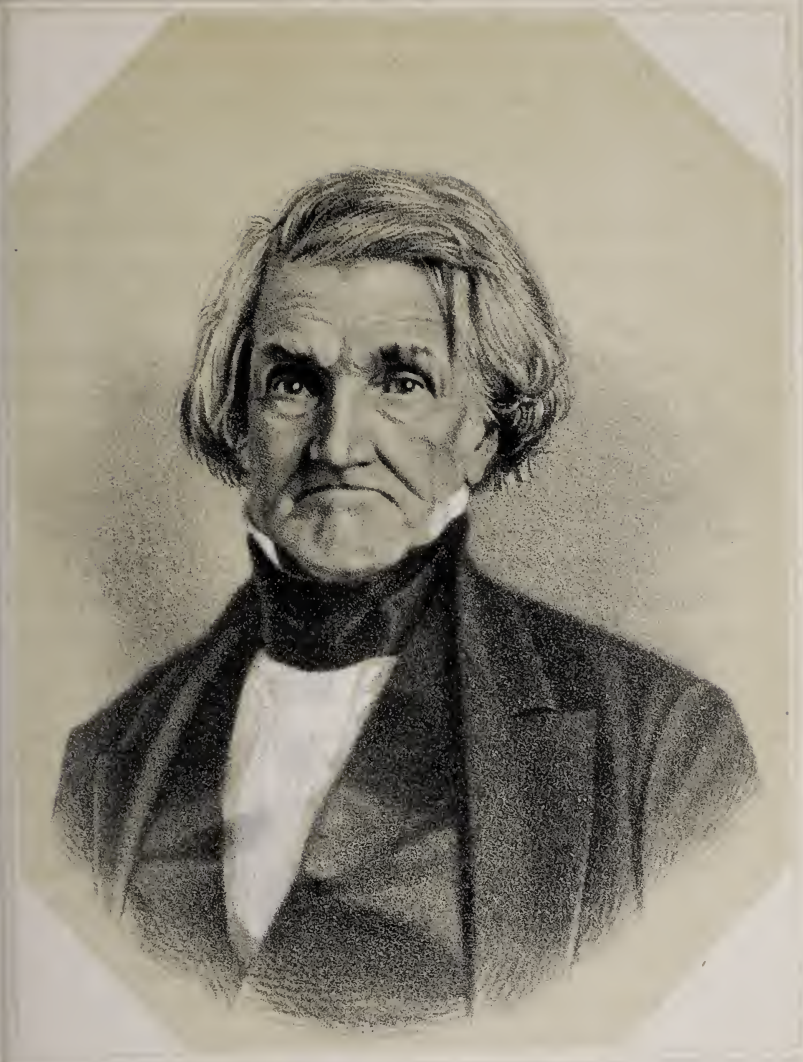
"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indian line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

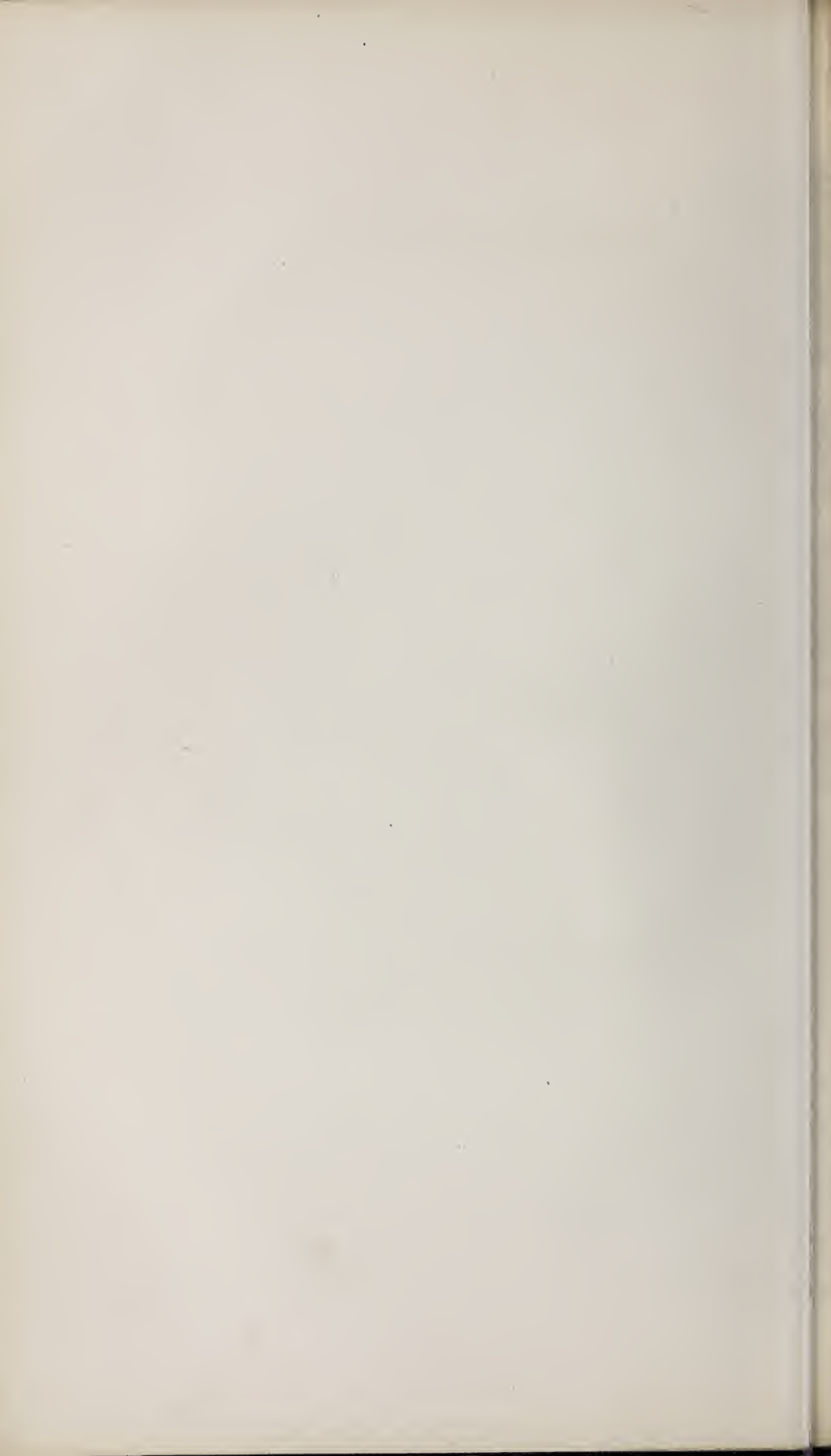
Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the



Lavinia Morrow



disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred between those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in that respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington

ingham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It is obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a vote. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunry, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Wedgegraft and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were : Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House ; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate ; William Creighton, Secretary of State ; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor ; William McFarland, Treasurer ; Ret J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court ; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previously specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create an inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off the township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements ; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within the said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio within the said State, and through the same ; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1833, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition of founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If successful, crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

the final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Mus-
augum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was
finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded,
and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugu-
rated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the
ppecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein
to the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land
within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes
toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by
mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with
England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the
national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the
British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and
otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the Brit-
ish power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturb-
ance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the Gen-
eral Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee
Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and
to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The Brit-
ish agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blank-
ets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites
would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again
revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited
quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of
violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main
cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the
Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesi-
tate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the
prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these
atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the
savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each
from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were
absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the
Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution; with a justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that a rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause.

d disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. ss were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intense cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of the Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, 1813, began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which the soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. His reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and twenty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and removal from commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A signal sounded on the enemy's ship *Detroit*, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Maumee on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. According to a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawareans, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay \$50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the bank accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of \$100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition.

the injunction, and a subpoena to make an appearance before the court the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that effect.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. C. Harmer and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized \$98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign states, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken on the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded the basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work.

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cutting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Congress Lands. | 8. Symmes' Purchase. | 15. Maumee Road. |
| United States Military. | 9. Refugee Tract. | 16. School Lands. |
| Virginia Military. | 10. French Grant. | 17. College Lands. |
| Western Reserve. | 11. Dohrman's Grant. | 18. Ministerial Lands. |
| Fire Lands. | 12. Zane's Grant. | 19. Moravian Lands. |
| Ohio Company's Purchase. | 13. Canal Lands. | 20. Salt Sections. |
| Donation Tract. | 14. Turnpike Lands. | |

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They were properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee land, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, with the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to the troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastward from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

ilies that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles ; 12,000 acres added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built ; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is situated ; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chilli-
cothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the proposed road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure return they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1822 Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

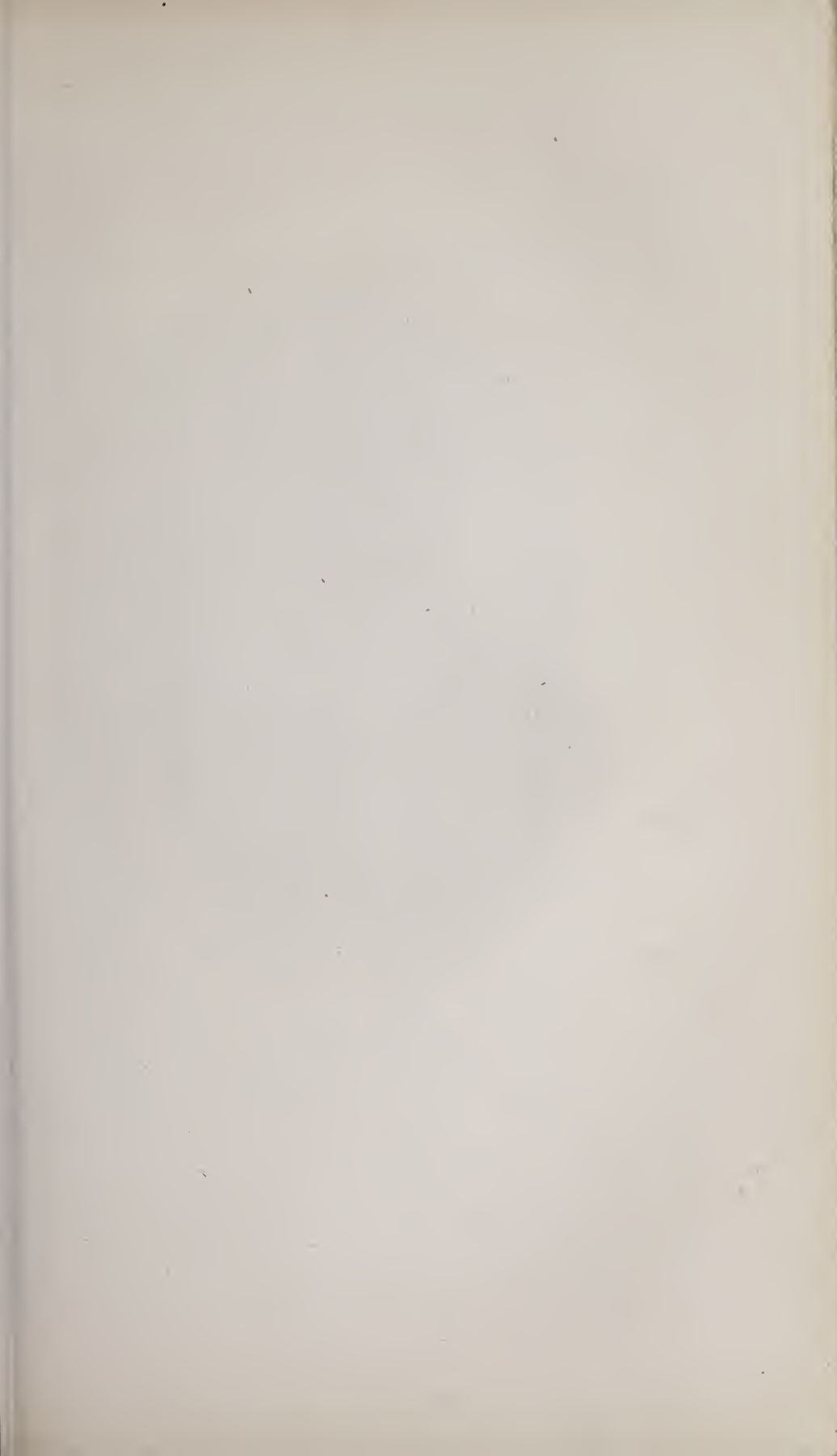
We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which from the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was \$7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshoe County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of \$610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of \$1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over \$250,000 was expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, following.





J. M. Keays

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at \$76,113,500. Their taxation summed up 1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householdors were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householdors were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,96. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving \$4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited by their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being firmly established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of \$539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of \$1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of \$5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over \$36,275,77. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The valuation for taxation is \$850,000—Merchant's National Bank of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of \$5,000 on the First National Bank of Cleveland.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but to county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

initely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This terminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan soldiers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude, and $84^{\circ} 50'$ east longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the availing power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and southwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Barker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A class of vagrants derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tannin barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first to winter there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pines are abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1817, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 100,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in oil and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the earliest settlements in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Red Jacket, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early settlers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, and built Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and the remainder wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Keith were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1803. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1811. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county in the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvium being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented

manent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining on the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Wards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Erie Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the western shore of Lake Erie. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of a rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Thin beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with ease.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when connected to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are situated nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a mineral spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Ray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by James Byxbee. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of biliary derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Her and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied the site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bar iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklin was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting section diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe; in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1813, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1813. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1815. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary, in addition to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

ate House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very rife. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—w Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred ds below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing inance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot. Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, n, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The bars" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is redly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is ined by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The face is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, ech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. e soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wau-n is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple prod-, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. aham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only elling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It duces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The eams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a rble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little ami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone s captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following ur. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. nce. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The v. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built e first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami ver, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chagrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 6 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. The colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and there or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. On January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at \$5 per year, and board ranges from 25 cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in every respect well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the state. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge James.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the north end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto river, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Ohio River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Madrid is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red oak, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and a variety of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and threatened its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeton, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Keeton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. The surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Napoleon, walk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extensive. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

60, except that of a peacemaker. He was a staunch friend of the whites till the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated on an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found no wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near it was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at \$100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Joseph Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a \$4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "bound conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions: the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a world-wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

eat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the region. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Zanesville. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Logan was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterwards adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half Seneca. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tuller and William Powell. Eph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following year. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of \$20 per month.

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also raised. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the two principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Crenshaw, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military reservation of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr laid out hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic writers.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotland pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1803. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

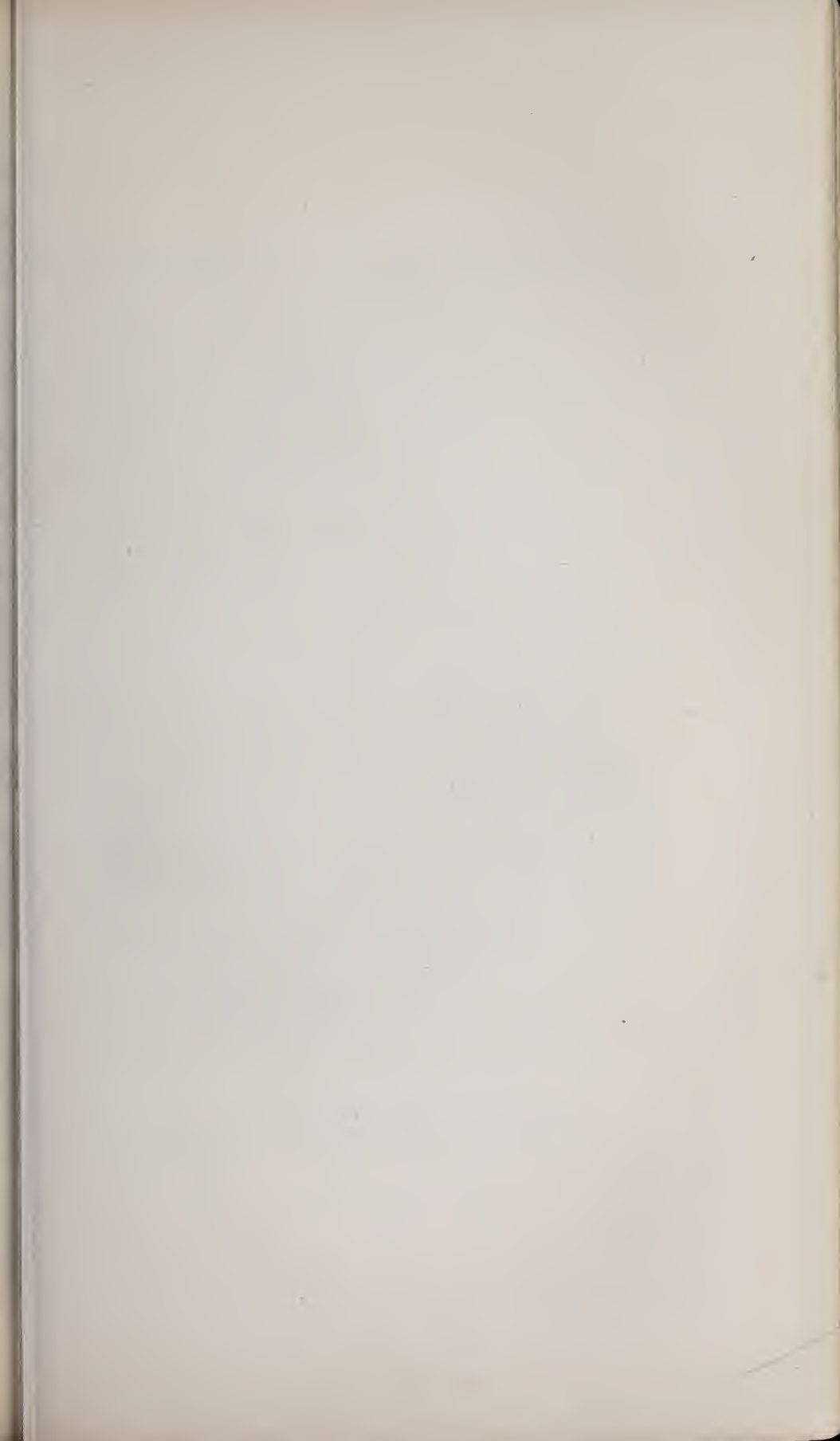
Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLennan.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the





A. G. McBurney

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived some time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock cottages. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Miamis River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At that time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vermilion River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The supply of maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olontangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buff sandstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking River. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Walnut Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. New Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Waverly, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 2, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Waverly is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Appen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which is bound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Poland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Picketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791-92. Gen. Harrison was an Indian sign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its walls. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this country for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when the warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. Mifflin, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers returned again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the winter of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near it is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hogs, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

ts, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Roghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Muscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 10,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahan was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck the child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mr. McMahan could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and ten boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intention. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched the tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahan. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spott John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahan and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahan was tried by Gen. S. S. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Miss Maria Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 1, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated in the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A Germ

ony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious tation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 20. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. tensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the t white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Leg- ture, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located hin its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marys- le is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is soacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet sons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. pt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. e founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt eeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with rests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, but- c and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. cArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, '88, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county ttled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort armar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by mericans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the irectors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement ent forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian ar there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and aptured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College as chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association ith Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is ery fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. edell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Miami Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Hardin, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Colonel John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. General Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his station as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was equipped with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominence and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returned was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy—teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputed to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1826. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio State Capitol. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of the regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in his office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The minority vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, he died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won won laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elevated to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his term of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patriots of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, and returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwest forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830 he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to spend the rest of his life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died several years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature.

teen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he was elected Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He settled on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This became a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer settled to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became prominent in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At Urbana he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and carried his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, he, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He was engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained several years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered severely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born in 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clair's Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the office of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled at Leocompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Boone County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seven years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of President Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. He remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field with Gen. Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

ness. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor of Ohio, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He taught a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, living in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1846, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and moved there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, in Wethersfield, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, and the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middlebury, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped on a stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife and an infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and dignified courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats, holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused them to receive unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Governor Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He was expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1806. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was there after successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



Very Truly Yours.
Alfred Holbrook

tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding states, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majorities elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him, "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper—the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the hands of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of 1850.

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson surviving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Berlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, now the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to the command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Western district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded \$5,000,000 per annum. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1861 he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by Republicans and elected Governor of the State.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest, patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are phatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race. However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of titable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was found, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them made of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of smelting copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, five miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 100 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is thirty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways led into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of the entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly four feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the opening in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in height. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, 10 feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded way. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x108 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their mounds were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible scenery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found throughout Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogeneous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added. From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beechn, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring its meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier centuries, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raising were mutual affairs. The sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse materials.

by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was \$1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards made a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain chairs were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were of plank, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very cheap, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by wagons and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were \$1 per yard; tea \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and salt, \$5 to \$6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, rum was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red lips.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

- Limestone.
- Black shale.
- Fine-grained sandstone.
- Conglomerate.
- Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The only one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these strata. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{1}{16}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brushy Fork and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the lowest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of C From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and ne corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an e distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, ab at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southw This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summ the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidl the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylv Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this face stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashta Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of t streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-gra sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Oh noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. S of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in th ness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whiteley gives it, $81^{\circ} 52'$ east, 22 feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eig feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 25 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black sha 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in C ford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson Count 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga Cou 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

- 1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.
- 2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.
- 3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.
- 4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at surface.

in Adams County, the detailed section is thus :

- Blue limestone and marl.
- Blue marl.
- Flinty limestone.
- Blue marl.
- Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained stone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Con- in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of stone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From dom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of y-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone om ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three hick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good , few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and n feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are con- ty being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasion- being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing , shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves ilt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies nothing to 200 feet. Boulders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of itive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in , nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Supe- region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations :

- The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.
- The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.
- The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.
- The boulders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, led whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimen- rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. ve that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in following order :

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to s feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet. Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy glacial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been staunch, unswerving and bold, since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860 Ohio had a population of 2,348,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was appraised at 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—Pres. Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, ten months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Gut Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered men and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati

ton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This arrangement did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio did not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a rebel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor promised that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches informed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of secession. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and met with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The Ohio troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Car Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free of armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the banding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcement, request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederates realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all that you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I will catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to send twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and method of the campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Ly

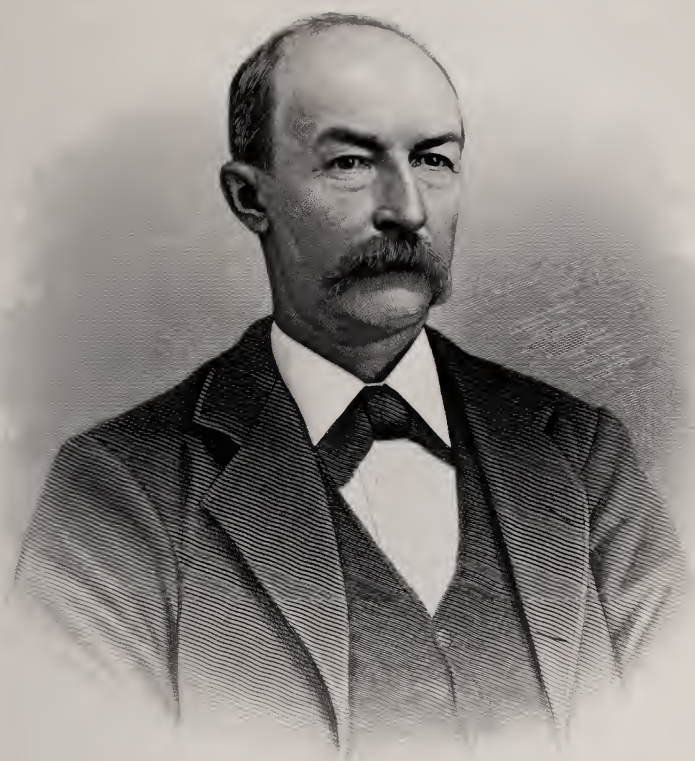
charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position at Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio placed over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system under the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 graduates attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three married men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the county of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within ten days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. For these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was ordered to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were expended to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota. In the counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the border to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands were swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our territory near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was a slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failure for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops in Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not promising for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harrodsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his message was also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He then decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in several towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Headquarters with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiment



Yours Respectfully
J. H. Harris



occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, rifle pits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a pontoon bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged at "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Secretaries had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—on the 4th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington, and on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Portroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and on a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing in the morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to do so with his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the First Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalymen, who had been galloping over the Ohio States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,000 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brothers, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners, 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. And now he was free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. A second call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The success of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most extended and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' and Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an era of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition into the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he became Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General of the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the middle of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which many one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our army crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors its benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contribute most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somers, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 18, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while here to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He moved to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. King, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Sweeney, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Keating, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June 30, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1863, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home in Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. His regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and hat.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during the first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army moved around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good of the State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Tenn.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Paducah. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack on Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and was surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the Rebels' works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was severely wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 1st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stones River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. United States Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a large amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentary labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles have not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction.

these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and tactical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, but his statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who claimed it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a glaring lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Webster, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sully. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and found that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Commissioners, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. James E. Smith, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links have passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in any payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rather sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents proves that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlement throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the position of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Douglass before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" of the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, the

This city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the
or intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by
judgment, in behalf of the American Union.
The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some
times, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We
searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of
two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The
country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the
Seneca tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The
Wyandots were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the
hundreds. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot
desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn,
because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change
his opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaugh-
tered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with
triumph. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century.
The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects,
they fled to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas
made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burn-
ing some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter,
they procured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots,
bringing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not
achieve as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the
Wyandots, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes.
The survivors at home, promising to return with the Senecas, but desired
some days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left
undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas
as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feast-
ing on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly
all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on
them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They
desired to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as
the lake, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict
ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering
all carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their
principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly
peopled with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive.
The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their
power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids
on the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewas. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded to the United States forever.*

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Little Bighorn. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industry instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the needs of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy, called by many “hard times”—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of idleness and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people looked about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a perceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a “reverse motion” in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in its main. It repealed the “Geghan Law” passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. As a result the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own notions to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and the authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to

ne in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen of age, exhibited in public shows.

e temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and platform was formed and supported by many leading men. is year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and destruction of property.

e State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during year, owing to the dullness of the times.

e State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 3. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; , tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 4,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 s; sorghum, sugar, 7,507½ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 ls.

he year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the e to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the gy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded 79, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New prizes were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and culture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in ght of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence e people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, ence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of . The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their r will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.



POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

| COUNTIES | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 | 1850 | 1860 | 1870 |
| The State | 581434 | 937903 | 1519467 | 1980829 | 2339511 | 2665260 |
| 1 Adams | 10406 | 12281 | 13183 | 18853 | 20309 | 20750 |
| 2 Allen | | 578 | 9079 | 12109 | 19195 | 23623 |
| 3 Ashland | | | | 23813 | 22951 | 21933 |
| 4 Ashtabula | 7382 | 14584 | 23724 | 28767 | 31814 | 32517 |
| 5 Athens | 6338 | 9787 | 19109 | 18215 | 21364 | 23768 |
| 6 Auglaize | | | | 11338 | 17187 | 20041 |
| 7 Belmont | | | | 31600 | 36398 | 39714 |
| 8 Brown | 13356 | 17867 | 22715 | 27332 | 29658 | 30802 |
| 9 Butler | 21746 | 27142 | 28173 | 30789 | 35840 | 39912 |
| 10 Carroll | | | 18108 | 17685 | 15738 | 14491 |
| 11 Champaign | 8479 | 12131 | 16721 | 19782 | 22698 | 24188 |
| 12 Clark | 9533 | 13114 | 16882 | 22178 | 25300 | 32070 |
| 13 Clermont | 15820 | 20466 | 23106 | 30155 | 33034 | 34268 |
| 14 Clinton | 8085 | 11436 | 15719 | 18838 | 21461 | 21914 |
| 15 Columbiana | 22033 | 33732 | 40778 | 33621 | 32536 | 33299 |
| 16 Coshocton | 7086 | 11161 | 21590 | 25674 | 23082 | 23690 |
| 17 Crawford | | 4791 | 13152 | 19177 | 23881 | 25556 |
| 18 Cuyahoga | 6328 | 10373 | 26506 | 48099 | 78033 | 132010 |
| 19 Darke | 3717 | 6204 | 13282 | 20276 | 26009 | 32278 |
| 20 Defiance | | | | 6966 | 11886 | 15719 |
| 21 Delaware | 7639 | 11504 | 22060 | 21817 | 23902 | 25175 |
| 22 Erie | 16633 | 24736 | 12599 | 18568 | 24471 | 28188 |
| 23 Fairfield | 6316 | 8182 | 10984 | 12726 | 15025 | 31138 |
| 24 Fayette | 10292 | 14741 | 25049 | 42909 | 50661 | 63019 |
| 25 Franklin | | | | 7781 | 14043 | 17789 |
| 26 Fulton | 7098 | 9733 | 13444 | 17063 | 22043 | 25545 |
| 27 Gallia | 7791 | 15813 | 16297 | 17827 | 15517 | 14190 |
| 28 Geauga | 10523 | 14801 | 17328 | 21946 | 26197 | 28038 |
| 29 Greene | 9292 | 18036 | 27748 | 30438 | 24474 | 23838 |
| 30 Guernsey | 31764 | 52317 | 80145 | 156844 | 216410 | 260370 |
| 31 Hamilton | | 813 | 9986 | 16751 | 22388 | 23847 |
| 32 Hancock | | 210 | 4598 | 8251 | 13579 | 18714 |
| 33 Hardin | 14345 | 20916 | 20099 | 20157 | 19110 | 18682 |
| 34 Harrison | | 262 | 2503 | 3434 | 8901 | 14028 |
| 35 Henry | 12908 | 16345 | 22269 | 25781 | 27773 | 29133 |
| 36 Highland | 2130 | 4038 | 9741 | 14119 | 17057 | 17925 |
| 37 Hocking | | 9135 | 18088 | 20452 | 20589 | 18177 |
| 38 Holmes | 6675 | 13341 | 23933 | 26303 | 26516 | 28532 |
| 39 Huron | 3746 | 5941 | 9744 | 12719 | 17911 | 21759 |
| 40 Jackson | 18531 | 22489 | 25030 | 29133 | 26115 | 29188 |
| 41 Jefferson | 8326 | 17085 | 29579 | 28872 | 27735 | 26333 |
| 42 Knox | | | 13719 | 14654 | 15576 | 15935 |
| 43 Lake | 9499 | 5367 | 9738 | 15246 | 23249 | 31390 |
| 44 Lawrence | 11861 | 20869 | 35096 | 38846 | 37011 | 35756 |
| 45 Licking | 3181 | 6440 | 14015 | 19162 | 30996 | 23028 |
| 46 Logan | | 5696 | 18467 | 26082 | 39744 | 30308 |
| 47 Lorain | | | 9382 | 12363 | 23831 | 46722 |
| 48 Lucas | 4799 | 6190 | 9025 | 10015 | 13015 | 15633 |
| 49 Madison | | | | 23735 | 26894 | 31001 |
| 50 Mahoning | | 6551 | 14765 | 12618 | 15490 | 16184 |
| 51 Marion | 3082 | 7560 | 18352 | 24441 | 22517 | 20092 |
| 52 Medina | 4480 | 6158 | 11452 | 17971 | 26534 | 31465 |
| 53 Meigs | | 1110 | 8277 | 7712 | 14104 | 17254 |
| 54 Mercer | 8851 | 12807 | 19688 | 24999 | 29959 | 32740 |
| 55 Miami | 4615 | 8768 | 18721 | 28351 | 25741 | 25779 |
| 56 Monroe | 15999 | 24362 | 31938 | 38218 | 52230 | 64006 |
| 57 Montgomery | 5297 | 11800 | 20852 | 28585 | 22119 | 20363 |
| 58 Morgan | | | | 20280 | 20445 | 18583 |
| 59 Morrow | 17824 | 29334 | 38749 | 45049 | 44416 | 44886 |
| 60 Muskingum | | | | | 20751 | 19949 |
| 61 Noble | | | | | 7016 | 13364 |
| 62 Ottawa | | 161 | 1024 | 1766 | 4945 | 8541 |
| 63 Paulding | 8429 | 13970 | 19344 | 20775 | 19678 | 18453 |
| 64 Perry | 13149 | 16001 | 19725 | 21006 | 23169 | 24875 |
| 65 Pickaway | 4253 | 6024 | 7626 | 10953 | 13643 | 15447 |
| 66 Pike | 10005 | 18826 | 22965 | 24419 | 24208 | 24584 |
| 67 Portage | 10337 | 16291 | 19482 | 21736 | 21820 | 21809 |
| 68 Preble | | 5189 | 7221 | 12808 | | 17081 |
| 69 Putnam | 9169 | 24006 | 44532 | 30459 | 21153 | 32516 |
| 70 Richland | 20619 | 24068 | 27460 | 32074 | 33071 | 37097 |
| 71 Ross | 852 | 2851 | 10182 | 14305 | 21429 | 25503 |
| 72 Sandusky | 5750 | 8740 | 11192 | 18428 | 24297 | 29302 |
| 73 Scioto | | 5159 | 18128 | 27104 | 30868 | 30827 |
| 74 Seneca | 2106 | 2671 | 12154 | 13958 | 17493 | 20748 |
| 75 Shelby | 12406 | 26888 | 34603 | 39878 | 42573 | 52508 |
| 76 Stark | | 2260 | 2550 | 30485 | 27344 | 34674 |
| 77 Summit | | 15546 | 26153 | 38107 | 38066 | 38066 |
| 78 Trumbull | | 8328 | 14298 | 25631 | 31761 | 32463 |
| 79 Tuscarawas | 1996 | 3192 | 8422 | 12204 | 16597 | 18730 |
| 80 Union | | 49 | 1577 | 4793 | 10238 | 15823 |
| 81 Van Wert | | | | 9353 | 13631 | 15027 |
| 82 Vinton | 17837 | 21468 | 23141 | 25560 | 26902 | 26639 |
| 83 Warren | 10425 | 11731 | 20823 | 29540 | 36208 | 40609 |
| 84 Washington | 11933 | 23333 | 33508 | 32081 | 31483 | 35116 |
| 85 Wayne | | 387 | 4465 | 8015 | 16633 | 20091 |
| 86 Williams | | 733 | 1102 | 9157 | 17886 | 24596 |
| 87 Wood | | | | 11194 | 15396 | 18353 |
| 88 Wyandot | | | | | | |

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Area in square Miles. | POPULATION. | | Miles R.R. 1872 | STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Area in square Miles. | POPULATION. | | Miles R.R. 1872 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | 1870 | 1880 | | | | 1870 | 1880 | |
| <i>States.</i> | | | | | <i>States.</i> | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 50,722 | 996,992 | 1,262,794 | 1,671 | Pennsylvania..... | 46,000 | 3,521,791 | 4,282,786 | 5,113 |
| Alaska..... | 52,198 | 484,471 | 802,564 | 25 | Rhode Island..... | 1,306 | 217,353 | 276,528 | 136 |
| Arizona..... | 188,981 | 560,247 | 864,686 | 1,013 | South Carolina..... | 29,385 | 705,606 | 995,622 | 1,301 |
| Arkansas..... | 104,500 | 39,364 | 194,649 | 392 | Tennessee..... | 45,600 | 1,258,520 | 1,542,463 | 1,530 |
| California..... | 4,674 | 537,454 | 622,683 | 830 | Texas..... | 237,504 | 818,579 | 1,592,574 | 965 |
| Colorado..... | 2,120 | 125,015 | 146,554 | 237 | Vermont..... | 10,212 | 330,551 | 332,266 | 675 |
| Connecticut..... | 58,268 | 187,748 | 267,351 | 466 | Virginia..... | 40,904 | 1,425,163 | 1,512,806 | 1,490 |
| Delaware..... | 55,410 | 1,184,109 | 1,539,048 | 2,108 | West Virginia..... | 23,000 | 442,014 | 618,443 | 485 |
| Florida..... | 33,809 | 1,680,057 | 1,978,362 | 3,529 | Wisconsin..... | 53,924 | 1,054,670 | 1,315,480 | 1,725 |
| Georgia..... | 55,045 | 1,191,792 | 1,624,620 | 3,160 | <i>Total States.....</i> | <i>2,054,671</i> | <i>38,154,127</i> | <i>49,369,595</i> | <i>59,716</i> |
| Idaho..... | 81,318 | 364,399 | 995,966 | 1,760 | <i>Territories.</i> | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 37,600 | 1,321,011 | 1,648,708 | 1,123 | Arizona..... | 113,916 | 9,653 | 40,441 | ..... |
| Indiana..... | 41,816 | 736,915 | 940,133 | 539 | Dakota..... | 147,490 | 14,181 | 135,190 | ..... |
| Iowa..... | 31,776 | 635,915 | 648,945 | 871 | Dist. of Columbia..... | 60 | 131,700 | 177,688 | ..... |
| Kansas..... | 11,184 | 780,894 | 934,732 | 820 | Idaho..... | 90,932 | 14,999 | 32,611 | ..... |
| Kentucky..... | 7,800 | 1,457,351 | 1,783,012 | 1,606 | Montana..... | 143,776 | 20,595 | 39,157 | ..... |
| Louisiana..... | 56,451 | 1,184,059 | 1,636,331 | 2,235 | New Mexico..... | 121,201 | 91,574 | 118,430 | ..... |
| Maine..... | 83,531 | 439,706 | 780,996 | 1,612 | Utah..... | 80,056 | 86,786 | 143,906 | 375 |
| Maryland..... | 47,156 | 827,922 | 1,131,592 | 900 | Washington..... | 69,944 | 23,955 | 75,130 | ..... |
| Massachusetts..... | 65,350 | 1,721,295 | 2,168,901 | 2,580 | Wyoming..... | 93,107 | 9,118 | 20,738 | 498 |
| Michigan..... | 75,995 | 123,593 | 452,433 | 828 | <i>Total Territories.....</i> | <i>860,432</i> | <i>402,866</i> | <i>783,271</i> | <i>873</i> |
| Minnesota..... | 112,090 | 42,491 | 62,265 | 593 | <i>Aggregate of U.S..</i> | <i>2,915,203</i> | <i>38,555,983</i> | <i>.....</i> | <i>60,852</i> |
| Mississippi..... | 9,780 | 314,500 | 346,984 | 700 | | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 8,320 | 906,096 | 1,130,933 | 1,265 | | | | | |
| Montgomery..... | 47,000 | 4,382,759 | 5,083,810 | 4,470 | | | | | |
| New York..... | 50,704 | 1,071,361 | 1,400,047 | 1,190 | | | | | |
| North Carolina..... | 39,964 | 2,665,260 | 3,198,239 | 3,740 | | | | | |
| Ohio..... | 95,244 | 90,923 | 174,767 | 179 | | | | | |

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

| COUNTRIES. | Population. | Date of Census. | Area in Square Miles. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. | CAPITALS. | Population. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| American Empire..... | 446,500,000 | 1871 | 3,741,846 | 119.3 | Pekin..... | 1,648,800 |
| British States with Alaska..... | 226,817,108 | 1871 | 4,677,432 | 48.6 | London..... | 3,251,800 |
| Chinese Empire..... | 81,925,490 | 1871 | 8,003,778 | 10.2 | St. Petersburg..... | 667,000 |
| French Empire..... | 38,925,600 | 1870 | 2,603,884 | 7.78 | Washington..... | 109,199 |
| German Empire..... | 36,469,800 | 1866 | 204,091 | 178.7 | Paris..... | 1,825,800 |
| Italy and Hungary..... | 35,904,400 | 1869 | 240,348 | 149.4 | Vienna..... | 553,900 |
| Japan..... | 34,785,300 | 1871 | 149,399 | 232.8 | Yeddo..... | 1,554,900 |
| British Isles..... | 31,817,100 | 1871 | 121,315 | 262.3 | London..... | 3,251,800 |
| American Empire..... | 29,906,092 | 1871 | 160,207 | 187. | Berlin..... | 625,400 |
| Spain..... | 27,439,921 | 1871 | 118,847 | 230.9 | Rome..... | 244,484 |
| Sweden..... | 16,642,000 | 1867 | 195,775 | 85. | Madrid..... | 332,000 |
| Switzerland..... | 10,000,000 | ..... | 3,253,029 | 3.07 | Rio Janeiro..... | 420,000 |
| United States..... | 16,463,000 | ..... | 672,621 | 24.4 | Constantinople..... | 1,075,000 |
| Belgium..... | 9,173,000 | 1869 | 761,526 | ..... | Stockholm..... | 210,300 |
| Norway and Sweden..... | 5,921,500 | 1870 | 292,871 | 20. | Mexico..... | 136,900 |
| Denmark..... | 5,000,000 | 1870 | 635,964 | 7.8 | Teheran..... | 120,000 |
| Prussia..... | 4,861,400 | 1871 | 11,373 | 441.5 | Brussels..... | 314,100 |
| Austria..... | 3,995,200 | 1868 | 29,292 | 165.9 | Munich..... | 169,500 |
| India..... | 3,688,300 | 1870 | 34,494 | 115.8 | Lisbon..... | 224,063 |
| Grenada..... | 3,000,000 | 1870 | 12,680 | 290.9 | Hague..... | 90,100 |
| Spain..... | 2,000,000 | 1869 | 357,157 | 8.4 | Bogota..... | 45,000 |
| Portugal..... | 2,669,100 | 1870 | 132,616 | 15.1 | Santiago..... | 115,400 |
| France..... | 2,500,000 | 1871 | 15,992 | 166.9 | Berue..... | 36,000 |
| Italy..... | 2,000,000 | ..... | 471,838 | 5.3 | Lima..... | 160,100 |
| China..... | 1,812,000 | 1869 | 491,321 | 3.6 | Chuquisaca..... | 25,000 |
| United States..... | 1,818,500 | 1871 | 871,848 | 2.1 | Buenos Ayres..... | 177,800 |
| Spain..... | 1,784,700 | 1870 | 7,583 | 241.4 | Stuttgart..... | 91,600 |
| Italy..... | 1,500,000 | ..... | 14,753 | 120.9 | Copenhagen..... | 162,042 |
| Spain..... | 1,461,400 | 1871 | 368,238 | 4.2 | Caracas..... | 36,600 |
| France..... | 1,457,900 | 1870 | 5,912 | 247. | Carlsruhe..... | 43,400 |
| Germany..... | 1,180,000 | 1871 | 19,353 | 75.3 | Athens..... | 40,000 |
| Spain..... | 1,300,000 | ..... | 40,879 | 28.9 | Guatemala..... | 70,000 |
| Spain..... | 1,000,000 | 1871 | 218,928 | 5.9 | Quito..... | 48,000 |
| Spain..... | 823,138 | ..... | 63,787 | 15.6 | Asuncion..... | 30,000 |
| Spain..... | 718,000 | 1871 | 2,969 | 277. | Darmstadt..... | 3,000 |
| Spain..... | 600,000 | 1871 | 9,576 | 74.9 | Monrovia..... | 15,000 |
| Spain..... | 572,000 | ..... | 7,335 | 81.8 | Sai Salvador..... | 20,000 |
| Spain..... | 350,000 | 1871 | 10,205 | 56. | Port au Prince..... | 10,000 |
| Spain..... | 300,000 | 1871 | 58,171 | 6. | Managua..... | 44,500 |
| Spain..... | 350,000 | 1871 | 66,722 | 6.9 | Monte Video..... | 12,000 |
| Spain..... | 136,000 | ..... | 17,062 | 7.4 | Comayagua..... | 20,000 |
| Spain..... | 165,000 | 1870 | 17,827 | 7.6 | San Domingo..... | 2,000 |
| Spain..... | 62,950 | ..... | 21,505 | 7.7 | San Jose..... | 7,633 |
| Spain..... | ..... | ..... | 7,633 | 80. | Honolulu..... | ..... |

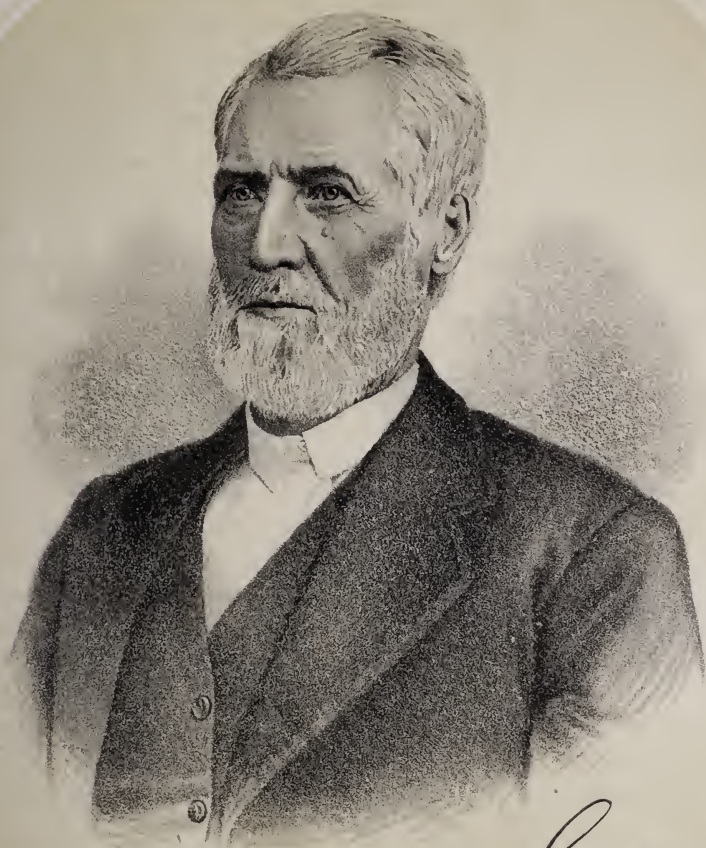
COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES
OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED
IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtainable; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new. Furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

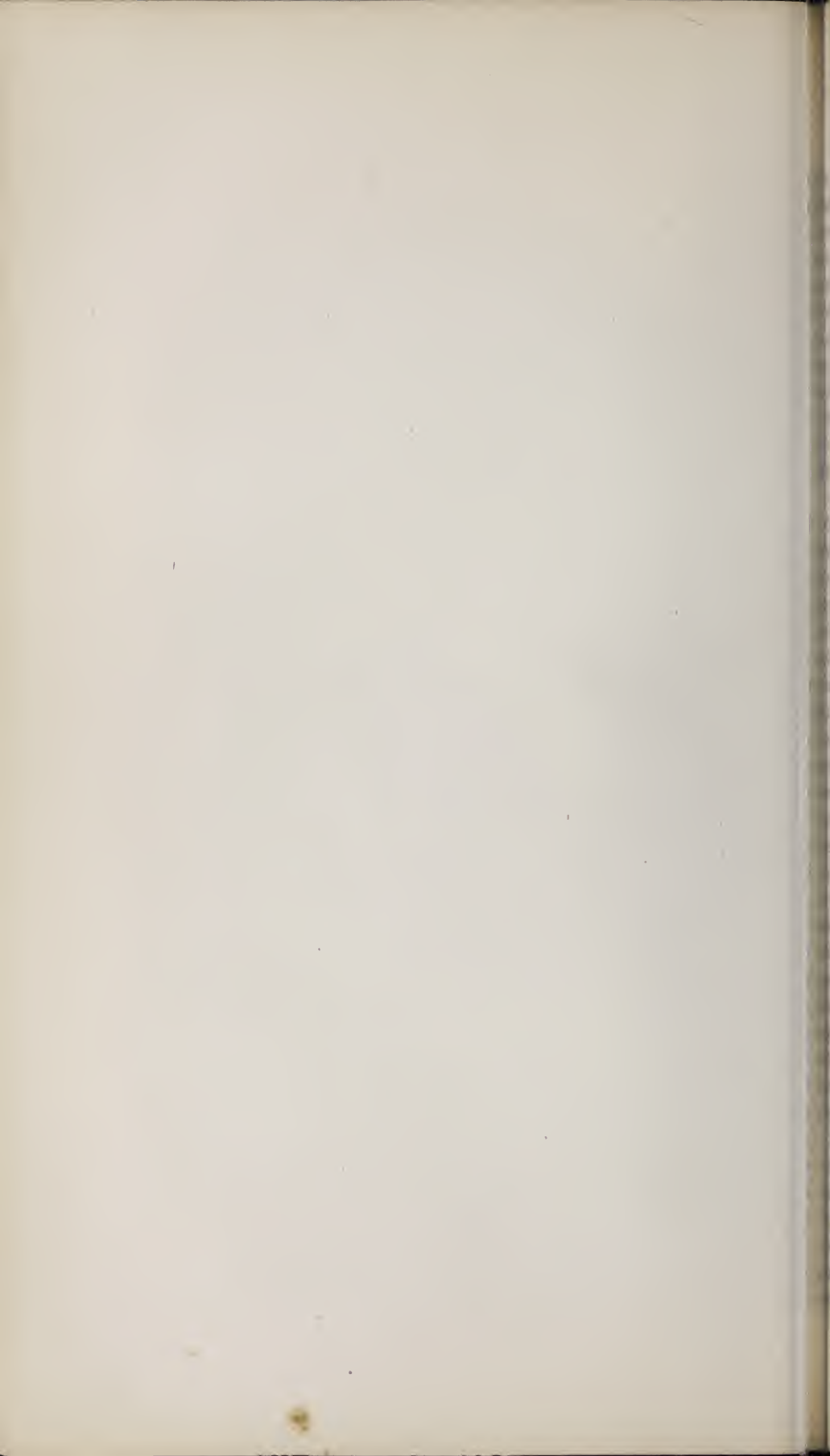
By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By the ordinance of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people of the States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions of legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and comprehensive ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the land itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cession to the States.

* * * * *

This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious



Benj. A. Stokes



At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of a new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

* * * * *

The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now fully established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter requiring good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside in the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of captains, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Attorney of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of process, to lay out those parts to which the Indian title might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws passed were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress at six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administered it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as soon as in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the deficiency by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the courts for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

* * * * *

At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforward be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary, the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws

made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region north of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three sessions every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also invested with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. In these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the sole jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer connected in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court down to the clerk of the peace.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adopting the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the Constitution. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, cases on fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. It was, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in force prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

* * * * *

And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of a poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than this they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cling fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her great energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than for the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.



S. S. Haimes



PART III.

STORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

By JOSIAH MORROW.

PREFACE.

The writer of the following county history, fifteen years ago, while student and engaged in editorial work, began the collection and preservation of materials for the history of his native county. At that time he had no intention of publishing a county history, but he was impressed with the importance of authentic local histories, and was aware that the materials he collected would increase in interest and value with the advance of time. Without the aid of the historic data thus collected and preserved, the following sketch, imperfect as it is, would not have been written. There has never been any historical or pioneer association engaged in the collection of the historic data of Van Buren County, and, before the writer began this work, much of the pioneer history of the county was irrevocably lost.

So numerous are the sources from which the author has drawn the material for his work that no attempt has been made to indicate them in foot-notes. He has faithfully aimed at accuracy, both in dates and narratives, but doubtless errors will be found. The materials for the local historian are found everywhere—widely scattered—in books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspaper files; in manuscripts, church records, court records and Justices' dockets; in local charters, manuals and minutes of societies; in private letters, journals and diaries, especially of intelligent observers; in funeral sermons, obituary notices and inscriptions on tombstones; in the memory of living persons, of whom many have themselves witnessed, and, last and least valuable of all, tradition. Where they could not be supported by some record or contemporaneous document, the writer has received traditional accounts with the utmost caution.

Interest in local annals has greatly increased in recent years. In 1876, the New England States statutes now authorize a tax for the publication of local histories and records. The joint resolution of Congress in 1876, recommending the preparation of a sketch of the history of each town and county, and providing that the same be preserved in the Library of Congress, gave an impetus to local historical studies. A praiseworthy enthusiasm has become widespread to cherish the memory of the pioneers and to collect all the incidents and narratives connected with the early settlements, but it would be better that all should sink in oblivion than that there should be recorded as truthful history the fabulous traditions handed down by tradition, or the statements having a basis of fact, but distorted and exaggerated by that greatest enemy of authenticity—the love of the marvelous. In matters of doubtful authenticity, the writer has assumed as a guiding principle that the record of a false statement as the truth was a greater evil than the loss of a true statement.

JOSIAH MORROW.

HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES.

WARREN COUNTY was established by an act of the first General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 24, 1803, and named at the same in honor of the first great martyr in the cause of American independence. The act creating the county took effect May 1, 1803, and with this date the history of the county, as a civil division, begins.

When Ohio became a State, but nine counties had been formed within its limits by proclamation of the Territorial Governor, and one of the first duties of the first State Legislature, which met at Chillicothe March 1, 1803, was the creation of new counties. Out of the large territory of Hamilton County, as it then existed, Warren, Butler and Montgomery Counties were formed by one act, and by the same act the county of Greene was formed out of Hamilton and

In the boundaries of Warren County, the mouth of the O'Bannon is the point fixed by nature. The northern boundary of Clermont, which was a straight line from the mouth of the O'Bannon, had already been established, and was made the southern boundary of Warren, east of the Little Miami. The county, at its organization, extended eastward to the present site of Wilmington and included no territory west of the Great Miami. In 1810, when Clinton County was formed, its western boundary was decreed to be so fixed as to give to Warren a constitutional area of 400 square miles. On January 30, 1815, the territory of our county west of the Great Miami was detached from Hamilton and attached to Warren, and at the same time, eleven square miles of territory extending along its eastern border—being a narrow strip about half a mile in width—were attached to Clinton.

The territory thus formed into Warren County was made up of parts of several different tracts of lands, deriving their designations from the manner in which they were transferred to the occupants from the Government—first, the Virginia Military Lands, including all of the county east of the Little Miami; second, Symmes' Purchase, including that portion west of the Little Miami and bounded by an east-and-west line passing about a mile north of Lebanon; and third, Congress Lands, or lands transferred immediately to the occupants by the acts of the Government, comprising the remainder of the county.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

For a period of thirteen years subsequent to 1790, and for about eight years after the first settlement, Warren County, or that portion of it between the Little Miami and the Great Miami, formed a part of Hamilton County, with the seat of justice at Cincinnati. That portion of Warren west of the Great Miami, from 1790 to 1798,

was a part of Knox County, with the seat of justice at Vincennes on the Wabash from 1798 to 1803, a part of Hamilton; and from 1803 to 1815, a part of Clermont. The part of Warren east of the Little Miami seems to have been included in Hamilton County from 1796 to 1803.

Hamilton County, the second county of the Northwest Territory, was for by proclamation of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, January 2, 1790. It was originally bounded on the south by the Ohio; on the east, by the Little Miami; on the west, by the Great Miami; and on the north, by a line drawn due east from Standing Stone Forks or branch of the Great Miami. The Standing Stone Fork or branch of the Great Miami is supposed to have been Loramie's Branch which flows into the Miami near the northern boundary line of Miami County. On August 15, 1796, the eastern boundary line of Hamilton County was altered and declared to be a due north line from the lower Shawnee town on the Scioto River. On June 22, 1798, the western boundary of Hamilton County was declared to run with the Greenville treaty line from the Ohio River to Fort Covery.

VIRGINIA COUNTIES.

But at still earlier dates, our territory had been made a part of political divisions called counties. During the Revolution, this region would have been marked on a map of the North American Colonies as a part of Virginia, with extensive domain, making her the mother of States as well as of Presidents reached to the Mississippi. Out of this broad territory, vast counties were formed. The county of Kentucky included the whole of the present State under that name. In October, 1778, Virginia, by statute, declared that: "All citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled or who hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio, shall be included in a district county, which shall be called Illinois County." Our territory, then, formed a part of the vast western county of Virginia called Illinois.

But, going back a few years further, we find this region included in a county of still more vast extent. South of the Natural Bridge, between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and intersected by the James River, is a county of Virginia, with Fincastle for its seat of justice, named Botetourt, in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, a conspicuous actor in American colonial history, and Governor of Virginia. That county was established in 1703 and originally included our county within its limits. It was bounded on the east by the Blue Ridge, on the west by the Mississippi, and comprised West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Fincastle, then, as now, was the county seat.

The following curious provision is found in the act of Virginia creating Botetourt County:

And whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient—which probably will happen in a short time. It is therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid (House of Burgesses) that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court, for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county.

BOUNDARIES OF WARREN COUNTY.

ACT OF MARCH 24, 1803.

SECTION 1.—That all that part of the county of Hamilton included within the following bounds, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Clermont, running thence west with the line of said county to the Little Miami; thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the north boundary of the first tier of sections in the second range of townships in the Miami Purchase; thence west to the northeast corner of Section No. 7 in the third township of the aforesaid range; thence north to the Great Miami;

ence up the same to the middle of the fifth range of townships; thence east to the Ross county line; thence with same south to the place of beginning—shall compose one new county, to be called and known by the name of Warren.

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1815.

SECTION 1.—That all that part of the county of Butler lying and being within the first and second fractional townships in the fifth range, and adjoining the south line of Montgomery County, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made part of the county of Warren.

SEC. 2.—That eleven square miles of the territory of the county of Warren and extending parallel to the said eastern boundary of Warren County, along the whole length of the eastern boundary from north to south, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Clinton.



CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN OWNERS.

THE territory composing Warren County was uninhabited on its discovery and exploration by white men. So far as is known, no tribe of Indians ever lived upon its soil. There is no historic proof that any people ever had permanent habitations within its limits after the pre-historic race, the Mound-Builders, had passed away, until English-speaking white men took possession of the land and began the work of clearing away the forests which had been growing for centuries over the earthworks of a people whose history is enveloped in obscurity. When the Ohio Valley was first explored by white men, Miami Indians laid claim to nearly all of Western Ohio, and a vast region extending through Indiana to Illinois and northward to the Maumee. This powerful tribe, or rather confederacy of tribes, had villages on the Scioto, the headwaters of the Miamis, the Maumee and the Wabash. But of their vast territory, much that was then the most beautiful and is now the most valuable was entirely unoccupied. The Ohio, from the mouth of the Scioto, was without evidence of human habitations on either side. The region of the two Miamis from their union with the Ohio well up to their sources was an unbroken solitude. Why a region so inviting as Kentucky and Southwestern Ohio should have remained uninhabited for so long a period, while the inhospitable regions of lakes were peopled, has, perhaps, not been satisfactorily explained. The fact that Kentucky was a common hunting-ground, and purposely kept bare of inhabitants, has been advanced. That it was a disputed ground and battle-field between the tribes of the South and those from the Northwest has been suggested. Perhaps the lack of human habitations may be explained with simple facts that sufficient time had not elapsed since the advent of the Indian races upon the continent to people the whole territory; and that savage tribes as well as civilized races, are not always successful in first selecting and occupying the best and most pleasing regions. But whatever may be the explanation the fact that the region referred to was destitute of all traces of recent settlement is established by the testimony of the first explorers and emigrants. Butler, in his history of Kentucky, says that "no Indian towns within recent times were known to exist within this territory, either in Kentucky or the Lower Tennessee." Gen. Harrison, whose long acquaintance with the Miami Valley before its settlement by white men, and his familiarity with Indian history and traditions, entitle his opinion to the greatest weight, was emphatic in denying the occupation of the country for centuries before its discovery by the Europeans, although he thought there was evidence, from the remains of pottery, pipes, stone hatchets, and other articles of inferior workmanship to those of the Mound-Builders, of its being inhabited by some race inferior to that people. At the threshold of this history, then, we are to conceive of the territory of Warren County during the generations preceding the approach of white men, not thickly populated with dusky braves, whose villages dotted the shores of the streams, but as a wilderness inhabited only by the beasts of the forest. There was not a town or settlement upon its soil. The smoke curled up from no smoldering wigwams; no council fires were lighted; no fields of maize were tilled by squaws within its limits. The Little Miami, from the northern boundary of the county, rolled its blue waters to the Ohio between forest-covered hills, where

knew not the busy haunts of men. Fort Ancient, then, as now, stood covered with its forest growth of centuries, and no Indian visitor knew aught of its holders.

" Nothing appeared but nature unsubdued,
One endless, noiseless, woodland solitude."

But, while there were no Indian residents, there were Indian owners. We have said that the Miami Indians claimed the territory. They were, doubtless, the rightful owners of the soil when the first white men visited the Miami River. This tribe had important towns on the head-waters of the Great Miami in 1751. It was then probably the most powerful of the North American tribes. Little Turtle, the famous Miami chief, a few days before he agreed to the treaty at Greenville and ceded his right to these lands, spoke with pride, and yet with sadness, of the former greatness and dominion of his tribe. His words are preserved in the American State Papers:

I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States; but I now take the liberty to inform you, that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The ruins of my ancestor's houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. It is well known to all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the head-waters of Scioto; from thence to its mouth; from thence down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash; from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan. At this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawnees. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was surprised to find my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject; for their conduct would lead one to suppose that the Great Spirit and their forefathers had not given them the charge that was given to me; but on the contrary had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore that, as soon as he should ask it of them.

Little Turtle took pride in the antiquity of his race, as well as in the extent of the territory controlled by his ancestors. In 1797, this Miami chief met Volney in Philadelphia. The French philosopher explained to the savage orator the theory that the Indian race had descended from the dark-skinned Tartars, and, with a map, showed the supposed communication between Asia and America. Little Turtle replied; " Why should not these Tartars, who resemble us, have descended from the Indians?"

While the Miami Indians were the rightful owners of the soil when the Miami country was first visited by white men, they were not the only nor the principal tribe which resisted the settlement of the country by the white men. About ten years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the Miami tribes abandoned their towns on the Great Miami and removed to the region of the Maumee. The Shawnees, a warlike and numerous tribe, then established themselves on the head-waters of the two Miami Rivers. It was the Shawnees that the first settlers of the Miami country most frequently came in contact with. They came from the South, and first appeared in Ohio under the protection of the Miamis. The tribes which in Ohio resisted the encroachments of the whites were the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Weas and Eel Rivers. The last three were in fact but one tribe, but at the treaty of Greenville, Gen. Wayne recognized this division, so as to allow them a larger share of the money which was stipulated to be paid by the United States. Gen. Wayne thought it just that the Miami Indians should receive more of the annuities promised by the Government than they would be entitled to as a single tribe, because he recognized the fact that the country ceded by the treaty was in reality their property. It was the opinion of Gen. Harrison that all the Indian tribes of Ohio and Indiana which were united in the war

against the whites could not at any time during the ten years which preceded the treaty of peace in 1795 have brought into the field more than three thousand warriors, although a few years before, the Miamis alone could have furnished more than that number. The ravages of the small-pox was the principal cause of the great decrease of their numbers. They composed, however, a body of the finest light infantry troops in the world. They delayed the settlement of the country now forming Warren County and adjoining counties for more than several years, and, if they had been under an efficient system of discipline, their conqueror at Tippecanoe admits that the settlement of the country might have been attended with much greater difficulty.

INDIAN MODE OF LIFE.

The Indians who roamed over the territory now forming Warren County and retarded its settlement, lived in villages along the upper waters of the Miami. The nearest of these was the Shawnee town, Old Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, about three miles north of the site of Xenia. Here Daniel Boone was a prisoner in 1778 for some months, and ingratiated himself into the favor of his captors by mingling in their sports, hunting, fishing, shooting and swimming. Boone names five towns on the Miami Rivers which were destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clark—Old Chillicothe, Pickaway, New Chillicothe, Wild Town and Chillicothe. Their huts were generally built of small round logs and covered with bark or skins. Old Chillicothe was built somewhat after the manner of a Kentucky station—that is, a hollow square. A long council house extended the entire length of the town, in which embassies were received and the chiefs met to consult on grave questions. Some of the houses are said to have been covered with shingles or clapboards. Many Indian huts were made by setting up a pole on forks and placing bark against it; there being no chimney, the smoke passed through an opening at the top. Long before the first settlement of the Miami country by the whites, the habits of the Indians had been modified by their contact with Europeans. The French and English traders had supplied them with fire-arms, scalping-knives and tomahawks. They had iron pots and brass kettles for cooking and sugar-making. They had learned to love strong drink, and were given to great excesses in eating and drinking. Some of their own arts showed great skill and ingenuity. According to James Smith, a captive among the Delawares in Ohio, the Indian squaws in the sugar-making season of 1756 made vessels for collecting sugar-water in a very curious manner, from freshly peeled elm bark. The manner of construction he does not describe. They raised gourds and used them for cups and dishes. The agriculture of the Indians was confined chiefly to the growing of corn and beans, which potatoes were afterward added. The extent of their corn-fields was much greater than is generally supposed. A journal of Wayne's campaign, kept by George Will, under the date of August 8, 1794, says: "We have marched for five miles in corn-fields down the Auglaize, and there are not less than one thousand acres of corn around the town." The same journal describes the immense corn-fields, numerous vegetable patches and old apple-trees found along the banks of the Maumee from its mouth to Fort Wayne. It also discloses the fact that the army obtained its bread and vegetables for eight days, while building Fort Defiance, from the surrounding corn and potato fields. Four years before, Gen. Harmar, in his expedition, burnt and destroyed at least twenty thousand bushels of corn. In the cultivation of these large fields, nearly all the work was performed by the women. In addition to field work, the Indian women procured water and fire-wood, dressed skins, made garments and moccasins, and were little more than mere slaves of the men. The men went to war, procured game, manufactured such arms and implements as were not

ained from the whites, and kept them in repair. They disdained ordinary labor, except upon an object of such dignity and importance as a canoe or a dwelling. Their hunting-grounds were often a great distance from their villages. Thus, while the Indian squaw was cultivating these fields or gathering the corn, her warrior lord may have been hunting in the valley of Turtle Creek, and have shot the arrow whose flint head the Warren County farmer to-day turns up with his plow.

CHARACTER OF THE INDIANS.

Gen. William Henry Harrison thus speaks of the intellectual and moral qualities of the Indians who roamed over this region, in his discourse before the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, on the Aborigines of the Ohio valley:

"The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis were much superior to the other members of the confederacy. The Little Turtle of the Miami tribe was one of this description, as was the Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief. I think probable that Tecumseh possessed more integrity than any other of the chiefs who attained to much distinction; but he violated a solemn engagement, which he had freely contracted, and there are strong suspicions of his having formed a treacherous design, which an accident only prevented him from accomplishing. Similar instances are, however, to be found in the conduct of great men in the history of almost all civilized nations. But these instances are more than counterbalanced by the number of individuals of high moral character which were to be found amongst the principal and secondary chiefs of the four tribes above mentioned. This was particularly the case with Tarhe, or the Crane, the great sachem of the Wyandots, and Black Hoof, the chief of the Shawnees. Many instances might be adduced to show the possession on the part of these men of an uncommon degree of disinterestedness and magnanimity, and strict performance of their engagements under circumstances which would be considered by many as justifying evasion.

"By many they are supposed to be stoics, who willingly encounter deprivations. The very reverse is the fact. If they belong to either of the classes of philosophers which prevailed in the declining ages of Greece and Rome, it is not that of the Epicureans. For no Indian will forego an enjoyment or suffer an inconvenience if he can avoid it, but under peculiar circumstances, when, for instance, he is stimulated by some strong passion. But even the gratification of this he is ready to postpone whenever its accomplishment is attended with unlooked-for danger or unexpected hardships. Hence their military operations were always feeble, their expeditions few and far between, and much the greater number abandoned without an efficient stroke, from whim, caprice, or an aversion to encounter difficulties." He adds: "When, however, evil comes which he cannot avoid, then he will call up all the spirit of the man and meet his fate, however hard, like the best Roman of them all."

EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLES. □ ■

The Indian titles to the lands in Warren County were extinguished by the treaties of Fort McIntosh in 1785, Fort Harmar in 1789, and Greenville in 1795. The first stipulated for the distribution of goods among the different tribes for their use and comfort, but their value is not specified. The last provided that the United States should deliver to the tribes goods to the value of \$20,000, and a perpetual annuity of \$9,500, payable in goods reckoned at first cost in the city or place where they should be procured. By these three treaties, the Indians relinquished forever all their claims to two-thirds of the State of Ohio. The great councils of the Northwestern tribes, however, refused to rec-

ognize the validity of the two former treaties, because they were made with only a few of the tribes, and had not been sanctioned by the united voice of the Indian confederacy. The Indians could have obtained a much larger sum for the lands had they accepted the offers of the United States Government made previous to Wayne's victorious campaign against them. In 1793, President Washington instructed the Commissioners appointed by him to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Northwestern Indians, to use every effort to obtain a confirmation of the boundary line established at Fort Harmar, and to offer in payment \$50,000 in hand, and an annuity of \$10,000 forever. The Indians refused the money, claimed that the treaties already made were void because not sanctioned by all the tribes, demanded that the Ohio River should be considered the boundary, and that every white settlement should be removed from the Northwest Territory. The Commissioners explained to them that the United States Government had sold large tracts of land northwest of the Ohio, and that the white settlements and improvements were numerous, and had cost much money in labor, and could not be given up; but the Government was willing to pay a larger sum in money and goods than had been given at any one time for Indian lands since the whites first set their feet on this continent. The Indians gave their final reply:

"Money is of no value to us, and to most of us is unknown. As no consideration whatever can induce us to sell the lands on which we get sustenance for our women and children, we hope we may be allowed to point out a mode by which your settlers may be easily removed, and peace thereby obtained.

"We know these settlers are poor, or they never would have ventured to live in a country which has been in continual trouble since they crossed the Ohio. Divide, therefore, this large sum of money which you have offered to among these people. Give to each, also, a proportion of what you say you will give to us annually over and above this large sum of money, and, we are persuaded, they will most readily accept it in lieu of the land you sold them. If you add, also, the great sums you must expend in raising and paying armies with a view to force us to yield you our country, you will certainly have more than sufficient for the purpose of repaying these settlers for all their labor and their improvements.

"We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice if you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent thereto, our further meeting will be altogether unnecessary."

The Commissioners on the part of the Government said: "That they had already explicitly declared to them that it was now impossible to make the Ohio River the line between their lands and the lands of the United States. Your answer amounts to a declaration that you will agree to no other boundary than the Ohio. The negotiation is therefore at an end."

Nothing remained for the Government but a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Indians were defeated by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794, and in August, 1795, a treaty of peace was ratified by all the tribes. Who was in the wrong in the long and bloody war which attended the early settlement of Ohio? Are we placed in the dilemma of believing either that our pioneer fathers were rapacious invaders of the lands of the Indians, or that the red men were regardless of their solemn engagements? Fortunately, we are not compelled to adopt either alternative. Enough has already been said to show that the war was not one in which all the wrong was on one side and all the right on the other. An honest effort was made by the Government of the United States to observe good faith toward the Indians, and to prevent their lands from being taken from them without their consent in treaties duly ratified, but in the earlier treaties for the purchase of lands in Ohio, all the tribes who had just claims were not represented.

CHAPTER III.

EXPLORATIONS—SURVEYS—LAND GRANTS.

THE first white man on record who explored the Miami region, and probably passed within or near the present limits of this county, was Christopher Gist, agent and explorer for the Ohio Land Company of Virginia. Traveling with horses and accompanied by one or two woodmen, Gist passed into the interior of what is now the State of Ohio, in the winter of 1750-51. He had a conference with the Miami Indians, at Piqua, their chief town, and thence passed down the Miami Valley to the Ohio. At that time the buffalo, whose original range seems to have been nearly the whole of North America, was an inhabitant of the Miami country, and was seen by Gist in droves of thirty or forty. "Nothing is wanted," he wrote, "but cultivation to make this a most fruitful country." This journey was made eighteen years before Daniel Boone first saw the valley of the Kentucky.

A knowledge of the fertility of the soil and delightful character of the region of the Miamis was spread abroad by various means, one of the most important of which was the reports of the soldiers in the campaigns against the Miami Indian towns. Col. John Bowman, in 1779, Gen. George Rogers Clark, in 1780 and in 1782, and Gen. Harmar, in 1790, all marched from the site of Cincinnati northward through the Miami Valley. Gen. Harmar certainly passed through the entire county of Warren from southwest to northeast. His route was readily traced at the beginning of this century and passed north of Mason, near Lebanon, and crossed the Little Miami not far from the mouth of Caesar's Creek.

Adventurous whites, too, singly or in small parties, had traversed this whole region years before the first settlements were made. In the record of land entries in this county, reference is made to a beech tree on the bank of the Little Miami, and then supposed to be six miles below the mouth of Caesar's Creek, marked Robert Connerly, R. A., 1787. As the entry (No. 737) of the land on which this tree stood was made August 7, 1787, the tree must have been marked prior to that date. It was six years afterward found by Gen. Massie with the same mark upon it, while he was surveying lands east of the Little Miami. There was seen sixty years ago a beech near the mouth of Caesar's Creek marked W. G., 17085—no doubt intended for 1785. Caesar's Creek and Todd's Fork both received their present names prior to August, 1787.

In the winter and spring of 1787, the Virginia Military District, between the Little Miami and the Scioto, was explored by Maj. John O'Bannon and Arthur Fox, two enterprising surveyors of Kentucky. Their object was to obtain a knowledge of the lands for the purpose of making entries as soon as an office should be opened for entries, which was done on the 1st day of August, 1787. They explored the whole extent of country along the Ohio and passed some distance up the Scioto and the Little Miami, and some of the smaller streams which flow into these rivers. It was probably from this exploration that O'Bannon Creek received its name. A white oak tree at the mouth of this stream was marked O'B. Cr. as early as 1787, as is shown by the record of land entries.

Maj. Benjamin Stites was one of the earliest explorers of the region, which became Symmes' Purchase. Some have believed that he was the prime mover

in the inception of the purchase. According to the narrative of Dr. Ezra Ferri Benjamin Stites was originally from Essex County, N. J., and, after emigrating to Western Pennsylvania, became a Captain in the militia, and took an active part in the frontier struggles with the Indians. In the spring of 1787, he descended the Ohio from Redstone with a flat-boat load of flour, whisky and other wares, to Limestone Point, now Maysville. Having little success in the disposal of them, he pushed back in the interior to Washington, where a marauding party of Indians ran off some of his horses and stole other property. He organized a pursuing party and followed the trail down the Kentucky shore to a point opposite the mouth of the Little Miami, where he constructed a raft, crossed the Ohio and followed the trail up the Little Miami Valley to the vicinity of Old Chillicothe, a few miles north of Xenia. The Indians being in camp there in considerable force, he deemed it prudent to return, and doing so at his leisure he had opportunity to observe the beauty and fertility of the country. On his return to the Ohio he decided to come back to the valley with a colony and make a permanent settlement. Some time afterward he met at Trenton, N. J., Judge John Cleves Symmes, and became interested with him in the grand speculation known as the Miami Purchase. Undoubtedly Symmes received much information from Stites concerning the lands between the Miamis. Maj. Stites became the owner of 10,000 acres near the mouth of the Little Miami. He also received deeds, dated May 14, 1795, for about 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the sites of Lebanon and Deerfield and between those points.

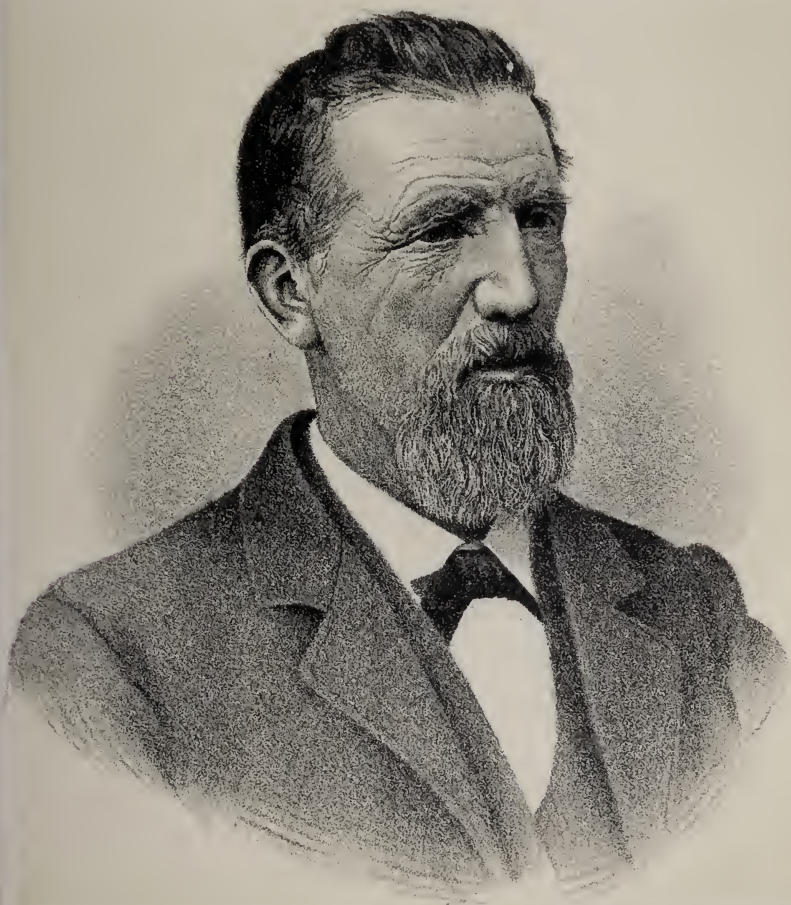
According to the author of *Western Annals*, the exploration of the Miami lands by Stites was made at an earlier date than that given in the preceding paragraph. The statement in *Western Annals* is that Symmes was led to visit the Miami region "by the representations of Benjamin Stites, of Redstone (Brownsville), who had examined the valleys of the Shawnees soon after the treaty of January, 1786. Symmes found them all and more than all they had been represented to be."

SYMMES' LAND SPECULATION.

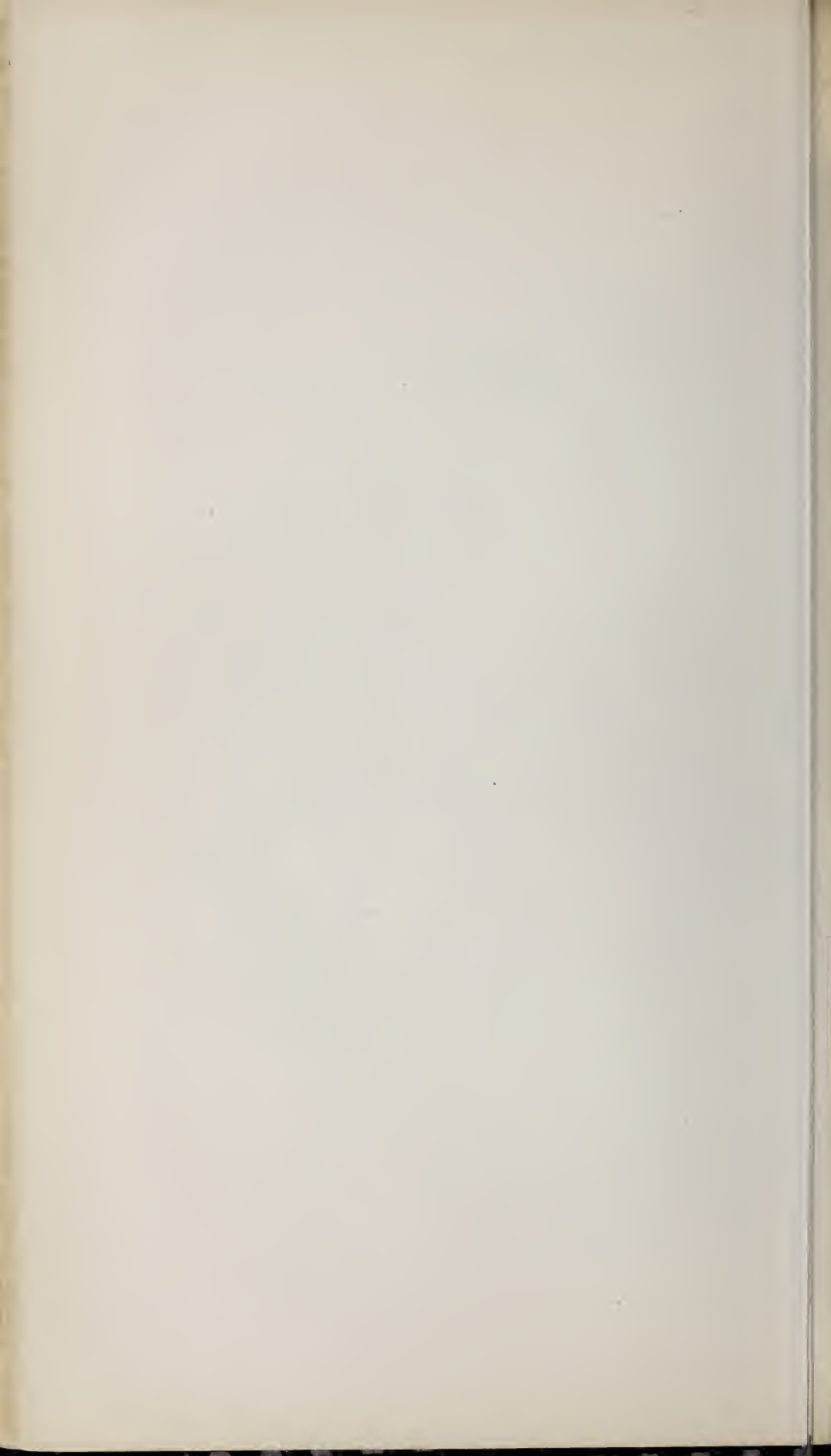
No attempts were made to establish permanent settlements in the Miami country until after the Revolutionary war, and after Virginia had generously ceded her Western territory to the General Government in 1784. The project of the plan for the purchase and settlement of the lands between the Miamis was an ex-Member of Congress and Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey—John Cleves Symmes.

This is not the place to give the history of Symmes' Purchase, although the earlier settlers of this county derived their titles from Judge Symmes. The whole history of that grand but unfortunate land speculation is fully narrated in Judge Burnet's excellent "Notes on the Northwestern Territory." It is sufficient for our purpose that Symmes proposed to Congress to purchase a tract between the Miamis, supposed to contain 2,000,000 acres; that when his contract was made with Congress, the amount was reduced to 1,000,000; that it was afterward found that there were but 600,000 acres between the two rivers up as far as the head-waters of the Little Miami; that Symmes having paid for only half that quantity, received a deed for a tract of 311,682 acres, being the number of acres including school and ministerial lands and other reservations, for which he had made payment. The northern boundary of Symmes' patent is an east-and-west line, passing from a point on the Little Miami a short distance below Freeport to the Great Miami about three miles below Middletown.

Symmes published a pamphlet at Trenton, N. J., November 26, 1787, giving the terms of sale and settlement of the Miami lands. As the lands about the Muskingum had been purchased by a New England Company, Symmes' Pu



Henry Dilatosh.



was intended chiefly for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the west of the Connecticut River. The price of the lands of this purchase 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per acre, payable in certificates of debts of the Government and land-warrants. But as the certificates of debts due from the United States then worth only one-fourth of their face, the specie price at which Congress sold all the land from Cincinnati to Hamilton and Lebanon—now the valuable tract in the State—was about 17 cents per acre. The lands were to be settled in quantities of not less than 160 acres, and the purchaser was to begin improvements within two years or to forfeit one-sixth part of the purchase, which might be given by Symmes to any one who would settle upon and remain seven years. One penny or the ninetieth of a dollar per acre was to be paid at the time of purchasing the land-warrant to defray the expense of surveying the tract; and one farthing, or the one three hundred and sixtieth of a dollar per acre to defray the expenses of printing the land-warrant registering the entries. Such were the terms under which some of our forefathers contracted for our homes.

Ministers of the Gospel were cordially invited in Symmes' pamphlet to settle in the new country, and were offered the free use of Section 29, set apart for every township for the support of the Gospel. Schoolmasters were offered the free use of Section 16, reserved for the benefit of schools. The policy of setting apart public lands for the support of religion was discontinued by Congress after the adoption of the National Constitution; but the reservation of one section in every township for the support of schools has been continued till the present time in the sale of all the public lands. We thus have in Warren County the anomaly of the churches in one-fourth of the county receiving out of the provision of the old Federal Congress a bounty of from \$1 to \$2 annually for each church member; while in three-fourths of the county ministerial lands are unknown, and religion is supported only by voluntary contributions. And the experience of more than three-quarters of a century has taught us that the reservation of public lands for the support of religion, however well intended, was wisely made.

ADVENTURES OF EARLY SURVEYING PARTIES.

The surveyors were early at work. The boundaries of Symmes' Purchase under his first contract were surveyed in 1789. East of the Little Miami, John Symmes surveyed lands in this county and near the stream that bears his name in March, 1792. And in the month of October in the same year, General Daniel Massie, in the midst of the most appalling dangers from the Indians, surveyed and located land-warrants to the amount of 30,000 acres in this county, chiefly on Cæsar's Creek and Todd's Fork. Such were the dangers and hardships under which the early surveys were made in the Virginia Military District, that one-fourth, one-third, and sometimes one-half of the tillable land for the entry was paid the surveyor.

In the early surveys the winters were selected as the season most secure, the Indians being in winter quarters. Massie was the most extensive surveyor of land speculator in Ohio at this early day. In his surveys he usually had beside himself three assistant surveyors and six men with each surveyor. The parties all moved with great caution. First went the hunter looking for game on the watch for the Indians; next, the surveyor, two chainmen and marker; then the pack-horse man with baggage, and, two or three hundred yards in the rear, a watchman, on the trail to guard against an attack from behind. In the autumn of 1792, Massie surveyed the bottoms of the east side of the Little Miami as far as the site of Xenia without being molested by the Indians. Some of the foregoing facts are stated on the authority of John McDonald's *Life of Nathaniel Massie*. The following extract is from the same work:

During the winter of 1794-95, Massie prepared a party to enter largely into the surveying business. Nathaniel Beasley, John Beasley and Peter Lee were employed as the assistant surveyors. The party set off from Manchester, well equipped, to pursue their business, or, should occasion offer, give battle to the Indians. They took the trail of Logan's trace, and proceeded to a place called the deserted camp, on Todd's Fork, Little Miami. At this point they commenced surveying, and surveyed large portions of land on Todd's Fork, and up the Miami to the Chillicothe town, thence up Massie's and Caesar's Creek nearly to their heads. By the time the party had progressed the winter had set in. The ground was covered with a sheet of snow from six to ten feet deep. During the tour, which continued upward of thirty days, the party had no fire. For the first two weeks a pint of flour was distributed to each mess once a day, to make the soup in which meat had been boiled. When night came, four fires were made, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the party spent their time in the most social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When it was not apparent or immediate, they were as merry a set of men as ever assembled. At the time arriving, Massie always gave the signal, and the whole party would then leave the comfortable fires, carrying with them their blankets, their firearms, and their little beds, walking in perfect silence two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would scrape away the snow and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed a bed; they would spread down on the ground one half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. The covering blankets were fastened together by skewers, to prevent them from slipping apart. Thus prepared, the whole party crouched down together, their rifles in their arms, and their pouches under their heads for pillows; lying in this fashion, with three heads one way and four the other, their feet extending to all the middle of their bodies. When one turned the whole mess turned, or else the close quarters would be broken and the cold let in. In this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise or scarce a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, the party would call up two of the men in whom he had most confidence, and send them to scout and noiter and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires. This was an invariable precaution in every variety of weather. Self-preservation required this circumspection." Some time after this, while surveying on Caesar's Creek, his men attacked a party of Indians, the savages broke and fled.

After the defeat of the Indians by Wayne, the surveyors were not interrupted by the Indians; but on one of their excursions, still remembered as "the starving tour," the whole party, consisting of twenty-eight men, suffered extremely in a driving snow storm for about four days. They were in a wilderness, exposed to this severe storm, without tent or covering, and what was still more appalling, without provision and without road or even track to retreat on, and were nearly one hundred miles from any place of shelter. On the third day of the storm, they luckily killed two wild turkeys, which were boiled and divided into twenty-eight parts, and devoured with great avidity, head and entrails and all.

The dangers of exploration and survey on the west side of the Little Miami were not less. John Filson, who was interested in laying out Cincinnati and who coined the word *Losanteville* as the name of the projected city, was killed in the winter of 1788-89. He had gone up the Miami Valley some thirty or forty miles with Judge Symmes and others, and, for some cause now known, left the party for the purpose of returning to the Ohio, and was murdered by the Indians. In the same winter a surveying party was attacked and two men killed. A surveyor named Abner Hunt was killed in the winter of 1790-91.

METHOD OF SURVEY.

No part of Warren County, except the few sections west of the Little Miami, had the benefit of the beautiful and admirable system of public land surveys now followed by the United States Government. The original divisions of both the Virginia Military District and the Miami Purchase were defective; the former without any system whatever; uncertainty, confusion and litigation were the result.

In the Virginia Military District, lands to satisfy the military warrants were located in various geometrical figures and with boundary lines running in every direction. The tract was never laid out into regular townships or sections. The owner of a Virginia military warrant was permitted to locate it in any shape and in whatever place in the district it pleased him, provided the

not been previously located. The only limitation of the shape of the location was that of a Virginia statute which required the breadth of each survey to be at least one-third of its length in every part, unless the breadth was restricted by mountains, water-courses or previous locations. In consequence of this want of a system, there were interferences and encroachments of one land entry upon another, and great difficulty is to-day experienced in tracing titles in this district.

Symmes' Purchase was laid out in ranges, townships and sections somewhat in the manner of the present system of Government surveys, but in a different manner. The sections were numbered in a different manner. The north and south lines were run by the compass and not by the true meridian. All north-and-south section and township lines between the Miami River vary from the meridian about five degrees, which was the variation of the magnetic meridian at the close of the last century.

Sections were numbered thus between the Miami Rivers:

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 36 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| 35 | 29 | 23 | 17 | 11 | 5 |
| 34 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 10 | 4 |
| 33 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| 32 | 26 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 2 |
| 31 | 25 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 1 |

West of the Great Miami, the lines were run and the sections numbered according to the present system of surveying public lands. The lands between the Miami Rivers were not surveyed by the General Government, but under the terms of the sale of the Miami Purchase, by the direction and at the expense of Judge Symmes and his associates.

Sections were numbered thus west of the Great Miami:

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |

If the reader will carefully observe a recent map of Warren County, drawn on a large scale, he cannot fail to notice the zig-zag course of the section lines running east and west. The history of the plan of survey adopted by Symmes affords a satisfactory explanation of this feature of the map. For the most part, the north and south lines were run by the original surveyors, and stakes were planted for the section corners, the subsequent purchasers being left to run the east-and-west lines connecting the corners. At the commencement of the first survey, the principal surveyor was directed to run a line east and west from the Miami River to the other for a base line. This base line was placed so far north as to avoid the most northern bend of the Ohio, and is only seven miles from the southern boundary of Deerfield Township. Along this base line

stakes were planted at the termination of every mile. The assistant surveyor of whom there was a considerable number, then ran north and south lines from the compass from these stakes. Along these lines stakes were also placed at the termination of every mile for section corners, and the purchasers were to complete the survey by running, at their own expense, lines east and west to connect the section corners.

An examination of a large map of the county will show the further that in the third or military range, the east-and-west lines do not present a zigzag appearance to be seen in other ranges. It appears that, for some reason, Judge Symmes directed his surveyors not to place stakes at the termination of each mile in running the meridian lines through this range. Gen. John Dayton afterward employed Israel Ludlow to complete the survey of this range.

The result of this imperfect method of survey was that hardly any section in the whole purchase contains the proper quantity of land; and except in the third range, hardly a section has two of its corners on the same east-and-west line. Some sections are too large, and some too small. Section No. 31, fourth range, adjoining on the north one of the four sections on which Little Miami is laid out, instead of 640 acres, which it was intended to contain, measures about 840 acres. Other sections fall far short of the required amount. After these irregularities were found out and complained of, and litigation arisen concerning corners of sections, Judge Symmes endeavored to correct the evil by carefully re-measuring one of the meridians and setting up new stakes from which purchasers were to determine their corners. But this would have altered every original corner, and resulted in still greater confusion. The Supreme Court of the State confirmed the old corners.

An act of Congress passed March 3, 1801, provided that the lands between the Miami Rivers which Symmes had failed to pay for, and which lie between the northern boundary of his patent and the seventh range, should be divided into sections by the Surveyor General, and both northwardly and southwardly and eastwardly and westwardly lines should be run, but, in so doing, the magnetic meridians run under the direction of Symmes, and the corners established in his survey, were to be recognized.

LAND TRACTS.

Explanations of the terms used to designate the various kinds of titles to land in Warren County, with reference to the difference in the origin of the titles or the mode of transfer to the occupying owners, are here given:

Virginia Military Lands.—These lands lie between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, and are bounded by the Ohio on the south. The State of Virginia, under the charter granted by King James I, in 1609, claimed lands extending 200 miles north and 200 miles south from Point Comfort on the coast, and “up into the land throughout from sea to sea, west and northward.” In 1784, the State of Virginia ceded to the United States the right of jurisdiction of the territory northwest of the Ohio, reserving the lands between the Little Miami and Scioto for the purpose of satisfying the land warrants of the Virginia troops on continental establishment in the Revolution. The bounties promised by Virginia in her statutes of 1779 and 1780 to her revolutionary troops who should serve until the close of the war, were liberally given especially to the officers of the higher grades. A private was to receive 200 acres; a non-commissioned officer, 400 acres; a subaltern, 2,000 acres; a Captain, 3,000 acres; a Major, 4,000 acres; a Lieutenant Colonel, 4,500 acres; a Colonel, 5,000 acres; a Brigadier General, 10,000 acres; a Major General, 15,000 acres. The lands south of the Ohio granted for these bounties having been exhausted on the 1st day of August, 1787, the books were opened for the location of

between the Little Miami and Scioto. A large number of locations were made on the first day the books were opened, and on that day, one entry was made of land within the present limits of Warren County, viz.: Clement Read's tract of 1,333 acres (No. 399). So rapidly were locations made that 55,000 acres within the present limits of Warren were located before the expiration of the month of August, 1787. The regular surveys of these entries were not made several years later. The patents for the lands were signed by the President of the United States.

Symmes' Patent.—A brief history of the Miami Purchase has already been given. As finally patented to Symmes and his associates, the tract contained 311,682 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Little Miami, on the west by the Great Miami, and on the north by a parallel of latitude so run as to comprehend the quantity of land named. The north boundary passes about one mile north of Lebanon. Symmes and his associates had purchased the Government for only 248,540 acres, but the township of land for a college, the lands for the support of schools and religion, and other reservations, were included in his patent. The patentee, John Cleves Symmes, was born at New Rochelle, on Long Island, in the State of New York, July 21, 1742, and died at Cincinnati January 26, 1814. Having removed to New Jersey, he became a member of Congress and Chief Justice of the State. He was one of the three commissioners of the Northwest Territory in whose hands, in connection with the Government, was vested the government of the Territory. His name should not be confounded with that of John Cleves Symmes, author of the theory that "the earth is hollow, habitable within, and widely open about the poles." The author of this theory, which has been ridiculed in the expression, "Symmes' Hole," was a few of the land speculator.

Ministerial Lands.—In both the purchases of the Ohio Company and the Symmes Purchase, Section 29 in every township of six miles square was reserved for the support of religion. The purchasers of these tracts came from parts of the State in which it was customary to have a settled support for a clergyman in every township, and they stipulated with Congress for a reservation of land to be set apart for this purpose. In no other parts of Ohio than these two tracts are any such reservations made, nor has the United States Government devoted any portion of the public lands for the support of religion since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Judge Symmes, in publishing his pamphlet giving the terms of sale and settlement of his purchase, seems to have had the notion that ministers of the Gospel would be permitted to occupy Section 29, and schoolmasters Section 16. There are but three ministerial sections in Warren County. Two of these have been sold under State laws, and the interest on the proceeds of the sale is applied for the benefit of all the religious societies in the townships in which the sections are located. The third section is unleased, and the rent is applied to the support of religious societies in the township in which it is situated.

School Sections.—Section 16 in each township, or the one-thirty-sixth part of the Symmes' Purchase, was reserved for the use of schools in the original contract for this purchase. For the Virginia Military District, which was not laid out into sections, Congress, in 1807, enacted that a quantity of land equal to the one-thirty-sixth part should be selected from the lands then lately purchased from the Indians, and lying between the Western Reserve and the United States Military District, for the use of schools. The first reservation of Section 16 for the use of schools was made by the Colonial Congress in an ordinance passed May 20, 1785, for the survey and sale of the lands comprehended in the Ohio Company's Purchase. The policy has been continued to the present time, and, in the newer States and Territories, the reservations for schools have been in-

creased to two sections, or 1,280 acres, in each township of six miles square. In Ohio, where the school sections have been sold, the deeds have been issued under authority of the Legislature by the Governor of the State, and the deeds form a part of the irreducible State school fund.

Military Range.—The third range of townships in Symmes' Purchase is six miles wide and extending from the Great to the Little Miami River, is called the Military Range. In this range are Lebanon, South Lebanon and Union Village in Warren County, and Hamilton, Monroe and Bethany in Butler County. The whole range is probably not excelled in fertility and excellence of soil by any tract of equal extent in the State of Ohio. The fertility of the land in this range was noticed by Symmes in a letter of an early date written to Dayton. It is called the Military Range because it was paid for by military land warrants issued by the United States to officers and soldiers for service in the Revolution. In the contract of Symmes with Congress, it was stipulated that United States military land warrants would be taken in payment, acre for acre, provided the aggregate of such payments did not exceed one-seventh of the whole tract purchased. These warrants were at that time of little value. In publishing the terms of sale and settlement of the Miami Purchase, Symmes directed the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army who desired to settle their land warrants located in his purchase to send their names, rank, regiment and line to Gen. Dayton, at Elizabethtown, N. J., who was appointed to receive applications of this nature. A sufficient quantity of warrants was obtained to cover an entire range, and the third range was selected, and, after Symmes received his patent, he conveyed to Jonathan Dayton this range in trust for the owners of the warrants. The military warrants on which the title to this range rests, paid into the United States Treasury by Gen. Dayton and placed to the credit of Symmes, amounted to \$42,897. The titles to all the lands in this range are derived from Gen. Jonathan Dayton, except the school sections, the material sections, and Sections 8, 11 and 26, reserved by Congress for such purposes as should be afterward directed. The larger part of the lands in Warren County comprehended within Symmes' patent lie in the Military Range, and a larger number of deeds from Dayton are to be found in the county land register than from Symmes.

Forfeitures.—In Symmes' plan of sale and settlement of his purchase, it was provided that, in order to avoid the detrimental effects of large tracts where no families are settled, every locator of land should, within two years from the time of entering his location, place himself or some other person or persons on the land, or in some station of defense, and begin an improvement on the land located, and continue the improvement for seven years—provided they are not disturbed by the Indians for that period—and failing to do so, he should forfeit the one-sixth part of his land, to be taken off in a square at the northeast corner. The forfeited part was to revert to the Register, who was authorized to grant it to any volunteer settler who should first apply for the same and perform what was required of the original locator. The terms on which titles to these forfeitures could be obtained were stated in Symmes' pamphlet in confused and indefinite phraseology, and a large number of suits of ejectment were brought against the occupants of the forfeitures. Judge Burnet says that in the first ten years of his practice at Cincinnati, one-half of the ejectment cases in which he was employed arose on forfeiture titles. Popular feeling was in favor of the volunteer settler who made the improvement, and, if he could make out a plausible case, he was most likely to succeed.

In January, 1795, Judge Symmes gave notice in the *Centinel of the North-western Territory*, published at Cincinnati, that, as deeds will soon be given to those citizens in the Miami Purchase who have paid for their sections or

of sections of land, it is "incumbent on all who have entered forfeitures the military or third range of townships, if they wish to save their forfeitures, to begin their improvements thereon as soon as possible. It being required that every owner of a forfeiture below said military or third range and clear, in a proper manner, and plant with corn and duly cultivate two of land in the course of the next season, otherwise, it will be considered dereliction and relinquishment of the claim."

Congress Lands.—All the lands of Warren County west of the Little Miami north of Symmes' patent may be called Congress lands; that is, lands sold to purchasers by the officers of the General Government, under laws enacted by Congress from time to time. It was not until April, 1801, that these lands could be purchased from the United States in quantities as small as a section, or 320 acres, and there were no settlers on the lands west of the Miami, except a few squatters, and no improvements made until after that time. The price fixed by Congress for the public lands at this time was \$2 per acre.

Pre-empted Lands.—Symmes had sold large quantities of land between the Miami and the Little Miami Rivers north of the line which marked the northern boundary of his patent. For these lands he was unable to secure a patent from the Government, and consequently could not grant titles to those who had purchased from him. A large number of persons within the present limits of Warren and Butler townships, and, indeed, as far north as Dayton, were thus left in the unhappy position of having contracted for lands for which they could not obtain deeds. Many had paid for their lands in full; others in part; many had expended considerable time and labor in improving them. The towns of Franklin, Waynesburg and Dayton had been laid out on lands thus purchased, and all over the county were many clearings and settlements commenced. The claims of these persons were presented to Congress. An act was promptly passed which secured to persons who had made written contracts with Symmes for lands which did not lie within his patent a preference over all others at \$2 per acre. Other pre-emption acts were passed which enabled a number of worthy persons to complete their payments, and save the titles to their lands with the improvements they had made thereon.

THE CHAIN OF LAND TITLES.

Let us look for a moment at the chain of titles to the lands of Warren County, taking one tract as an example, and tracing its title to its origin.

The lots on which the court house and jail stand were conveyed to Warren County in trust, for the purposes for which they are devoted, by William Sinton, Abraham Wambaugh, Paul Egbert, Daniel Skinner and their wives, by deed of gift dated September 7, 1820.

The above-named grantors derived their title from Samuel Manning by deed dated October 2, 1808.

Samuel Manning derived his title from Benjamin Stites, who conveyed to him the west half of Section 36, or 320 acres in consideration of \$320, by deed dated October 10, 1797.

Maj. Benjamin Stites derived his title from Jonathan Dayton, who conveyed to Stites about ten thousand acres in the third or military range, including the sections on which the east half of Lebanon stands, by deed dated May 1795.

Gen. Jonathan Dayton derived his title from John Cleves Symmes, who conveyed to Dayton the third entire range of townships in his purchase, called the Military Range, in trust, for the benefit of the owners of the United States military warrants with which the range was purchased, by deed dated October 1794.

Judge John Cleves Symmes derived his title to his purchase from the United States by deed signed by George Washington, President, dated September 30, 1794.

The United States derived its title from the State of Virginia by deed of cession, signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe delegates from the commonwealth of Virginia in the Second Colonial Congress authorized by an act of Virginia passed October 20, 1783, entitled "An Act to authorize the delegates of the State in Congress to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all right of this commonwealth to the territory northwest of the River Ohio," the deed of cession being dated March 1, 1784.

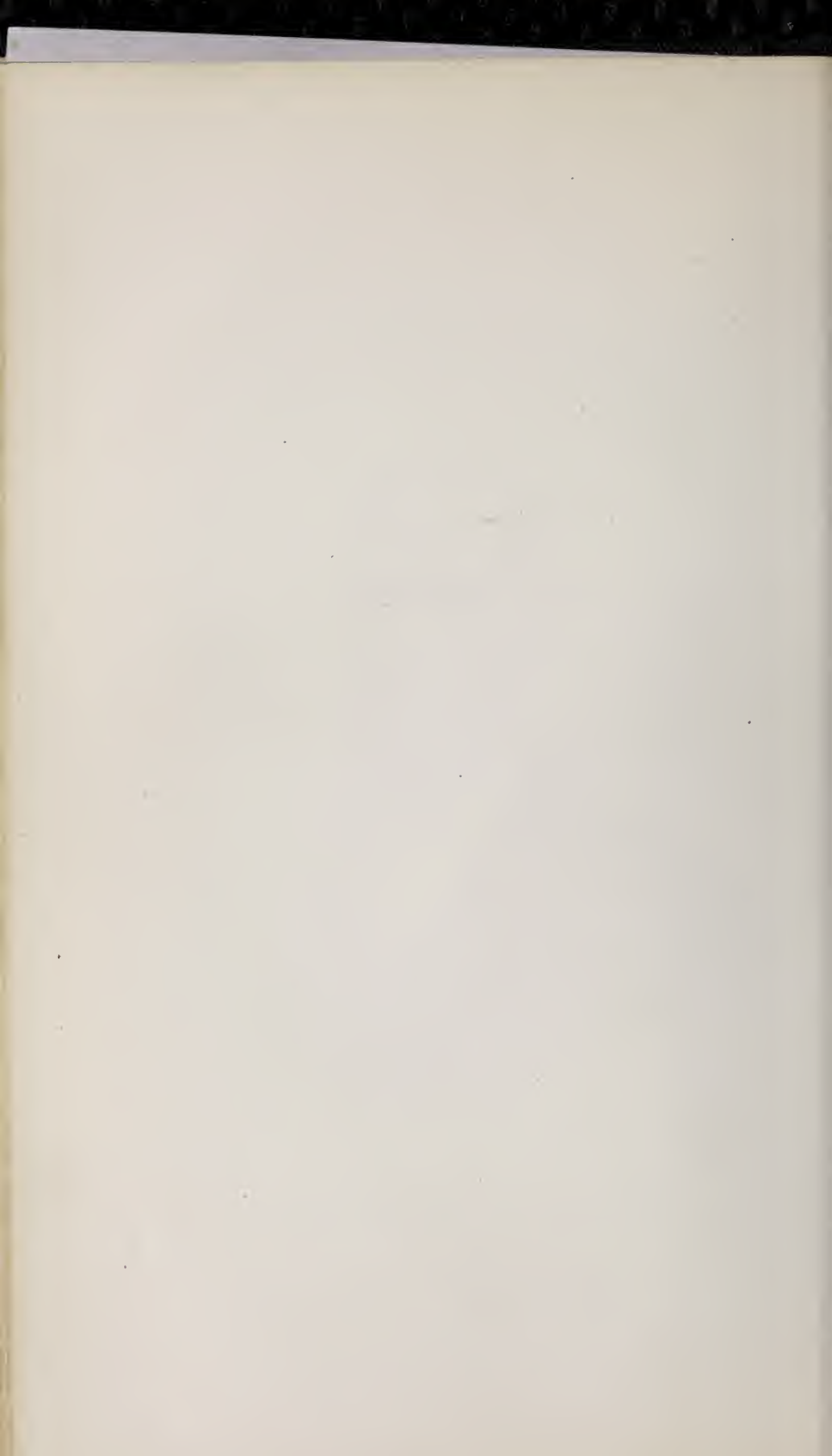
The State of Virginia derived its title from James I, King of England, by charter dated May 23, 1609.

And Great Britain derived its title by right of discovery of Sebastian Cabot in 1498.





Isaac K. Steddon



CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER HISTORY.

“Bold forest settlers! they have scared
The wild beast from his savage den,
Our valleys to the sunshine bared
And clothed with beauty, hill and glen.

“The car of steam now thunders by
The place where blazed their cabin fires,
And where rang out the panther’s cry
Thoughts speed along electric wires.

“They vanish from us one by one,
In death’s unlighted realm to sleep;
And Oh! degenerate is the son
Who would not some memorial keep.”

NO permanent settlements were attempted within the limits of Warren County for more than six years after the first adventurers had established themselves at Columbia, Cincinnati and North Bend. Yet extensive purchases of land had been made in this region long before its first settlement. Before three years had elapsed after the establishment of the first colony at Columbia, Symmes had sold sections, half-sections and quarter-sections in every range and township of his purchase. Why this long delay in occupying the healthy and fertile lands of Warren County? The explanation is easy: The Indians had manifested their hostility as soon as the white settlements had been commenced, and parties of savages were constantly lurking in the woods awaiting opportunities to kill and plunder. Even at the stations, as they were called, near each other and near Fort Washington, and protected by block-houses and pickets, the inhabitants were kept constantly on the alert, and went to church with their guns. To have attempted the occupancy of any lands within the limits of this county prior to Wayne’s victory would have been extreme temerity.

STATIONS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Many of the first settlers of Warren and Butler Counties remained at Columbia, Cincinnati, or some of the “stations” within the present limits of Hamilton County for several years after they had purchased the lands which became their permanent homes. The unhappy condition of many of these adventurers who were prevented from occupying their lands, and the methods adopted of building stations of defense, are described by Judge Burnet in the following extract from his Notes:

“A large number of the original adventurers to the Miami Purchase had exhausted their means by paying for their land and removing their families to the country. Others were wholly destitute of property, and came out as volunteers, under the expectation of obtaining, gratuitously, such small tracts of land as might be forfeited by the purchasers, under Judge Symmes, for not making the improvements required by the conditions stipulated in the terms of sale and settlement of Miami lands, published by the Judge in 1787. The class of adventurers first named was comparatively numerous, and had come out under an expectation of taking immediate possession of their lands, and of commencing the cultivation of them for subsistence. Their situation, therefore, was distressing. To go out into the wilderness to till the soil appeared

to be certain death; to remain in the settlements threatened them with starvation. The best provided of the pioneers found it difficult to obtain subsistence and, of course, the class now spoken of were not far from total destitution. They depended on game, fish, and such products of the earth as could be raised on small patches of ground in the immediate vicinity of the settlements.

"Occasionally, small lots of provisions were brought down the river by emigrants, and sometimes were transported on pack-horses from Lexington, at a heavy expense, and not without danger. But supplies thus procured were beyond the reach of those destitute persons now referred to.

"Having endured these privations as long as they could be borne, the more resolute of them determined to brave the consequences of moving on to their lands. To accomplish the object with the least exposure, those whose land were in the same neighborhood united as one family; and on that principle, number of associations were formed, amounting to a dozen or more, who were out resolved to maintain their positions.

"Each party erected a strong block-house, near to which their cabins were put up, and the whole was inclosed by strong log pickets. This being done they commenced clearing their lands and preparing for planting their crops. During the day, while they were at work, one person was placed as a sentinel to warn them of approaching danger. At sunset, they retired to the block-house and their cabins, taking everything of value within the pickets. In this manner they proceeded from day to day and week to week, till their improvements were sufficiently extensive to support their families. During this time they depended for subsistence on wild game, obtained at some hazard, more than on the scanty supplies they were able to procure from the settlements on the river.

"In a short time, these stations gave protection and food to a large number of destitute families. After they were established, the Indians became less annoying to the settlements on the Ohio, as part of their time was employed in watching the stations. The former, however, did not escape, but endured their share of the fruits of savage hostility. In fact, no place or situation was exempt from danger. The safety of the pioneer depended on his means of defense, and on perpetual vigilance.

"The Indians viewed those stations with great jealousy, as they had the appearance of permanent military establishments, intended to retain possession of their country. In that view they were correct; and it was fortunate for the settlers that the Indians wanted either the skill or the means of demolishing them.

"The truth of the matter is, their great error consisted in permitting the works to be constructed at all. They might have prevented it with great ease but they appeared not to be aware of the serious consequences which were the result until it was too late to act with effect. Several attacks were, however, made at different times, with an apparent determination to destroy them; but they failed in every instance. The assault made on the station erected by Capt. Jacob White, a pioneer of much energy and enterprise, at the third crossing of Mill Creek from Cincinnati, on the old Hamilton road, was resolute and daring but it was gallantly met and successfully repelled. During the attack, which was in the night, Capt. White shot and killed a warrior, who fell so near the block-house that his companions could not remove his body. The next morning it was brought in, and, judging from his stature, as reported by the inmates, he might have claimed descent from a race of giants. On examining the ground in the vicinity of the block-house, the appearances of blood indicated that the assailants had suffered severely.

"In the winter of 1790-91, an attack was made, with a strong par-

amounting, probably, to four or five hundred, on Dunlap's Station, at Colerain. A block-house at that place was occupied by a small number of United States troops, commanded by Col. Kingsbury, then a subaltern in the army. The fort was furnished with a piece of artillery, which was an object of terror to the Indians; yet that did not deter them from an attempt to effect their purpose. The attack was violent, and for some time the station was in imminent danger."

PREMIUMS FOR INDIAN SCALPS.

The long war which was ended with Wayne's treaty at Greenville was a cruel one. The Miami country was known as the "Miami Slaughter-House." The depredations of the savages led the settlers into some measures of defense which it is not pleasant to record. It is perhaps not generally known that men of high standing formed a committee to publish a notice offering premiums for Indian scalps. Warren County was included in the district within which young men were offered inducements to range the woods "to prevent savages from committing depredations on defenseless citizens." Early in the spring of 1794, a subscription paper was in circulation at Columbia to provide premiums for scalps of Indians. And in the *Centinel of the Northwest Territory* of May 17, 1794, a committee, consisting of L. Woodward, Darius C. Orcutt and James Lyons, of Cincinnati, and William Brown, Ignatius Ross and John Wiley, of Columbia, publish a notice offering rewards for Indian scalps taken between the 18th of April and the 25th of December, 1794, in a district beginning on the Ohio ten miles above the mouth of the Little Miami, extending ten miles west of the Great Miami, and twenty-five back into the country, above where Harmar's trace crosses the Little Miami, and in a direct line west. Rewards were offered as follows:

"That for every scalp having the right ear appendant, for the first ten Indians who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid, by those who are subscribers to the said articles, shall, whenever collected, be paid the sum of \$136, and for every scalp of the like number of Indians, having the right ear appendant, who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid by those who are not subscribers, the Federal troops excepted, shall, whenever collected, be paid the sum of \$100; and for every scalp having the right ear appendant of the second ten Indians who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid, by those who are subscribers to the said articles, shall, whenever collected as aforesaid, be paid the sum of \$117; and for every scalp having the right ear appendant of the second ten Indians who shall be killed within the time and limits aforesaid by those who are not subscribers to the said articles shall, whenever collected, be paid the sum of \$95."

Wayne's decisive victory over the Indians on the 20th of August, 1794, put a check to their depredations, but did not at once reduce them to absolute submission. The first settlements in Warren County were begun in 1795. During the winter and spring of this year, six months after Wayne's victory, there were occasional reports of murders of white men by the Indians. In February, two white men were killed near the mouth of the Great Miami, and in March, one man was killed and eight horses stolen in the village of North Bend. On the 7th of May, the Indians stole nine horses from Ludlow's Station, only five miles from Cincinnati, and, though pursued, made their escape. The treaty of peace at Greenville, concluded August 3, 1795, put an end to the murder of white men by Indians in the Miami settlements, but horses continued to be stolen by them. Judge Symmes thought that white men who bought horses from the Indians were to blame, as the Indians would steal horses to take the place of those they had sold. The Judge wrote to Gen. Dayton, in 1796, that he wished Con-

gress would make it a penal offense for a white man to buy a horse from an Indian, as no Indian would walk when he could steal a horse.

Sometimes, however, a white man would steal a horse from the Indians and we have the record of the conviction of at least one man for this offense. In March, 1796, at Cincinnati, the seat of justice for the whole Miami region Daniel McKean, lately arrived from New Jersey, was found guilty of stealing a horse from an Indian. He was sentenced to pay the red man \$1, and to receive thirty-nine lashes in the most public streets of the town, and bear on the front of his hat, during the infliction of the punishment, a paper, with the inscription, in large letters: "I stole a horse from the Indians."

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement within the limits of Warren County is involved in some obscurity. Many of the earliest settlers had purchased their lands long before it was safe to settle upon them. They may have made frequent visits to their lands, and perhaps have begun the work of clearing and making improvements, before becoming permanent residents thereon.

Several written accounts concur in representing the settlement at Bedle Station as the first in the county. The only block-house in the county for protection against the Indians was here erected. It was built of logs, and constructed in the ordinary manner of block-houses. The distinguishing feature of block-houses was that the upper part of the building above the height of man's shoulder projected one or two feet over the lower part, thus leaving space through which rifles could be thrust on the approach of enemies. Bedle's Station was about four miles west of Lebanon and one mile south of Union Village, and was a well-known place among the early inhabitants. The date usually given for the commencement of this settlement is September, 1795. Although this is one month after Wayne's treaty of peace, it should be remembered that it could not at that time be known that the Indians would respect the treaty. Hence the block-house was erected. William Bedle, who, in connection with his son and sons-in-law, established this station, was a native of New Jersey. At what time he came to the Western country is unknown. In Littell Genealogies of the Passaic Valley of New Jersey, it is stated that "William Bedell sold his lands in October, 1792, to his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Littell and, with his son-in-law and son (James) and their families, removed to a section of land that he purchased of Daniel Thompson for \$250, between the two Miami Rivers, in Warren County, Ohio, where they all settled." The family surname is variously written, but Bedle is the most common orthography in the Warren County records. There were several families of this name among the early settlers of Turtle Creek Township, and all of them were from New Jersey. William Bedle probably purchased from Daniel Thompson a land warrant issued by Symmes, as his deed for Section 28, Town 4, Range 3, was executed by Jonathan Dayton and dated November 30, 1795. At the time of the erection of Bedle's block-house, White's Station, on Mill Creek, was probably the nearest and most accessible settlement.

Family traditions give September, 1795, or the month following Wayne's treaty, as the date of the settlement of Mounts' Station, on the south side of the Little Miami, two and one-half miles below the mouth of Todd's Fork. Here, on a tract of broad and fertile bottom land, William Mounts, with his family and four other families, established themselves, and were afterward joined by others. They erected their cabins in a circle around a spring, as a protection against the Indians.

In the spring of 1796, settlements were made in various parts of the county. The settlements at Deerfield, Franklin, and the vicinities of Lebanon

and Waynesville, all date from the spring of 1796. It is probable that a few cabins were erected at Deerfield and Franklin in the autumn of 1795, but it is not probable that any families were settled at either place until the next spring. The towns of Waynesville and Franklin were both laid out early in 1796, and it is probable that Deerfield was platted about the same time. Samuel Heighway, the projector of Waynesville, built what appears to have been the first cabin in that town March 9, 1797, but numerous tracts in the vicinity of that place had been sold and settled prior to that time.

Among the earliest white men who made their homes in the county were those who settled on the forfeitures in Deerfield Township. They were poor men, wholly destitute of means to purchase land, and were willing to brave dangers from savage foes, and to endure the privations of a lonely life in the wilderness to receive gratuitously the tract of 106 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres forfeited by each purchaser of a section of land who did not commence improvements within two years after the date of his purchase. In a large number of the sections below the third range, there was a forfeited one-sixth part, and a number of hardy adventurers had established themselves on the northeast corner of the section. Some of these adventurers were single men, living solitary and alone, in little huts, and supporting themselves chiefly with their rifles. Others had their families with them at an early period. Tradition gives the date of the settlements on some of the forfeited tracts as prior to Wayne's treaty, and, while the exact history cannot now be learned, it is not improbable that some of the claimants of forfeitures may have begun a clearing and erected some kind of a dwelling not long after Wayne's victory over the Indians, and prior to the building of Bedle's block-house. Under the terms of sale and settlement of the Miami Purchase, claimants of forfeitures were required to make and continue improvements thereon for a period of seven years, when they were entitled to receive deeds therefor. The claimants were permitted to reside in some station of defense. Several claimants in Deerfield Township were unsuccessful in perfecting their titles to the tracts on which they had made improvements.

It may be safely assumed that September, 1795, the date given in Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, is not far from the correct date of the first settlement of Warren County. The following dates exhibit the progress of settlements up the Miamis:

August 20, 1794, Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers.

December 17, 1794, Hamilton laid out at Fort Hamilton.

August 3, 1795, Wayne's treaty of peace.

September, 1795, Bedle's Station commenced.

November 4, 1795, Dayton laid out.

Spring of 1796, Waynesville, Franklin and Deerfield settled.

April 1, 1796, permanent settlements at Dayton commenced.

April 7, 1796, first cabin raised in Greene County.

As soon as it became known that the treaty of Greenville had secured peace, and that block-houses and pickets were no longer necessary, the tide of immigration, so long delayed by savage hostility, flowed in, and before two years elapsed, the pioneer's ax rang out in every township between the Miamis, and settlements extended up Todd's Fork far into the Virginia Military District.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

The rapidity with which this region was populated and improved is well known. The rapid growth of Ohio had perhaps never been equaled in the history of the world by any State not possessing mines of the precious metals; of the whole State of Ohio, the growth of the Miami Valley was by far the most rapid; and of the Miami Valley, if we are allowed to judge from the imperfect

census of the white male inhabitants twenty-one years old and upward, taken by the Tax-Listers in August, 1803, Warren County contained, the year it was organized, more inhabitants than Butler, Montgomery, Greene or Clermont. Clinton was not then formed—and stood among its neighbors second to Hamilton only. Below is given the number of white male inhabitants twenty-one years old and upward in the different counties of the Miami Valley, according to the census of the Tax-Listers, August, 1803:

Hamilton, 1,700; Warren, 854; Butler, 836; Montgomery, 526; Greene, 446; Clermont, 755.

Immigrants came in crowds. Stories of the wonderful fertility of the Miami lands were everywhere circulated in the older States. Some of the stories may have been extravagant, but there were well-attested facts that from hills forty feet apart grew four or five stalks of corn one and a half inches in diameter and fifteen feet high, and each stalk producing two or three good ears; and that the first corn-fields at Columbia produced, under favorable circumstances, as high as 110 bushels to the acre. The first corn crop grown in the immediate vicinity of Lebanon was raised by Ichabod Corwin, and tended with oxen, after his horses had been stolen by the Indians; yet, though growing among stumps and roots the first year after the ground was cleared, and but imperfectly cultivated, it surprised him at husking time by yielding 100 bushels to the acre. Facts like these were enough to strike with astonishment the inhabitants of the Eastern and Middle States. They heard them, believed them and came. West Jerseymen, Pennsylvanians and Virginians floated down the Ohio in flat-boats or came with wagons, ox-carts or pack-horses, to find homes in Symmes' Purchase and in the Virginia Military Reserve. The reputation of the Miamis extended to Europe, and in Holland, Germany and Ireland, emigrants to America declared that they were going to "the Miamis."

STATES FROM WHICH THE SETTLERS CAME.

The high official positions and characters of Symmes and his associates in the State of New Jersey drew from that State a large number of immigrants to the Miami Purchase. Symmes was Chief Justice of New Jersey at the time he entered upon his Western land project. Gen. Jonathan Dayton, one of his associates, was a Revolutionary officer, a distinguished statesman, and, at the inception of the speculation, represented New Jersey in the convention which formed the national constitution. Dr. Elias Boudinot, another associate, was also a Revolutionary patriot, a President of the Federal Congress, and afterward first President of the American Bible Society. It is not strange, then, that so large a proportion of our earliest settlers were from New Jersey. The lands east of the Little Miami reserved by Virginia for the payment of bounty to her troops on Continental establishment, drew from that State large numbers of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, and others who had purchased Virginia Military land warrants. Among the Revolutionary officers who entered land in this county, but without settling upon them, were Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates and Col. Abraham Buford. Quakers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, settling largely in the northern and eastern parts of the county, and Waynesville soon became a noted place among the Friends. Opponents of slavery came from all the slave States to the territory dedicated to freedom and the first State of the American Republic that never had a slave. Emigrants from the State of Kentucky crossed the Ohio to find better land titles. During the seven years preceding the organization of the county in 1803, there must have been an increase of six hundred persons annually in the territory of the county, and during the seven years succeeding the organization more than eight hundred annually.

PRICES AND COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

In the year of the first settlement of this county, Cincinnati, the market and entrance-gate for the whole Miami Valley, was a little village, shown by census of that year (1795) to contain a population of 500 persons, living in ninety-four log cabins and ten frame houses. A voyage to New Orleans was then made by flat-boats in a hundred days. For the journey eastward, the primitive pack-horses were beginning to be exchanged for the large and heavy old-time Pennsylvania wagons, with four and six horse bell teams. As a consequence of the difficulty attending commercial intercourse, every article the Miami farmer could produce was low; every foreign article he was compelled to buy was relatively high. Corn and oats were 10 or 12 cents a bushel, sometimes 8 cents; wheat, 30 or 40 cents; beef, \$1.50 to \$2, and pork, \$1 to \$2 per hundred. On the other hand, here are some of the prices for foreign articles our fathers paid at Cincinnati in 1799: Coffee, 50 cents per pound; tea, 80 cents; pins, 25 cents a paper; gingham, 50 cents per yard; fine linen, \$1 per yard; brown calico, 7 shillings 6 pence to 10 shillings; goslin green and gray cotton velvet, 7 shillings 6 pence to 11 shillings 6 pence; cassimere, \$3 per yard; cotton stockings, 6 shillings to 15 shillings; bonnet ribbon, \$1 per yard; thin linen for flour-sifters, "10 shillings per yard; "small piece of ribbon for tying cues," 11 pence.

There was little encouragement for the farmer to raise more than he could use at home. In 1806, a traveler wrote that he had no conception how the farmers can maintain themselves with flour at \$3.50 per barrel, and pork \$2.50 per hundred. The merchants, however, he said, made an exorbitant profit. In four years, those who came from Baltimore or Philadelphia with goods obtained on credit had paid their debts and lived at their ease. There was little use for corn even for cattle or hogs, as the cattle found subsistence on the wild grasses of the woods, and hogs lived and fattened on the mast of hickory nuts, corns and beech nuts.

FRIENDLY INDIANS.

For some years after the whites made their homes in this county, small parties of friendly Indians encamped occasionally near the settlements. They came in the fall for their annual hunt to a favorite hunting-ground on Todd's Fork, now in Clinton, then in Warren County, until as late as the battle of Tippecanoe, encamping sometimes in parties of fifty, with their squaws, pa-booses, ponies and dogs. A considerable party of Shawnees, Wyandots and Pottawatomies visited the Shakers at Union Village in the summer of 1807, representing themselves in great distress for want of food, and were relieved by the Shakers. The numbers of the tribes which roamed over this region had long before been greatly reduced by the wars with the whites, and still more by the ravages of the small-pox.

The Indians encamped frequently, in the spring, in some of the sugar camps, for the purpose of making sugar—a matter they always attended to. They also visited Salt Run, in Hamilton Township, for the purpose of making salt, although the salt there obtained was of an inferior quality, and manufactured with difficulty. These savage parties were generally few in numbers. They were considered friendly, but sometimes stole horses from the settlers.

Rev. John Kobbler, the pioneer Methodist preacher, gives the following account of a visit from a party of Indians while he was preaching at Franklin, in March, 1799: "In the time of the first prayer, a company of Indians, to the number of fifteen, came to the door. When we rose from prayer, the old chief fixed his eyes on me and pushed through the company to give me his hand. He was much strung out with jewels in his ears, nose and breast, and the round tire about his head was indeed like the moon. His men all behaved well."

EARLY MILLS.

One of the greatest difficulties attending the settlement of the Northwest Territory was the want of mills to furnish meal and flour. The builder of the first grist-mill in a settlement was justly regarded as a public benefactor. The completion of the mill increased the value of neighboring lands and encouraged immigration. The settlers for miles around not only cheerfully met to help at the raising of a mill, but frequently labored gratuitously in the construction of the dam.

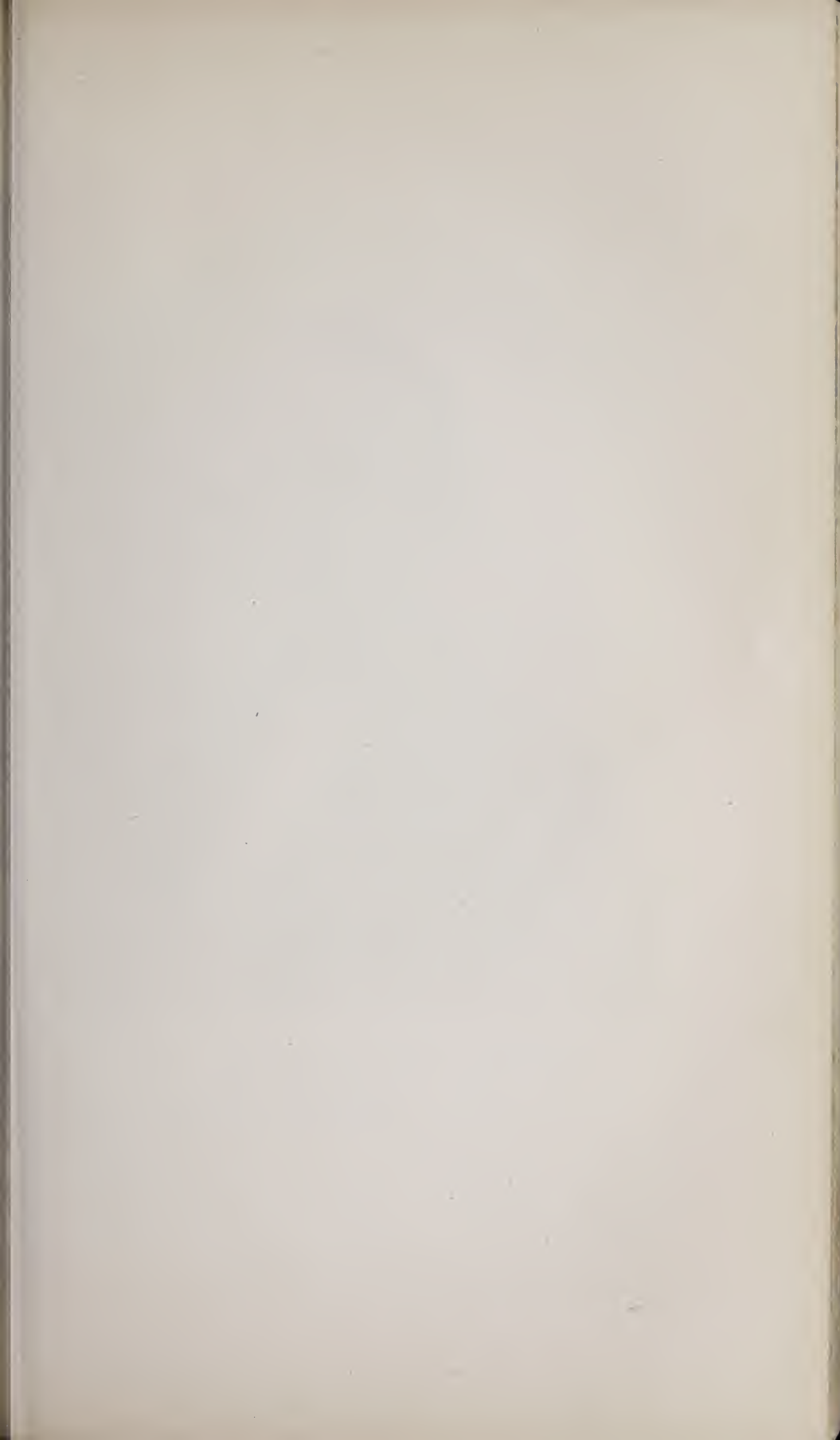
The earliest settlers of Warren County got their grinding done at Waldsmith's mill, on the Little Miami, twenty miles below the central part of the county, and near the site of Milford. The first mill on the Little Miami within the limits of the county was built about 1799, by William Wood, at the site now occupied by King's powder mills, and where the town of Gainesboro was afterward laid out. Wood's mill passed into the hands of Hunt & Lowe, by whom it was owned for many years. About 1799 or 1800, Henry Taylor built a mill on Turtle Creek, within the present corporate limits of Lebanon. There were several small mills erected on the streams running into the Miamis within ten years after the first settlements, and, although these streams furnished a more permanent supply of water than in later years, yet even then the mills were not able to do much work in the drier seasons, and were generally abandoned. Jabish Phillips built a mill about 1802 on the Little Miami, midway between the sites of Morrow and South Lebanon, afterward long known as Zimri Stubbs' mill, and soon after, Nebo Guantt built one at the site of Freeport. There was a mill erected at an early day at Franklin, and on January 23, 1802, Shubal Vail announced in the *Western Spy* the completion of his fulling-mill on the Great Miami near the "Big Prairie." In 1806, Brazilla Clark commenced the construction of a mill below the site of Foster's Crossing, which was afterward owned by Piercy Kitchell, and six years later Gov. Morrow built one a mile lower down on the Little Miami. In the county road records, mention is made of Capt. Stites' mill-dam, in November, 1804; "John Haines' mill at Waynesville," 1805; "Robert Each's mill on Todd's Fork," 1805; "Dr. Evan Bane's mill-dam near the county line," January, 1805; and "Samuel Heighway's mill," 1805. Some of these may have been saw-mills.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP, HAMILTON COUNTY, TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO.

This extensive township embraced the greater part of the territory now included in Warren County. It was formed under the Territorial laws, by the County Commissioners, about eighteen months after the first settlement at Bedle's Station. Deerfield, the most important settlement on the Little Miami above Columbia, was the capital, and early elections for the Deerfield district were held at the house of David Sutton, in that town. When the people failed to meet and elect a Constable and Assessor, the County Commissioners filled these offices by appointments. On June 10, 1797, the Commissioners appointed Benjamin Stites, Jr., Assessor, and Isaac Lindley, Constable and Collector for Deerfield Township. The tax return that year for the whole township was \$111.15. Stites' fees were \$5.20, and Lindley's \$2.30.

Peter Drake was appointed Assessor in 1798, and Joshua Drake, Constable and Collector. In that year, the Assessor was paid \$11.21 for his fees, and the Constable and Collector, \$4.13.

In 1799, Michael H. Johnson was Assessor; fees, \$3.22; William Sears, Constable; fees, \$6.19; William Mounts, Collector. Total assessment of the township, \$366.22. In the same year, Timothy Boothby was Lister of the





Very Respectfully
Davis Furnas

onship, and enumerated the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. His fees amounted to \$21.

In 1801, Ephraim Kibby was Lister, and Alexander Hamilton and Henry Coler, Valuers of Property.

ELECTIONS.

The first elections for Representatives in the Legislature were held at Cincinnati, the seat of justice of the extensive county of Hamilton. There was so little of democracy in the government established by the celebrated ordinance of 1787 that the settlers were seldom called on to exercise the right of suffrage. Under that ordinance, no one could vote unless he was the owner of fifty acres of land. All the officers of the Territory were required to be electors for specified periods, and all to be land-owners—the Governor, to own 1,000 acres; the Secretary and Judges, 500 acres each; the members of the Legislative Council, 500 acres each; the members of the House of Representatives, 200 acres each.

The first election for Representatives from Hamilton County was held in pursuance of a proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, on the third Monday of December, 1798. At this election, Robert Benham, who soon after moved from Cincinnati and became a resident within the present bounds of Warren County, was elected one of the Representatives.

On the 12th of September, 1799, a special election was held for the election of two additional members of the House of Representatives from Hamilton County. At this election the vote stood: A. Cadwell, 347; Isaac Martin, 265; Francis Dunlevy, 260; J. White, 65; T. Brown, 55. Francis Dunlevy contested the election of Isaac Martin, but the House of Representatives decided in favor of Martin by a vote of yeas 9, nays 8.

In October, 1800, an election was held for Representatives in the second Territorial Legislature. This election was held under a law, passed by the Territorial Legislature, which required the polls to be opened in each county at the court house on the second Tuesday in October, 1800, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon, and to be kept open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and again opened the next day from 10 until 5 o'clock, and finally closed, unless some candidate or the judges desired the election to be continued, in which case the poll was to be open the third day from 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock. The election at Cincinnati continued three days. The vote was taken *viva voce*. There were seven Representatives to elect from Hamilton County, and the following is the vote of the successful candidates: M. B. B. 284; J. Smith, 273; F. Dunlevy, 229; J. Morrow, 212; D. Reeder, 187; J. Ludlow, 187; J. White, 162. On the same day, William Lytle was elected for the ensuing session in place of Aaron Cadwell, who had removed from the Territory. The vote stood: William Lytle, 153; F. Dunlevy, 140. Fifty-five persons had been announced by their friends in the columns of the *Evening Spy* as candidates, and at least twenty-four of them received votes. The total number of votes cast at this election cannot now be ascertained.

The election of members of the convention to form a State constitution in October, 1802, was attended with great excitement. It was the first election in the Ohio in which entered questions of national party politics. One of the questions before the people was whether a State government at all should be formed. The enabling act of Congress, under which the election was held, provided that, after the members of the convention had assembled, they should first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it was or was not expedient to form a constitution and State government at that time. The friends of Gov. Arthur St. Clair and the Federalists generally were opposed to the formation of a State government; the Repub-

licans generally favored an immediate admission of the Territory into Union as a State. At the last session of the Territorial Legislature, the opponents of a State government had been largely in the majority, and, under lead of Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, had passed an act having for its object the division of the Territory into two future States, a measure, which, had it received the sanction of Congress, would long have delayed the admission both into the Union. The act passed the Council unanimously, and the House by a large majority. A minority of seven Representatives, two of whom were Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy, entered their solemn protest against it, and began an appeal to the people and to Congress with a fixed determination to defeat the division of the Territory and to secure an early State government. They were successful. Congress not only refused to divide the Territory, but passed an act to enable the people to form a State government. The canvass which preceded the election of members of the convention was one of great bitterness; fast friends became enemies for life. The increasing unpopularity of Gov. St. Clair, who was accused of a tyrannical and arbitrary exercise of the powers of his office and the declining fortunes of the Federalists in the States intensified the popular excitement.

Some weeks before the election, Representatives from seventeen Republican societies in Hamilton County met at Big Hill, and nominated the following ticket, all but two of whom were elected Francis Dunlevy, William Goforth, C. W. Byrd, Jeremiah Morrow, J. W. Browne, J. Kitchell, Stephen W. John Paul, Thomas Smith and John Wilson. The Republicans were overwhelmingly successful, not only in Hamilton County, but throughout the State.

Hamilton County was entitled to ten members of the convention. Nineteen candidates were voted for. The names and the vote of those who received over fifty votes are given below, several of whom, it will be seen, resided within the bounds of Warren County. The first-named ten were elected:

F. Dunlevy, 1,635; John Paul, 1,630; J. Morrow, 1,536; C. W. Byrd, 1,338; John Wilson, 1,381; J. Kitchell, 1,172; W. Goforth, 1,128; J. W. Browne, 1,066; John Smith, 964; John Reily, 924; W. James, 910; Thomas Smith, 887; S. Wood, 791; W. C. Schenck, 638; William McMillan, 541; John Bigger, 500; John Ludlow, 571; James McClure, 458; W. Ward, 315; Jacob White, 251; B. Van Cleve, 248; David E. Ward, 183; Abner Gerrard, 150; J. Corbly, 121.

On the second Tuesday of January, 1803, the first election under the new constitution was held. Hamilton County was at this time divided into election districts, the greater portion of Warren County being included in the Deerfield District, with its voting-place at the house of David Sutton in the town of Deerfield. In counting the votes, the vote of the Deerfield District was excluded on account of some irregularity. In Hamilton County, twenty-two persons received votes for Governor, thirty-six for members of the Senate, ninety-seven for members of the House of Representatives and sixteen for Coroner. The county was entitled to four Senators and eight Representatives.

The following was the vote in Hamilton County for Senators: John Paul, 1,490; J. Morrow, 1,374; F. Dunlevy, 1,362; Daniel Symmes, 754; John Reily, 749; William Ward, 293.

The following was the vote for Representatives: Thomas Brown, 1,336; John Bigger, 1,336; William James, 1,323; James Dunn, 994; Thomas Farland, 924; E. Kibbey, 915; Robert McClure, 842; William Maxwell, 842; William C. Schenck, 491; John Wilson, 501; John Kitchell, 446; W. Ward, 442; Edward Meeks, 237; Daniel C. Cooper, 226; Daniel Reeder, 226; John W. Browne, 157; David Sutton, 135; John Reily, 132; James Silsbee, 100; Jacob White, 55.

PIONEER LIFE.

A truthful account of the mode of life among the early settlers of the Miami forests cannot fail to interest and instruct. As the backwoods period passes, its interest increases. It is to be regretted that more of the traditions of the pioneers, giving homely but faithful pictures of the every-day life of the settlers have not been preserved. Their recollections of their journeys in the older States over the Alleghany Mountains, the flat-boat voyage down Ohio, the clearing in the wilderness, the first winter in the rude cabin and scanty stores of provisions, the cultivation of corn among the roots and stumps, the cabin-raising and log-rollings, the home manufacturing of furniture and clothing, the hunting parties and corn-huskings, their social customs and the thousand scenes and novel incidents of life in the woods, would form a more entertaining and instructive chapter than their wars with the Indians in their government annals. Far different was the life of the settler on the Miami from that of the frontiersman of to-day. The railroad, the telegraph and the daily newspaper did not then bring the comforts and luxuries of civilization to the cabin-door of the settler; nor was the farm marked out by a furrow and made ready for cultivation by turning over the sod.

The labor of opening a farm in a forest of large oaks, maples and hickories, was very great, and the difficulty was increased by the thick growing spice trees. Not only were the trees to be cut down; the branches were to be cut from the trunk, and, with the undergrowth of bushes, gathered together for burning. The trunks of the large trees were to be divided and rolled into stumps and reduced to ashes. With hard labor the unaided settler could clear and burn an acre of land in three weeks. It usually required six or seven years for the pioneer to open a small farm and build a better house than his cabin of round logs. The boys had work to do in gathering the brush into heaps. A common mode of clearing was to cut down all the trees of the diameter of eighteen inches or less, clear off the undergrowth and deaden the larger trees by girdling them with the ax and allowing them to stand until they decayed and fell. This method delayed the final clearing of the land for ten or twelve years, but when the trunks fell they were usually dry enough to be turned into such lengths as to be rolled together.

The first dwellings of the settlers were cabins made of round logs notched at the ends, the spaces between the logs filled in with sticks of wood and plastered with clay. The roof was of clapboards held to their places by poles running across the roof called weight-poles. The floor was of puncheons, or logs split from logs, two or three inches in thickness, hewed on the upper side. The fire-place was made of logs lined with clay or with undressed stone, and was, at least, six feet wide. The chimney was often made of split sticks plastered with clay. The door was of clapboards hung on wooden hinges and opened with a wooden latch. The opening for the window was not unfrequently covered with paper made more translucent with oil or lard. Such a house was built by a neighborhood gathering with no tools but the ax and the saw, and often was finished in a single day. The raising and the log-rolling were the labors of the settlers, in which the assistance of neighbors was considered essential and cheerfully given. When a large cabin was to be raised, preparations would be made before the appointed day; the trees would be cut down, the logs dragged in and the foundation laid and the skids and forks made ready. Early in the morning of the day fixed, the neighbors gathered from all around; the captain and corner-men were selected, and the work went on with boisterous hilarity until the walls were up and the roof weighted down. The cabin of round logs was generally succeeded by a hewed log-house more elegant in appearance and more comfortable. Indeed, houses could be

made of logs as comfortable as any other kind of building, and were erected such manner as to conform to the taste and means of all descriptions of people. For large families, a double cabin was common; that is, two houses, ten twelve feet apart, with one roof covering the whole, the space between serving as a hall for various uses. Henry Clay, in an early speech on the public land referred to the different kinds of dwellings sometimes to be seen standing together, as a gratifying evidence of the progress of the new States. "I have said he, "often witnessed this gratifying progress. On the same farm may sometimes behold, standing together, the first rude cabin of round and hewn logs, and wooden chimneys; the hewed-log house chinked and shingled with stone or brick chimneys; and lastly, the comfortable stone or brick dwelling, each denoting the different occupants of the farm or the several stages of the condition of the same occupant. What other nation can boast of such an outlet for its increasing population, such bountiful means of promoting the prosperity and securing their independence?"

The furniture of the first rude dwellings was made of puncheons. Cane boards, seats and tables were thus made by the settler himself. Over the door was placed the trusty flint-lock rifle, next to the ax in usefulness to the pioneer and near it the powder-horn and bullet-pouch. Almost every family had a little spinning-wheel for flax and big spinning-wheel for wool. The cooking utensils were few and simple, and the cooking was all done at the fire-place. The long winter evenings were spent in contentment, but not in idleness. There was corn to shell and tow to spin at home, and the corn-huskings to tend at the neighbors. There were a few books to read, but newspapers were rare. The buckeye log, because of its incombustibility, was valuable as a fire log, and hickory-bark cast into the fire-place threw a pleasing light over the scene of domestic industry and contentment.

The wearing apparel was chiefly of home manufacture. The flax and wool necessary for clothing were prepared and spun in the family, cotton being comparatively scarce. Carding wool by hand was common. Weaving, spinning, dyeing, tailoring for the family were not unfrequently all carried on in the household. Not a few of the early settlers made their own shoes. Wool dyed with walnut bark received the name of butternut. Cloth made of mixed linen and wool, called linsey, or linsey-woolsey, of a light indigo blue color, was common for men's wear. A full suit of buckskin with moccasins was sometimes worn by a hunter, but it was not common. A uniform, much worn in the year of 1812 is described as consisting of a light blue linsey hunting-shirt with a cape, the whole fringed and coming half-way down the thigh, a leather bullet-shot-pouch, powder-horn, a large knife and tomahawk, or hatchet, in the belt, and rifle on the shoulder. The author of the history of Miami County says he has seen Return J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio, and Jeremiah Morrow, United States Senator, and other high officials, wear this hunting-shirt while on frontier duty during that war.

With the early settlers, almost the only modes of locomotion were on foot and on horseback. The farmer took his corn and wheat to mill on horseback, the wife went to market or visited her distant friends on horseback. Salt and hardware and merchandise were brought to the new settlements on pack-horses. The immigrant came to his new home not unfrequently with provisions, cooking utensils and beds packed on horses, his wife and small children on another horse. Lawyers made the circuit of their courts, doctors visited their patients and preachers attended their preaching stations on horseback. The war ferries and bridges made the art of swimming a necessary quality in a saddle horse. "Is he a good swimmer?" was a common question in buying a horse for the saddle. Francis Dunlevy, as President Judge of a district embracing

counties, made the circuit of his courts on horseback, never missing a court frequently swimming his horse over the Mianis rather than fail of being sent.

In 1803, when Jeremiah Morrow was called to the national capital as the Representative in Congress from Ohio, he made the journey on horseback, taking with him his wife and their two children, aged, respectively, three years eighteen months, to the residence of Mrs. Morrow's parents in the old Red-⁶e country in Pennsylvania. Leaving his wife and children at the home of parents until the close of the session, he continued his journey over the mountains to Washington. For sixteen successive years did Mr. Morrow make annual horseback ride from his home on the Little Miami to attend the sessions of Congress. The journey was more trying on the strength and endurance of the horse than the rider. Especially was the return homeward in spring slow and difficult. The forests kept the roads moist longer than they now remain, and in the fresh condition of the soil they often became almost impassable. With one favorite and hardy horse, Mr. Morrow made twelve trips to the Alleghanies. But this was exceptional. With no other horse he deemed it was it deemed advisable to attempt a third journey.

The country was infested with horse-thieves. The unsettled condition of the country made the recovery of stolen horses very difficult. The horse-stealing proclivity of the Indians was one of the chief causes of the hatred of the white settlers toward the red men; but, after all depredations by the Indians ceased, the farmers continued to suffer much from horse-thieves, who were often organized into gangs. The great value of the horse and the difficulty of recovering one when run away, caused the pioneer to look with great hatred upon the horse thief. The early Legislatures were composed almost entirely of farmers, and they endeavored to break up this kind of larceny by laws inflicting severe penalties—corporal punishment, fines, imprisonment or even mutilation. The following is the penalty for horse-stealing prescribed in an act passed in 1809: "The person so offending shall, on conviction thereof for the first offense, be whipped not exceeding one hundred and not less than fifty stripes on his naked back, and on conviction of each succeeding offense of a like nature shall be whipped not exceeding two hundred nor less than one hundred stripes on his naked back; for the third offense *shall have both ears cropped*, and in either case shall restore to the owner the property stolen or pay him the value thereof, with damages, in either case, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding \$1,000 at the discretion of the court; and be ever after the first offense rendered incapable of holding any office of trust, being a juror, or giving testimony in any court in this State."

Ear-cropping was prescribed for no other offense, and, as it was the penalty for the third offense of the horse-stealer, it is doubtful if it was ever actually inflicted in Ohio. The railroad and the telegraph, by affording the means for more certain detection of the criminal and the recovery of the stolen property, did more to put down this crime than the most severe penalties.

The little copper distillery was to be found in most neighborhoods throughout the county. Rye and corn whisky was a common drink. It was kept in a cupboard or on the shelf of almost every family, and sold at all the licensed taverns, both in the town and country. The early merchants advertised that they had rye whisky, at 40 cents a gallon, would be taken in exchange for goods; and many houses and lots were offered for sale, flour or whisky taken in full payment. It was a part of hospitality to offer the bottle to the visitor. Whisky in a tin was passed around at the house-raising, the log-rolling and in the harvest time.

It is a mooted question not easily settled whether intemperance was so common then than now. That the spiritous liquors of those days were

purser is admitted, but the notion that they were less intoxicating seems not to have been well founded. Excess in drinking then as now brought poverty and death. The early settler with the purest of liquors could drink himself to death.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The early immigrants to Warren County may be described as a bold, resolute, rather than a cultivated people. It has been laid down as a general truth that a population made up of immigrants will contain the hardy, vigorous elements of character in a far greater proportion than the same number of persons born upon the soil and accustomed to tread in the footsteps of their fathers. It required enterprise and resolution to sever the ties which bound them to the place of their birth, and, upon their arrival in the new country, the stern face of nature and the necessities of their condition, made them bold and energetic. Individuality was fostered by the absence of familiar customs, family alliances and the restraints of old social organizations. The early settlers of Warren County were plain men and women of good sense without the refinements which luxury brings and with great contempt for pretensions and mere pretense.

A majority of the early settlers belonged to the middle class. Few were so affluent, placed above the necessity of labor with their hands, and few were so poor that they could not become the owners of small farms. The majority of the settlers were the owners in fee simple of at least a quarter of a section of land, or 160 acres. Many possessed a half section or a section. After settlements were begun, few persons owned land in large tracts of two or more thousand of acres; while the poorest immigrant, if industrious and thrifty, could lease land on such terms that he would soon become the owner of a small farm in five or six years.

A large majority of the pioneers were anti-slavery in their sentiments. Although many of them were from slave-holding States, they fled from the land of slavery and were the strongest opponents of the slave system. Many manumitted their slaves before emigrating to the Northwest Territory. As a consequence, that form of pride which looks upon labor as degrading never found a foothold in Warren County. Rev. James Smith, the ancestor of many families in Warren County, noted this fact on his first visit to the Northwest Territory. He had been reared in Virginia, but had a great abhorrence of every form of human bondage. In his journal he says: "Here the industrious farmer cultivates his farm with his own hands, eats the bread of cheerfulness and rests contented on his pillow at night. The mother instructs her daughter in the useful and pleasing accomplishments of the distaff and the needle, and all things else necessary to constitute them provident mothers and good housewives. The young man, instead of the cow-skin, or some other instrument of torture, takes hold of an ax or follows the plow. The ruddy damsel thinks no disgrace to wash her clothes or milk her cows or dress the food of her family. In a word, it is here no disgrace to engage in any of the honest occupations of life, and the consequence is the people live free from want and free from the perplexity and free from the guilt of keeping slaves."

The backwoods age was not a golden age. However pleasing it may be to contemplate the industry and frugality, the hospitality and general sociability of the pioneer times, it would be improper to overlook the less pleasing features of the picture. Hard toil made men old before their time. The refinements of culture and intellectual improvement were inferior. In the absence of the refinements of literature, music and the drama, men engaged in rude, and sometimes brutal amusements. Public gatherings were often marked by scenes of drunken disorder and fighting. The dockets of the courts showed

ge proportion of cases of assault and battery and affray. While some of the elders had books and studied them, the mass of the people had little time for study. Post roads and post offices were few, and the scattered inhabitants rarely saw a newspaper or read a letter from their former homes. Their knowledge of politics was obtained from the bitter discussions of opposing aspirants for office. The traveling preacher was their most cultivated teacher. The traveler from a foreign country or from one of the older States was compelled to admit that life in the backwoods was not favorable to amenity of manners. Some of these travelers wrote of the Western people in 1802: "Their Generals sell whisky, their Colonels keep taverns and their Statesmen feed pigs."

Josiah Espy, author of "Memorandums of a Tour in Ohio and Kentucky 1805," traveled through Warren County. He landed at Columbia July 25, 1805, after a voyage of ten days from Wheeling in the keel-boat "Mary." He visited his brothers, Thomas and David Espy, in Deerfield Township, Warren County, and afterward, his mother, who resided in Greene County, and whom he had not seen for seventeen years. He thus recorded in his journal his impressions:

"The emigration to the State of Ohio at this time is truly astonishing. From my own personal observations, compared with the opinion of some gentlemen I have consulted, I have good reason to conclude that during the present year from twenty thousand to thirty thousand souls have entered that State for the purpose of making it their future residence. These are chiefly from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, but, on inquiry, you will find some from every State in the Union, including many foreigners. The inhabitants of the State of Ohio being so lately collected from the States, have, as yet, obtained no national character. The state of society, however, for some years to come, cannot be very pleasant—the great body of the people being not only poor, but rather illiterate. Their necessities will, however, give them habits of industry and labor and have a tendency to increase the morals of the rising generation. This, with that respect for the Christian religion which generally prevails among that class of people now migrating to the State, will lay the best foundation for their future national character. It is to be regretted, however, that at present few of them have a rational and expanded view of the beauty, excellency and order of that Christian system, the essence of which is Divine wisdom. The great body of the people will, therefore, it is to be feared, be a party for some years to priestcraft, fanaticism and religious enthusiasm."

THE PRIMITIVE FORESTS.

It is not easy to describe the Miami Valley as it appeared in its primitive luxuriance to the eyes of the pioneers. No woodland to-day, even in the most unfrequented spot, wears the rich and exuberant garb which nature gave it. Under the transforming power of civilization, the earth assumes a new aspect. Even the woods and the streams are changed. Herbage and shrubs which once grew luxuriantly in our forests have been eaten out by cattle until they can only be found in the most secluded and inaccessible places. Trees cut down are succeeded by others of a different growth.

The general face of the country exhibited to the pioneer of the Miamis a wild luxuriance which cannot well be described. The great fertility of the soil was attested by the variety and exuberance of its vegetation. The native forests covered the whole surface of the county, unrelieved by those open plains or natural meadows so common fifty or seventy-five miles north. Even without the savage war-whoop, it was a wild country. There stood the forests, not as now, by their contrast with the sunny fields and dusty roads inviting the trav-

eler and laborer to repose in their shade, but every tree seemed an enemy be slaughtered by the woodman's steel. Now the grove is the attractive spot then the clearing which let in the sunlight seemed only inviting.

One hundred and three species of trees and herbaceous plants, native to the Miami woods, were catalogued by Dr. Daniel Drake at the beginning of this century, thirty of which rose to the height of sixty feet or more. There is no dividing line in nature between a tree and a shrub, but most botanists have agreed arbitrarily upon thirty feet as a minimum height of a species entitled to be called a tree. The richness of the Miami woods will be seen when it is stated that in all Germany, embracing the whole of Central Europe, there are but sixty species of trees. In France, the number is given by some as thirty; by others, as thirty-four. In Great Britain, there are but twenty-nine species above thirty feet high, and of these, botanists describe but fifteen large or moderately high.

In Warren County many species of valuable hardwoods grew to magnificent size and of good texture. The white oak here attained a remarkable development of size, if it did not quite reach the same strength attained in West Virginia. This noble tree, at the first settlement, would be found wherever there was a good clay soil, three or four feet in diameter and three or four hundred years old, but still green and flourishing; now these monarchs of the forest no longer flourish. The old and large white oaks are dying throughout Warren County; scarcely any large ones can be found which are not dead at the top. Other valuable trees are also dying slowly but surely from the top downward. The wild cherry, so valuable to the cabinet-worker, was scattered throughout the county, and, in some localities, was abundant. Now it is rare. On the plain between Muddy Creek and Turtle Creek, west of Soul Lebanon, stood an extensive forest of wild cherry trees of large size, which long since disappeared. Large black walnut trees were cut down and reduced to ashes, a single one of which could now be sold as it stood upon the ground for more than an acre of cultivated land in some parts of the county. Along the margins of the streams were seen the giant sycamores and elms; near by on the alluvial bottoms, the camp of sugar-maples, with its undergrowth of pawpaw, indicative of a rich soil; on higher grounds, the poplars, hickories and white walnuts grew to a stately height. In some places, the beech had almost exclusive possession. But a single grove of native chestnut trees was found between the Miami Rivers. It stood near the boundary line between Butler and Warren Counties, not far from Pisgah Church. The trees reached a diameter of four feet and produced large quantities of chestnuts. Of the trees and plants whose fruit might furnish food for man or mast for game and swine, the fox grape, fall grape and winter grape, the gooseberry, the black currant, the haw, the crab-apple, the mulberry, the beech, the black walnut, the butternut, the hickory and several varieties of the oak, the hazel nut and the persimmon were all natives of the Miami forests.

An undergrowth of spice brush was spread over all the richer uplands of the county, almost as impenetrable as the cane-brake of Kentucky, and, like the cane, it has disappeared with the encroachments of civilization. The spice bushes greatly retarded the work of the early surveyors. They were abundant on the plat of Lebanon long after the town had become a county seat. The flowers of the shrub appeared early in spring before the leaves, and were succeeded by small clusters of berries, which, when ripe, in September, were of bright crimson color. The berries are said to have been used sometimes instead of allspice. A decoction from the branches made a gently stimulant drink, sometimes used in low fevers, and the shrub was often called the fever bush.



J. C. Kersey, M.D.



There was beauty as well as magnificence in the primeval forests. Under the branches of the giant trees grew shrubs and flowers, as perfect as if they had been cultivated by the skillful florist. There were wild lilies and roses. In the early spring were seen the bright green of the buckeye leaves, the pure white blossoms of the dogwood, the purple hue of the red-bud, and on the ground the many hues of more than a hundred species of wild flowers. A tall weed covered the fertile bottoms of the streams, growing thick as hemp and overtopping horse and rider.

The age of the gigantic denizens of our forests has probably been overestimated. Some writers have spoken of them as of many centuries' growth. There are probably very few trees now standing in the Miami Valley which had begun to grow before the discovery of America in 1492. The greatest portion of even our largest trees are probably less than three hundred years old. Our hardwood species probably attain a diameter of thirty inches in two and a half centuries. A limited number of species, or a single species having possession of a forest, it is thought, indicates that the forest has but recently sprung into existence, and at no distant period the ground was destitute of trees. The tendency of forests is toward a multiplication of the varieties of trees. The great number of species of trees would indicate that most portions of the Miami Valley have long been clothed with a forest covering.

STREAMS.

When this region was covered with forests, creeks which are now nearly dry half the year, were constant running streams. Mills built on streams like Turtle Creek, would run at least ten months in the year by water-power. It is worthy of notice in this connection that Judge Symmes, in giving information by his pamphlet, to those seeking homes in his purchase, assumed that the streams running into the Miamis would be the mill-streams, and that the Little Miami would be of most value for the purposes of navigation.

"The tract is said to be well watered with springs and rivulets, and several fine mill-streams falling from the dividing ridge into the two Miamis, which lie about thirty miles apart, and are both supposed to be navigable higher up in the country than the northern extent of this purchase, so that the inferior farms will have navigation in the boating seasons within fifteen or eighteen miles at farthest."—*Symmes' Pamphlet, 1787.*

And in fact, for many years, the Great Miami, before it was obstructed with dams, proved of much value for floating loaded flat-boats started for New Orleans, many boat loads of produce having been shipped from Franklin in this county. Little did Judge Symmes anticipate in 1787 that the Little Miami would furnish a mill-seat at every few miles of its course, and that even the Great Miami would be crossed with dams to furnish water-power for thriving cities and towns, and that, with the cultivation of the country and the destruction of the forests, not only would the smaller streams become almost worthless as mill-streams, but even in the Miamis low water would be the cause of the greatest difficulties water-power mills and factories would have to contend against.

The clearness of the waters of the Little Miami, before the forests were cleared away and the country was cultivated, was noted in the journal of Rev. James Smith. He says it was no uncommon thing to see shoals of fish in the rivers. He stood, in 1797, in the yard of Rev. Francis McCormick's residence, about fifty yards from the Little Miami, and saw numbers of fish near the opposite bank of the river, which was about one hundred yards wide. The same traveler afterward noted the clearness of the waters of Paint Creek, in which he saw a shoal of fish on the farther side, where it was one hundred yards wide.

WILD ANIMALS.

The buffalo and elk, probably never numerous in this vicinity, had disappeared before the approach of the white man, but the bear, the deer, the wolf, the panther, the wildcat, the otter, the beaver, the porcupine, the wild turkey, the rattlesnake, racer, moccasin and copperhead of the *fauna*, which have now disappeared, remained in greater or less numbers for some years after the occupancy by the whites. The streams were infested with leeches. Swine were the chief means of the destruction of poisonous snakes from which the county has been almost entirely free for fifty years.

Wolves were so numerous and destructive to sheep that several acts were passed by the Territorial and State Legislatures providing premiums for killing them. Considerable sums were allowed by the Commissioners of the county for wolf scalps, the bounty varying at different times from \$2 to \$20 for each wolf killed over six months old, and half these sums for those under six months. The wolf-killer, before receiving his bounty, was required by law to produce the scalp of each wolf killed, with the ears entire. The law required the whole head of the wolf, with the ears entire, to be produced. He was also required to take an oath, which, in 1799, was of the following form:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the head now produced by me, is the head of a wild wolf, taken and killed by me in the county of ———, within six miles of some of the settlements within the same to the best of my knowledge, and that I have not willfully or willingly spared the life of any bitch wolf, in my power to kill, with the design of increasing the breed, so help me God.

The same premium was offered for killing panthers as for killing wolves, but only two panther scalps were presented to the Commissioners in this county in the course of eight years; \$20 for wolf scalps have been allowed in this county at a single meeting of the Commissioners.

Countless numbers of squirrels were to be found in the woods, and unceasing vigilance was required on the part of the settler to protect his corn-field from their ravages. They sometimes passed over the country in droves, traveling in the same direction. These animals were a nuisance, and were common to be regarded as valuable for food. The Legislature, in 1809, passed a singular act having the double object in view of destroying squirrels and providing the people with a currency. It was entitled "An Act to Encourage the Killing of Squirrels," passed and bearing date December 24, 1807. The first section provided "that each and every person within this State, who is subject to a county tax, shall, in addition thereto, produce to the Clerk of the township in which he may reside such number of squirrel scalps as the Township Clerk, at their annual meeting, apportion to the currency levies, provided it does not exceed one hundred nor less than ten." Each tax-payer, at the time his property was listed for taxation, was to be furnished with a list of the scalps he would be required to furnish. On failure or neglect to furnish the required scalps, the tax-payer was required to pay into the treasury of the township 3 cents for every scalp he was in default; and every person producing to the Township Clerk an excess of scalps over and above the number apportioned to him was to receive 2 cents for each.

SECTION 6. That if any person shall produce to the Clerk of his proper township any number of squirrel scalps exceeding the number required of him by the first section of this act, such Clerk shall give to the person producing the same a certificate thereof, stating the number so produced in advance, which certificate, on being presented to the Treasurer of such township, shall be a sufficient warrant for him to pay to the person holding certificate the amount thereof, calculating the amount at the same rate prescribed in the second section of this act, out of any money paid into the treasury, under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, which certificate, with the receipt of the person

producing the same, shall be by such Treasurer filed in his office as a proper voucher and settlement with the Trustees of the township, so far as relates to moneys paid into such treasury, under the provisions of this act.

The certificates of the Township Clerk furnished the people with a currency. They were secured by the faith of the township and were received by the merchant for goods and by the mechanic for work. The law, however, did not prove a great success and was soon repealed.

A. H. Dunlevy, who came to the vicinity of Lebanon when a boy, in 1797, thus speaks of the number of snakes:

"The high weeds in falling down formed fine harbors for snakes, which were as plenty as one could wish, consisting, mainly, of the black rattlesnake, the racer, the watersnake, and occasionally was found a moccasin snake, the most deadly of all. Near where we first lived was a camp of Gen. Harmar as he led his army toward the Maumee, in 1790. He had probably remained there for a week or ten days, as there were three or four graves there and some half were or more cut off and the brush piled in heaps around the camp. These brush-heaps were decayed in 1798, but afforded fine harbors for snakes, and as the warm sun of spring came out, I think hundreds of them could be seen in the hour passing from one brush heap to another in apparent merry play. I used there to amuse myself in watching their movements, and noting their peculiar colors; every kind of snake seemed to nestle together in these brush heaps. As an evidence of the number of snakes then existing in this new country, I will mention one fact. My father took me once with him to a neighbor's, about half a mile distant, and, in going to and returning from that neighbor's, he killed seven rattlesnakes and gave me the rattles, and that without any particular search.

"Again, in the first settlements of the country, the water-courses were infested with leeches so numerous that the most active boy would not run across any part of Turtle Creek in summer barefooted and barelegged without having a number of leeches fasten upon his feet and legs; and if one would walk around slowly, they would cover the feet and legs until they were black. Soon, however, the blood would flow freely, giving the limbs a most disgusting appearance. To get rid of them was a task requiring hard scraping with a stick. Many of our cattle died of bloody murrain at that time, and I now have no doubt the disease was caused by drinking in these leeches in great numbers, though I do not now recollect that this was then supposed to be the cause of that sickness. But as the country settled, snakes and leeches disappeared. There being no rocks to shelter either, hogs soon destroyed both, and, for fifty years, this section of country has been almost free from snakes, except the black snake, which is not poisonous."

The same writer thus describes the manner of hunting the bear as he himself had witnessed the sport:

"Of all the sports of hunting in early times, the bear-hunt was the most exciting. This usually occurred accidentally. I never knew a bear-hunt to be regularly organized. Some one in the neighborhood would accidentally discover a bear, and if at a time when the animal was fat and worth possessing, he gave the sound of a horn, known in the neighborhood as a signal of the discovery of a bear and the call for help to capture the prize. Instantly, almost, men on horseback, with rifles and dogs, were on hand. The sound of the horn indicated the course of the bear and thither the neighbors hastened. For hours, sometimes from morning till nightfall, the chase would continue. The dogs would keep on the track of the bear, but unless they could cause him to take to a tree, they could do nothing with him but to keep his trail and enable the hunters to follow. If they ventured to attack him, they were soon

repulsed—sometimes killed on the spot. At last, after many hours chase sometimes embracing an area of five or six miles circumference, the exhausted bear would take to a tree, around which the dogs quickly gathered, and, by their united noise, gave assurance to the hunters that bruin was at last treed. The signal-horn was sounded and the hunters were soon on the spot. If it was still light, the bear was soon brought down by the unerring rifle. If too dark to see, the tree was watched until morning, and then he was dispatched. The event ended with skinning the bear and cutting up the carcass into many pieces as would give each hunter his portion, and usually sending a part to each family in the neighborhood. The flesh, though considered by many people a delicacy, I could never eat, but the sport of the bear-hunt had been equal with me at that early day or at any time since."

Other kinds of game were abundant. For some years the red deer were as numerous as cattle to-day. Wild turkeys could be shot or entrapped in great numbers. When mast was abundant, a drove of more than one hundred wild turkeys, all large and fat, might be found in the near vicinity of the settlements, and when mast was scarce large numbers would sometimes come to the barn-yards for grain. The rivers abounded with fish. The white and yellow cat-fish, black bass, red-horse and carp could be drawn from the Little Miami by brush drags in wagon loads.



CHAPTER V.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

SCHOOLS and churches were established in Warren County almost as soon as a neighborhood of settlers had built their log cabins and begun their clearings. The early school and meeting-houses were rude log buildings, but the construction was as lasting and the prayers were as fervent as in the most stately school building or cathedral of the cities. The first school in the county of which we have any record was taught by Francis Dunlevy, afterward first President Judge of the Circuit of Southwestern Ohio, and was commenced in 1798, about half a mile west of the site of Lebanon. It was attended by youth from four or five miles around. Among the earliest pupils of this school was a black-eyed boy, who gave his age as four years and his name as Thomas Corwin.

Francis Dunlevy was a scholar with considerable attainments, both in languages and mathematics. As early as 1792, he had opened at Columbia what was probably the first classical school between the Miamis. This school was conducted in connection with John Riley, afterward of Butler County, Ohio. Dunlevy taught the ancient languages and higher mathematics; Riley, the common English branches. This school was continued until 1794, when Wyne's victory over the Indians permitted many of the inhabitants of Columbia, who had hitherto been prevented from so doing, to occupy their lands upon this country. By this means the place was almost depopulated, and the school was given up.

Mr. Dunlevy afterward taught school for a time at "The Island," as then called, some ten miles up the Little Miami, and in the year 1797 removed to the neighborhood of Lebanon, as now known, and opened a large school at about half a mile west of the center of the present town. But Lebanon was not laid out until 1802, and when the school was opened the present site was entirely in the woods. Besides the common branches, the ancient languages and the higher mathematics were taught. The school was continued until the year 1801, when Mr. Dunlevy moved it to the northwest about two miles, where many of his former pupils attended. While there, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and was succeeded as teacher by David Spingarn. A school was taught regularly in the same place until 1825.

Other schools were taught in the country around Lebanon at this early period, among which may be mentioned one conducted by Matthias Ross as early as 1801, 1802 or 1803, near the present site of Ridgeville; a large school taught by Thomas Newport, about one mile north of Lebanon, from 1805 for many years; and the first school at Deerfield, taught by the late Judge Ignatius Brown, about the year 1800.

The first school taught in Lebanon after it became a town, was conducted by Enos Williams, a pupil of Francis Dunlevy, in 1801, 1802 and 1803. The branches taught were reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

The first schoolhouses were built of logs—not by taxation, nor subscription of money, but by the labor of the settlers. On a fixed day, the neighbors assembled at the chosen site and the work was done. The ample fire-place occupied nearly the whole of one end of the structure. The furniture was as rude and simple as the building. A hewed slab or puncheon, slanting from the walls, extended on three sides of the room as the writing desk for the whole

school. The seats were of slabs, and without backs. The pupils sat with their faces to the wall, the teacher occupying the central part of the room.

While some of the early schools may be said to have been good schools taught by intelligent teachers, others, and perhaps the majority, afforded but inferior facilities for learning. In some of them, the only text-books were Webster's spelling book, the New Testament or the English reader, and Pike or Diebold's arithmetic. Grammar and geography were not generally taught and arithmetic usually only as far as the rule of three. For years, it was customary, in indenturing an apprentice, to require the master to provide for the education of the minor only so far as to teach him "to read, write an cipher as far as the rule of three." The examples for practice in the arithmetics were given almost exclusively in pounds, shillings and pence. More importance was attached to the spelling of all the words in the spelling book than those which are ordinarily used in writing, and spelling matches were common. The teacher wrote the copies for the writing lesson, and the making and mending quill pens was an essential part of the teacher's work.

Francis Glass, author of the *Life of Washington* in Latin, a man of rare attainments in the ancient languages, was for several years a teacher in different localities in Warren County. He was educated in Philadelphia, and came to the Miami country about 1817. J. N. Reynolds, who edited Glass' *Life of Washington* and secured its publication, gives, in the preface of that work some account of the author. Glass was a poor man with a large family, and all his worldly goods and chattels could not have been sold for \$30. The *Life of Washington* seems to have been commenced in Warren County, and completed at Dayton. Reynolds was his pupil in the winter of 1823-24, in some part of Warren County, but its exact locality he does not give. The school house "stood on the bank of a small stream in a thick grove of native oak. The building was a low log cabin with a clapboard roof, but indifferently tight. All the light of heaven found in this cabin came through the apertures made on each side in the logs, and these were covered with oiled paper to keep out the cold air, while they admitted the dim rays." Here he had about forty pupils, only about half a dozen of whom were studying Latin and Greek. His book was published in 1835, by the Harper Brothers, after the death of the author, with the following title: "*Georgii Washingtonii, Americæ Septentrionalis Civitatum Fæderatarum Præsidis Primi, Vita. Francisco Glass, M., Ohioensis.*"

The pioneer preachers on the Miamis were mounted rangers. The Methodist preachers were circuit-riders, and their circuits extended a hundred miles. The Presbyterian and Baptist ministers had several congregations or preaching-stations under their charge, which were often at a great distance apart. All were expected to seek out and preach to the scattered members of the fold over a large territory. They traveled on horseback, with their capacities saddle-bags under them; but these seldom contained manuscript sermons. A sermon written out and read to a congregation would have been received with little favor.

The first preaching in a community was almost always at a private house. The first churches in Warren County were made of logs, hewed inside and outside. They were larger and built with more care than the schoolhouses, and when the spaces between the logs were properly filled in with mortar, they proved to be comfortable rooms, cool in summer and warm in winter.

The itinerant clergy were important teachers among the early settlers. They lodged in their cabins and conversed with their families. Newspapers and periodicals of every kind were rare. Religious newspapers were then unknown. The preacher was usually a welcome guest.

Baptist Church.—The Baptists established the first church between the limits, at Columbia, in 1790, and the first regularly organized church within the bounds of Warren County was the Clear Creek Baptist Church. It was organized as early as 1797, and its first meeting-house was built that year. It stood about half a mile north of the site of Ridgeville. When a general conference meeting was held at Columbia, June 3, 1798, for the purpose of forming a Baptist association, the Clear Creek Church was one of the four churches represented, the other three being Columbia, Carpenter's Run and Miami Island; and at the next meeting for the same purpose, held at Columbia October 1798, the Clear Creek Church was represented by James Sutton, Ebenezer Leorn, Thomas Kelsey and Francis Dunlevy. The church at this time included in its membership the Baptists on Turtle Creek, and consisted of but twenty members. Thomas Kelsey was one of the first, the most active, and, for many years, the leading member of the Clear Creek Baptist Church. Daniel Blackford and Fergus McLean, father of Justice John McLean, were also early and prominent members of this church. It is worthy of remark also, that, while the father of John McLean was a Baptist and his wife a Presbyterian, their distinguished son and his two brothers were all Methodists.

The Baptists in the Turtle Creek neighborhood were constituted a branch of the Clear Creek Church in 1798, and commenced the erection of a meeting-house about one mile east of the site of Lebanon. In 1800, the Miami Baptist Association held its regular annual meeting at Turtle Creek. John Smith, of Columbia, a Baptist preacher of fine abilities, then a member of the Territorial Legislature, and afterward one of the first United States Senators from Ohio, was the Moderator of this association. At this meeting, ten churches were represented, with a total membership of 291 persons. The Turtle Creek Church was organized into an independent church and admitted into the association in 1803. At this time, it numbered forty-five members.

Other churches in Warren County, or near the borders of the county, were organized and admitted into the Miami Baptist Association as follows:

Middle Run Church, near the boundary line between Greene and Warren, 1800; members, 16; first Messengers, John Buckles, Daniel Wilson and Absalom Thomas.

Prairie Church, now Middletown, 1801; members, 11; first Messenger, Philip Sutton.

Sugar Creek Church, now Centerville, 1803; members, 12; first Messengers, David Price, Josiah Elam, Amos Wilson.

Muddy Creek Church, 1804; members, 8; first Messengers, J. Seward, T. Brown and R. Witham.

Bethel Church, 1810; members, 19; first Messenger, Josias Lambert.

Todd's Fork Church, 1811; members, 11; first Messengers, James Wilson and James McManis.

When the second meeting of the Miami Baptist Association, at Turtle Creek, then called Lebanon, was held, in 1811, the association included twenty churches, with a membership of 1,012 persons.

Elder James Sutton was the first Baptist Pastor in Warren. He preached at Clear Creek in 1797. He was succeeded the following year by Elder Daniel Mark, who took charge of both the Clear Creek and Turtle Creek Churches.

As early as 1800, the Miami Baptist Association, at a meeting held at Turtle Creek, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in the future the title of *Reverend* as applied to ministers be laid aside, that of *Elder* be substituted in its place.

This is believed to have been the origin of a custom which, for a long pe-

riod, was nearly universal among the Baptists of Western Ohio and Indiana, and still prevails among the Old School Baptists.

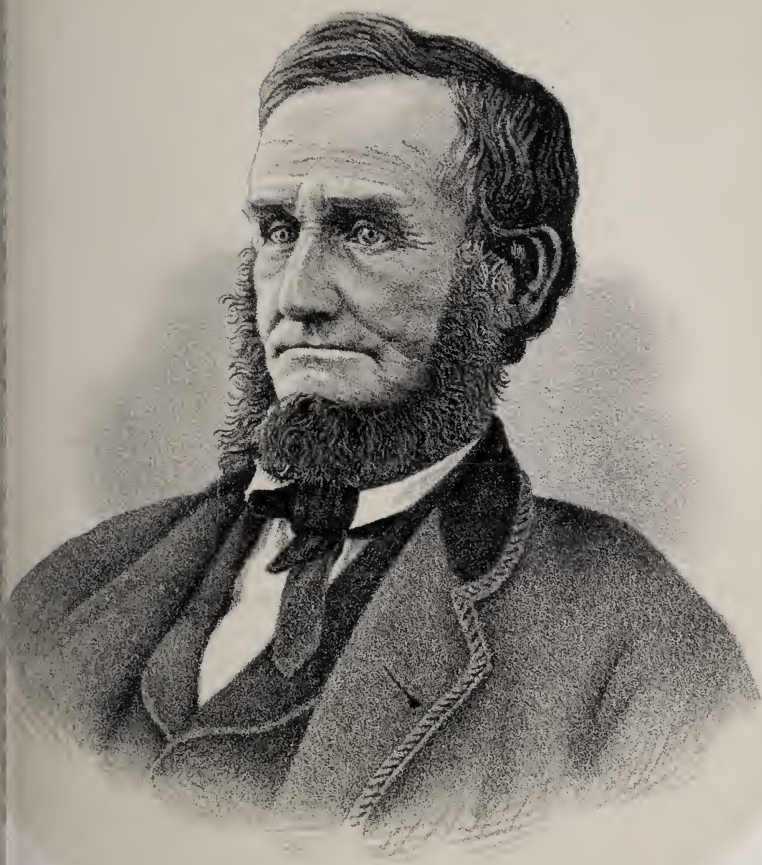
Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon in Warren County by regularly constituted Methodist minister was preached at Deerfield August 8, 1798, by Rev. John Kobler. Before this, however, Francis McCormick, Methodist local preacher, had settled near the site of Milford, and he may have preached within the limits of Warren County before the visit of John Kobler. From the journal of Mr. Kobler, we learn that, on the 7th day of August, 1798, having but recently arrived in the Miami country, he set out from Mr. McCormick's house with a guide to form a two-weeks' circuit. Arriving at Deerfield, a little village, in which, he says, there might reside ten or fifteen families, he found some difficulty in finding a place to preach, for a Quaker in the town was opposed to his preaching and praying, and went from house to house to have the doors barred against him. He finally found a cordial reception at the house of a Mr. Sutton, who, he says, was a Baptist. He preached at Sutton's house early in the morning of August 9, and rode on six miles to Turtle Creek, where he preached at 4 o'clock on the same day at the house of Ichabod Corwin. He then passed in an eastern direction through a very thinly settled region.

After preaching at Dayton, he rode down the Great Miami, and preached on August 13, at the block-house near the site of Miamisburg, to the inhabitants, whom he describes as truly poverty-stricken. He then rode on several miles to a little village called Franklin, where he was kindly entertained by Capt. Ross, at whose house he preached to the inhabitants of the place, which consisted of six or eight families.

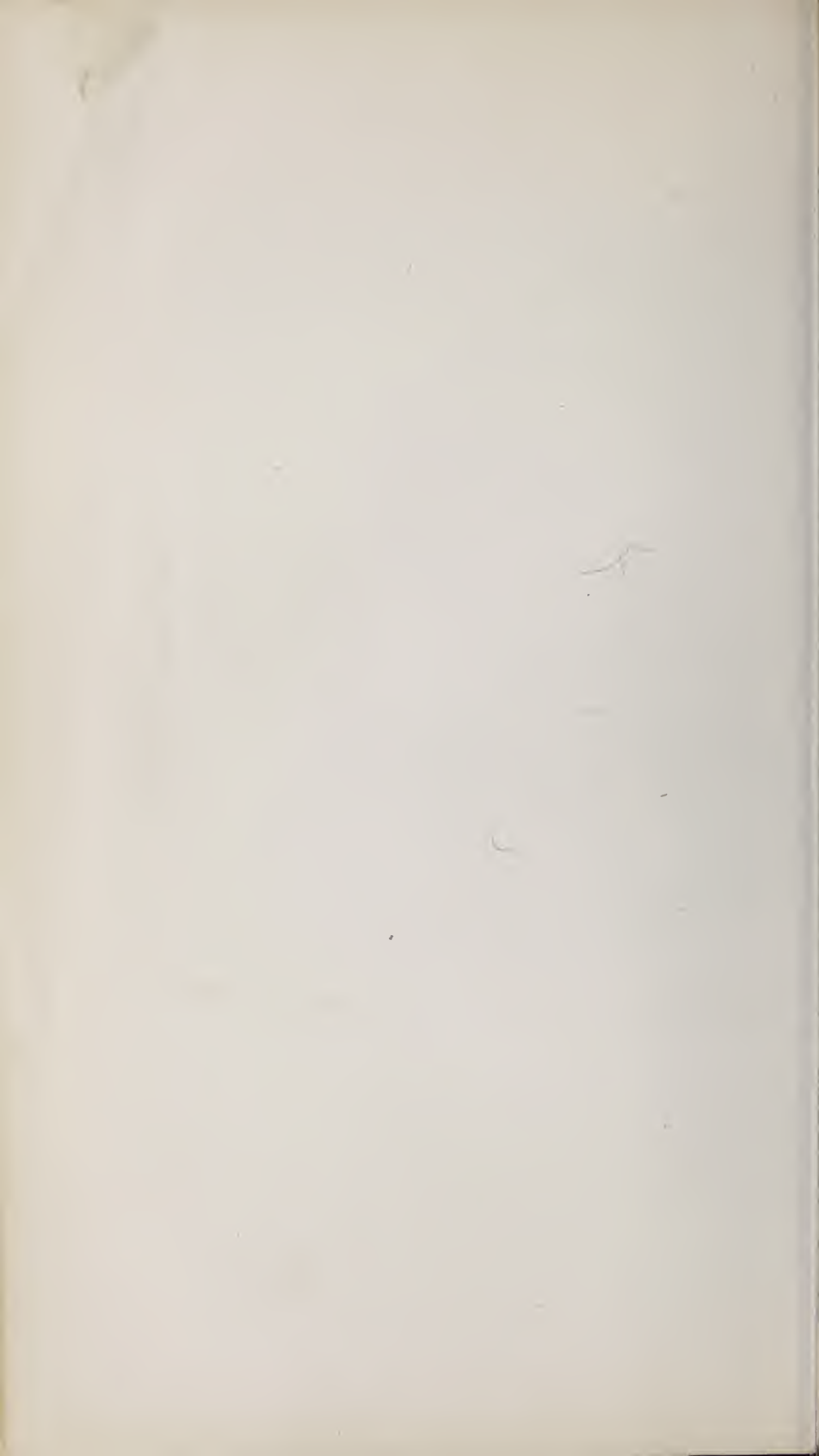
The circuit established by Rev. John Kobler, the first regularly constituted Methodist missionary in the Miami Valley, extended from the Ohio to Dayton. The preaching-places were at private houses. At this time, the roads were imperfect that twenty-five miles made a full day's journey on horseback. One of the preaching-places early established was at the house of Capt. Davis, at Clear Creek. This dwelling was a cabin, containing two rooms. Justice John McLean, then a boy, lived within less than half a mile of Capt. Davis' cabin and often heard John Kobler preach, and thus writes of him: "I will never forget his appearance and manner. I was always much interested with his discourse, and especially with his prayers. He was tall and well proportioned, his hair was black, and he wore it long, extending over the cape of his coat. His dress was neat, with a straight-breasted coat, and in every respect as became a Methodist preacher of that day. He had a most impressive countenance."

In August, 1798, John Kobler appointed Philip Hill a Class-Leader. In 1800, the conference sent no regular Methodist preacher to the Miami Circuit. There were, however, by this time, four or five local preachers within the circuit. They went everywhere preaching the Word. They preached not only on Sundays, but on other days. They held two-days meetings, and kept up a system of quarterly meetings, which, by this time, were attended by large numbers. Men and women would walk twenty and sometimes thirty miles to attend them. At night, the men would be quartered in barns and outhouses, the women, in the cabins. In 1802, Elisha W. Bowman, then a beardless youth, was sent to the Miami Circuit. In 1803, John Sale and Joseph Oglesby were the preachers for this large circuit.

Presbyterian Church.—The first Presbyterian Churches between the Miami and Ohio Rivers were under the charge of the Transylvania Presbytery of Kentucky until October, 1798. From that date, they were under the charge of Washington Presbytery, so called from Washington, Mason Co., Ky., until 18



S. R. Crane



When the Miami Presbytery was formed. It is from the records of these Presbyteries that the only accurate data of the history of the early Presbyterian Churches in Warren County are to be obtained. At a meeting of Washington Presbytery, at Bethel, in Kentucky, October 3, 1797, there was a verbal supplantation for pulpit ministrations from Clear Creek, Turtle Creek and Big Prairie, west of the Ohio, and the Presbytery appointed Rev. Peter Wilson, who had a few months before moved to Cincinnati, to supply each of these three churches one Sunday; and Rev. James Kemper, and Rev. William Robinson, each to supply two Sundays, on the Miamis. The preaching-place on Clear Creek was at a short distance east of Franklin; Turtle Creek was at or near Bedle's Station and west of the site of Lebanon; and Big Prairie was in Butler County, above the mouth of Dick's Creek and below the site of Middletown. At a meeting of Washington Presbytery, at Cane Ridge, in Kentucky, October 2, 1798, called to Rev. Archibald Steele, a licentiate from Kentucky, was presented to Clear Creek and Big Prairie Churches, the latter at this time called Oranadale. A church called Bethany at the headquarters of Turtle Creek was placed under the care of the Presbytery in October, 1800. This appears to have been a church built about two miles east of the site of Lebanon, and did not long maintain an existence.

The foregoing are all the Presbyterian Churches within the limits of Warren County organized prior to the great revival, commonly called the New-Light revival, which, in 1802 and 1803, swept all those named as within the limits of Warren, as well as nearly every other Presbyterian Church in the Miami Valley, out of the Presbyterian denomination. None of these churches were able to secure the whole time of a pastor. All the early preachers had two or three congregations under their charge, besides preaching at private houses or in the woods at different localities. Turtle Creek Church, at Bedle's Station, was probably the largest and most influential of the Presbyterian congregations between the Miami Rivers, Cincinnati alone excepted. About the year 1798, James Kemper, the pioneer of Presbyterianism in Southwestern Ohio, and the first minister stationed in Cincinnati, took charge of the Turtle Creek Church. He was a man of much energy and industry, and was highly esteemed as a preacher and as a man. Although he had other congregations under his care at the time, he made the Turtle Creek settlement his home. He purchased a half-section of land, built a good hewed-log house and made lasting improvements, evidently with the expectation of remaining permanently. He did not remain long, however, as pastor of the church, or as a resident. Tradition gives two reasons for his separation from the church. One was a misunderstanding with William Bedle, one of his Elders, about a line dividing their lands; the other, that the pastor's wife wore too costly and stylish a bonnet to the membership of the church.

A. H. Dunlevy says: "The Turtle Creek Church was made up almost exclusively of plain farmers, and they determined to preserve, if possible, that plainness and simplicity of manners and dress which they conceived the New Testament enjoined on all members of a Christian Church. While all extravagance and gayety of dress were prohibited among male members, the women were to 'adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shame-facedness and sobriety, not with embroidered hair or gold or pearls, or costly array.' While the church existed, this plainness of dress was rigidly enforced."

GREAT REVIVAL OF 1801, 1802, 1803, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF SHAKERISM.

The great revival at the commencement of this century was the most remarkable event in the religious history of Warren County. It destroyed every Presbyterian Church then in the county, and nearly every one in Southwestern

Ohio. That denomination never fully recovered from its disastrous effects. Had it not been for that work, there is reason to believe that Presbyterianism would have been as strong in the Miami Valley to-day as it is in Western Pennsylvania. The effects of this revival are seen to-day. It originated or introduced west of the Alleghenies, three different religious sects, still existing, diverted from its usual channel the title of lands, turning from the prosperous uses of personal ownership to the unproductive charge of communism, 4,000 acres of the best soil of the county.

This remarkable religious excitement began in Kentucky, and is known in church history as the Great Kentucky Revival of 1800. It soon spread to Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia and the Territory north of the Ohio. It originated in the Cumberland country under the preaching of Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian clergyman, who is described as a homely man, with sandy hair and rugged features, so terrific in holding forth the terrors of God that he was called a son of thunder. He pictured out "the furnace of hell with its red-hot coals of God's wrath as large as mountains;" he endeavored to come to the sinner's view "the burning lake of hell, to see its fiery billows roll and to hear the yells and groans of the damned ghosts roaring under the burning wrath of an angry God." Under his preaching, several persons fell down with a loud cry and lay powerless, groaning, praying and crying to God for mercy. The excitement spread. Great camp-meetings were held—the first in the United States. Large numbers fell down and swooned, with every appearance of life suspended. Families came to these meetings a distance of fifty or a hundred miles. The camp-meetings continued three or four days and nights. Those from a distance slept in their wagons, in tents or temporary structures. At Cane Ridge, Bourbon Co., Ky., in August, 1801, it was estimated that 10,000 persons were present, many of whom were from the north side of the Ohio. It was estimated at this meeting that 3,000 persons fell to the ground under the influence of unnatural excitement. There were at these meetings other strange physical manifestations, which increased the excitement and deeply moved the multitude. There were nervous affections, which produced horrible convulsions of the body and contortions of the countenance. The more shocking bodily exercises caused a division among the clergy as to the work. But opposition was compelled too often to succumb at the cry, "It is God's work!" At Concord, in May, 1801, seven Presbyterian ministers were present, four of whom opposed the work until the fourth day, when they, too, succumbed, and all professed to be convinced that it was the work of God.

At what time the great revival broke out in the Turtle Creek and Cane Creek settlements in Warren County is unknown. It commenced in the northern part of Kentucky, under the preaching of McNemar and others, early in 1801. The first large camp-meeting north of the Ohio was held at Eagle Creek in Adams County, commencing June 5, 1801, and continuing four days and three nights. Doubtless the effects of the great awakening were felt in this region between the Miamis before the close of the year 1801. It should be borne in mind that the great revival, both in Kentucky and Ohio, prevailed chiefly among the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The Baptists were little affected by it.

In the spring of 1802, there came to the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church a new Pastor, the Rev. Richard McNemar. This man was a leading spirit in the great revival. He came from Kentucky, where he had seen and assisted in some of its most remarkable scenes. To him it was evidently a miracle of God's work. He was tall and gaunt, but commanding in appearance, with piercing, restless eyes, ever in motion, and an expressive countenance. He was a practical scholar, and read Latin, Greek and Hebrew with ease. His manner

thing inclined to the fervent and exciting, with much animation and vociferousness, which gave him great power over the uncultivated audiences he addressed. He began his work at Turtle Creek with enthusiasm. He preached in different places in the vicinity of his church. His congregations were so large that, in the summer, the meetings were held in a grove near his church; at night meetings in winter, log-heaps were built and set on fire to protect from cold those who could not gain admission.

The strange physical phenomena which, from the first, attended the revival in Kentucky, followed McNemar's preaching in Warren County. The singular exercises and convulsions which accompanied this revival on both sides of the Ohio, wherever there was undue excitement, have often been described by eye-witnesses of unimpeachable veracity, and their accounts agree so substantially that all suspicion of exaggeration is dispelled. There are still living a number of old persons who, in early life, saw some of this remarkable work. Mr. McNemar published a brief history of the revival. Peter Cartwright, the pious Methodist preacher, in his autobiography, gives an account of what he himself saw of the work in Kentucky; and A. H. Dunlevy has published a brief history of the revival work at Turtle Creek. With such authorities before us, we feel confidence in the substantial accuracy of the description of the physical manifestations we shall now give.

It was not uncommon in large meetings for large numbers to fall in a short time and to lie unconscious, with hardly any signs of breathing or beating of the pulse. Some would lie for a short time only; others, for hours. Under McNemar's preaching at Turtle Creek, almost all the adult persons in a large congregation sometimes fell in this manner. After lying in an unconscious state they would revive, some to sing or shout with joy, some to cry in agony. Others to exhort with strange power and feeling. "But what seemed the strangest to me," says A. H. Dunlevy, "was that sometimes men and women, who never even thought seriously of religion, were stricken down as if dead for a short time, and yet, on recovering, could give no account of themselves during the time, and had not as they said, any serious thoughts, or felt in any way more excited than usual. This, however, was not very frequently the case."

The jerks was the popular name for convulsions, which caused a rapid and jerky motion of the head, and sometimes affected the limbs and the whole body. The head would fly backward and forward, or from side to side, with such rapidity that the features could not be recognized. The looker-on would sometimes see a dislocation of the neck, but no such injury is known to have ensued. "I have seen," says Rev. Peter Cartwright, "more than five hundred persons jerked one time in my large congregations. To see those proud, well-dressed gentlemen and ladies take the jerks would often excite my risibilities. They would jerk or so, you would see their fine bonnets, caps and combs fly; and so they would be the jerking, that their long, loose hair would crack almost as if it were a wagoner's whip." The disease was sometimes communicated to persons who had no serious impressions, and mocked at the revival. There were sometimes arising fits of the strange disorder seven or eight years after the revival, and, in some cases, sporadic cases at a much later period. The most graphic description of the jerks is that given by Richard McNemar. He says:

"Nothing in nature could better represent this strange and unaccountable manifestation than for one to goad another, alternately on every side, with a piece of barbed iron. The exercise commonly began in the head, which would fly backward and forward, and from side to side, with a quick jolt, which the person would naturally labor to suppress, but in vain; and the more any one labored to suppress himself and be sober, the more he staggered, and the more his twitches increased. He must necessarily go as he was inclined, whether with a violent

dash on the ground and bounce from place to place like a foot-ball, or hop round, with head, limbs and trunk twitching and jolting in every direction, if they must inevitably fly asunder. And how such could escape without injury was no small wonder among spectators. By this strange operation, the human frame was commonly so transformed and disfigured as to lose every trace of its natural appearance. Sometimes the head would be twitched right and left, a half round, with such velocity that not a feature could be discovered, but the face appeared as much behind as before; and in the quick, progressive jerk, would seem as if the person were transmuted into some other species of creature. Head-dresses were of little account among the female jerkers. Even handkerchiefs bound tight round the head would be flung off almost with the first twitch, and the hair put into the utmost confusion; this was a very great inconvenience, to redress which the generality were shorn, though directly contrary to their confession of faith. Such as were seized with jerks were wrestled at once, not only from under their own government, but that of every one else, so that it was dangerous to attempt confining them or touching them in any manner, to whatever danger they were exposed, yet few were hurt, except it were such as rebelled against the operation, through willful and deliberate enmity, and refused to comply with the injunctions which it came to enforce."

There were other exercises which were not so common and are sufficiently described by their names, viz., rolling, running, dancing and the holy laugh. There were instances at Turtle Creek of spinning around on the foot after the manner of the whirling dervishes of the East. The most disgusting of the exercises was called the "barks," in which the subject not only imitated the bark of the dog, but sometimes ran upon all fours, growling, snarling and foaming at the mouth. That there were cases of this kind of brutish action cannot be doubted, but to the credit of human nature it is to be recorded that they were rare. It is noteworthy here that among the *Convulsionistes* of France seventy years before, there were persons similarly affected, some called barkers and others mewers.

The subjects of these strange disorders were sincere men and women who could give no rational account of their movements and would only say that they could not help it. In persons of peculiar nervous organization, overexcitement may result in actions which seem to be wholly involuntary, when they are really a hidden volition of their own, and they are influenced by sympathy, and imitation of, what they have seen or heard of others doing under like circumstances. Psychological diseases always have been more or less epidemic and contagious. Emotions which do not seriously affect us when a single person is affected, may become overpowering when many are affected. Thus, sympathy, "that wonderful instinct that links man to man in a social whole," in the wild excess of popular feeling, becomes a dangerous power that seizes upon all it can reach and sweeps them round and round until they are drawn into the devouring vortex. Hysterical symptoms in times of great religious excitement should be promptly repressed or they may become epidemic. There is evidence everywhere where the excesses we have described were most encouraged by the clergy and others in authority, they were most common; where they were encouraged, they were kept in check. It is narrated that a Baptist clergyman who did not believe that convulsions were the work of the Holy Spirit, seeing symptoms of the disorder appearing under his own preaching, exclaimed in a loud voice, "I command unclean spirits to depart hence," and thus completely stayed the disorder.

Soon there were visions, prophecies and revelations among the revivals. Their sons and daughters prophesied, their young men saw visions and old men dreamed dreams. The new light which dawned upon them, o

nal manifestation of Divine wisdom, was such a favorite phrase with them for several years the revival party were called New Lights. At a meeting of the Synod of Kentucky, September 6, 1803, at Lexington, it was proposed to enter upon a trial of Richard McNemar and John Thompson for unsoundness of doctrine, but they resisted the action, and, with three other ministers, secured their independence and formed a separate Presbytery. John Thompson preached at Springdale, in Hamilton County. On the 20th of April, 1804, according to McNemar's account, the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church, by a unanimous vote, with uplifted hands, was constituted a schismatic church. McNemar, at this time, was proud of the name of schismatic. At this time, the Turtle Creek Church laid aside the use of lead tokens on sacramental occasions, and thenceforward they called each other brother and sister. On the 1st of June, 1804, the ministers of the revival party, three north and three south of the Ohio, members of the Independent Presbytery, becoming convinced that all Presbyteries were unauthorized human devices, dissolved that body by signing its *will* and subscribing their names as witnesses. The witnesses to the *will* and testament of the Springfield Presbytery, as it was called, say from its first existence, the body was knit together in love, lived in peace and concord and died a voluntary and happy death. Before the close of the year 1804, the New Lights, or revivalists, reported seven societies in Southwest Ohio, viz., Turtle Creek, Eagle Creek, Springdale, Orangedale, Clear Creek, Bear Creek and Salem. They repudiated all creeds and confessions of faith except the Bible. They soon gave up the doctrine of the Trinity, and became immersionists. They declined to be called New Lights and adopted the name of Christians, and are to-day a distinct and respectable body. The New Light revival swept all the Presbyterian Churches in Southwestern Ohio, except those at Buck Creek and Round Bottom. The church at Cincinnati was largely tainted with the new doctrines and methods. The influence of Richard McNemar, at this time, seemed irresistible.

The public meetings of the revivalists were often scenes of tumult and confusion. There would be singing, praying and exhorting at the same time. They invented what was termed the "praying match," which is stated to have been for its object the determination of "the brightest, boldest and loudest gift prayerer." According to McNemar, it was a custom when one would begin to preach or exhort and was deemed uninteresting, that he would presently be confronted with a prayer by some one else, and which ever manifested the greatest strength and awakened the liveliest sensations, gained the victory and secured a general shout on his side. The Turtle Creek pastor approvingly represents the "praying match" as "praying, shouting, jerking, barking, or rolling, dreaming, prophesying and looking as through a glass at the infinite glories of Zion." The whole congregation also sometimes prayed together with such power and volume of sound, that if the pastor does not exaggerate, "the doubtful footsteps of the angels in search of the meeting might be directed sometimes to the distance of thirty miles around." Some time in the year 1804, they began to encourage one another to praise God in the dance. The custom of giving the right hand of fellowship to the new members having been introduced, "and, finding that it tended to increase the inner workings of the Spirit," says Richard McNemar, "it was gradually introduced as a common act of worship in concert with singing hymns and spiritual songs. The whole society, young and old, male and female, would commonly unite in this mode of worship, and, taking each other by the hand, would shake not only their hands, but their whole bodies, like one man, turning, with such violence that the place would seem to quiver under them. As they called rejoicing, and in this worship they considered it the privilege of every one to unite who believed in the new doctrine of atonement."

Twenty years before, there had died in the wilds of New York an illiterate woman, who had been the wife of a blacksmith until her religion taught her to abandon the marriage relation. During her whole life, she endured great tribulation, saw visions, had frequent communications with the world of spirits and was believed to be mad. A native of England, she had been imprisoned in Manchester for raising a tumult by street preaching. She believed that the Savior appeared to her in her prison-cell, and, in some mysterious manner, became united to her, and through her Heaven set up a church which is now to be destroyed. She gathered around her a little knot of followers, who called her Mother Ann, and styled themselves "Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," but they were usually known as Shakers, an appellation at which they took no offense. Coming to America in 1774, a band of eight persons, they made a settlement near Albany, and continued few in numbers until a great revival in 1779 occurred at New Lebanon, N. Y., which was attended with physical manifestations, not altogether unlike those just described. A number of the subjects of this revival visited Mother Ann and found the key to their religious experience. Thus did the Shakers receive their first considerable accession to their numbers.

The Shakers at New Lebanon heard of the remarkable religious work in the forests of Kentucky and Ohio. They were naturally interested in religious experience, accompanied with bodily exercises similar to their own religious gymnastics. They began, too, to recall the fact that when Ann was alive—she died in 1784—she one day uttered a prophecy, afterward published in the Shaker books and attested, as they say, by numbers of persons. As she walked the floor, singing a melodious song by Divine inspiration, her mind apparently abstracted from all the objects which surrounded her, suddenly stopped, and, turning to the people in the room, she said: "I have a special gift of God; I feel the power of God running all over me." Then, extending her hand toward the southwest, she added: "The next opening in the Gospel will be in the Southwest; it will be at a great distance, and there will be a great work of God." And, turning to Eliphalet Slosson, she said: "You may live to see it; I shall not." And the Shakers began to ask themselves the question, Is not this great revival in Kentucky and on Turtle Creek the beginning of the great work foretold by Mother Ann? They resolved to send missionaries to proclaim to the subjects of the revival the mystical doctrine in which they had found peace.

On the 22d of March, 1805, there arrived at Turtle Creek three strangers with broad-brimmed hats and a fashion of dress like that of the followers of George Fox, in England, a generation before. They were John Meacham, Benjamin S. Youngs and Issachar Bates, the first of the sect of Ann Lee seen west of the Alleghany Mountains. They had set out from New Lebanon, N. Y., on January 1, and had made a journey of 1,000 miles on foot. They had already visited Kentucky, but had not fully proclaimed their principles and objects. Nowhere did they find the conditions so favorable for carrying out the purposes of their mission as at Turtle Creek.

The Shaker missionaries at Turtle Creek went first to the house of Maley Worley, where they remained over night. The next day they visited Richard McNemar, who says that this was the first means by which he knew that a people as Shakers existed upon earth. He was soon to become a member and a leader in the sect. The next day was Sunday, and, by permission of McNemar, two of the strangers attended the Turtle Creek Church and occupied the pulpit. For the first time in that log meeting-house was proclaimed the doctrine of a Dual God, male and female—a Father and a Mother of humanity. The seed sown by the missionaries fell upon good ground. The first

extravagance of the revival had well prepared the way for the new faith singular combination of Christianity, Spiritualism, Communism and Acetism. The first convert was Malcham Worley, a man of liberal education, independent fortune and unblemished character, but his excitable temperament led him into such wild exercises during the revival that many doubted his sanity. The pastor soon followed and in a month a dozen families had embraced Shakerism. Husbands and wives abandoned the family relation and sold all their property to the church. Some of the best men, honest, conscientious and benevolent, some of them intelligent, joined the community under the conviction that they were seeking salvation by renouncing the world and its temptations. Their sincerity no one can question. Many who became members owned considerable tracts of land, which they consecrated to the use of the church, and the Shaker society at Union Village is to-day in possession of 1,000 acres of excellent land surrounding the spot where stood the Turtle Creek log church.

The missionaries were successful elsewhere. They established several communities both in Ohio and Kentucky. Four of the ministers who had been foremost in the revival work became their converts, and died in the Shaker faith, having passed in four years from the creed of Calvin and Knox to that of Ann Lee. The Shaker society at Union Village was regularly organized May 25, 1805. In the month following, there were a number of converts at Eagle Creek, in Adams County, including Rev. John Dunlavy; in August, work broke out in Kentucky, and, in the spring of 1806, at Beaver Creek, Montgomery County, Ohio. The society at Union Village is the oldest and has always been the largest of the Shaker communities west of the Alleghanies. Nearly all the members of the Turtle Creek Church, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Bedle's Station, became Shakers. Their meetings were held for some time at the house of McNemar—the space between the two apartments of his double cabin being used for their dancing exercises. Afterward a floor was built near by, much like an early threshing-floor, on which their meetings were held until their first church was erected. The society at Union Village thus formed has existed for three-quarters of a century. It ranks with its sister communities among the few examples of Communitistic societies existing for more than one generation. All the adult persons who witnessed the remarkable scenes attending its origin have passed away, but some of its children, now old and infirm, are still alive and members of the community. A few white-haired Shakers remain who were baptized in their infancy in the membership of the Presbyterian Church by McNemar at the Turtle Creek log meeting-house.

Richard McNemar, who, by his gifts as a speaker and his scholarship, exercised so great an influence as a preacher on both sides of the Ohio River, continued in the faith of the Shakers, and a leader among them, until his death, in 1839.

Of late years, the society has not increased in numbers. They look with disfavor on the progress of modern Spiritualism. They say there is nothing new in its manifestations, for long before the era of table-turnings and spirit-rappings they had, as they continue to have, a living intercommunication with the world of Spirits.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL.

THE act organizing Warren County took effect May 1, 1803. The Legislature had elected three Associate Judges and fixed a temporary seat of justice. The first official business of the new county was transacted at a meeting of the Associate Judges—William James, Jacob D. Lowe and Ignatius Brown—at the house of Ephraim Hathaway, the temporary seat of justice, May 10, 1803, when the whole county was divided into four townships, and voting places established in each as follows:

Deerfield, at the house of David Sutton.

Franklin, at the house of Edward Dearth.

Wayne, at the house of Thomas Goodwin.

Hamilton, at the house of James Maranda.

The boundaries of the four original townships will be readily understood when it is stated that the north boundary of the third range extended east of the Little Miami, separated Franklin and Wayne on the north from Deerfield and Hamilton on the south; the section line which passes through Ridgeville was the boundary between Franklin and Wayne, and the Little Miami divided Deerfield from Hamilton. The whole territory included within the present boundaries of the county, exclusive of that part west of the Great Miami which then belonged to Butler, was therefore divided into four townships, nearly equal in size. Lebanon was in Deerfield Township.

The first election in the county after its organization was held on Tuesday, June 7, 1803, between the hours of 10 and 4, at which time George Harlan was elected Sheriff, and Andrew Lytle, Coroner. Three Justices of the Peace were elected at the same time in each township, except in Hamilton, to which but two had been assigned by the Associate Judges. All the county offices the first year, except those of Coroner and Sheriff, were filled by appointment. Silas Hurin was the first Treasurer; David Sutton, the first Clerk; Michael H. Johnson, the first Recorder; Allen Wright, the first Surveyor; and Daniel Symmes, of Cincinnati, the first Prosecuting Attorney. The first County Commissioners were elected on the first Monday in April, 1804, on which day Matthias Corwin, William James and Robert Benham were chosen. Their first meeting was held June 11, 1804.

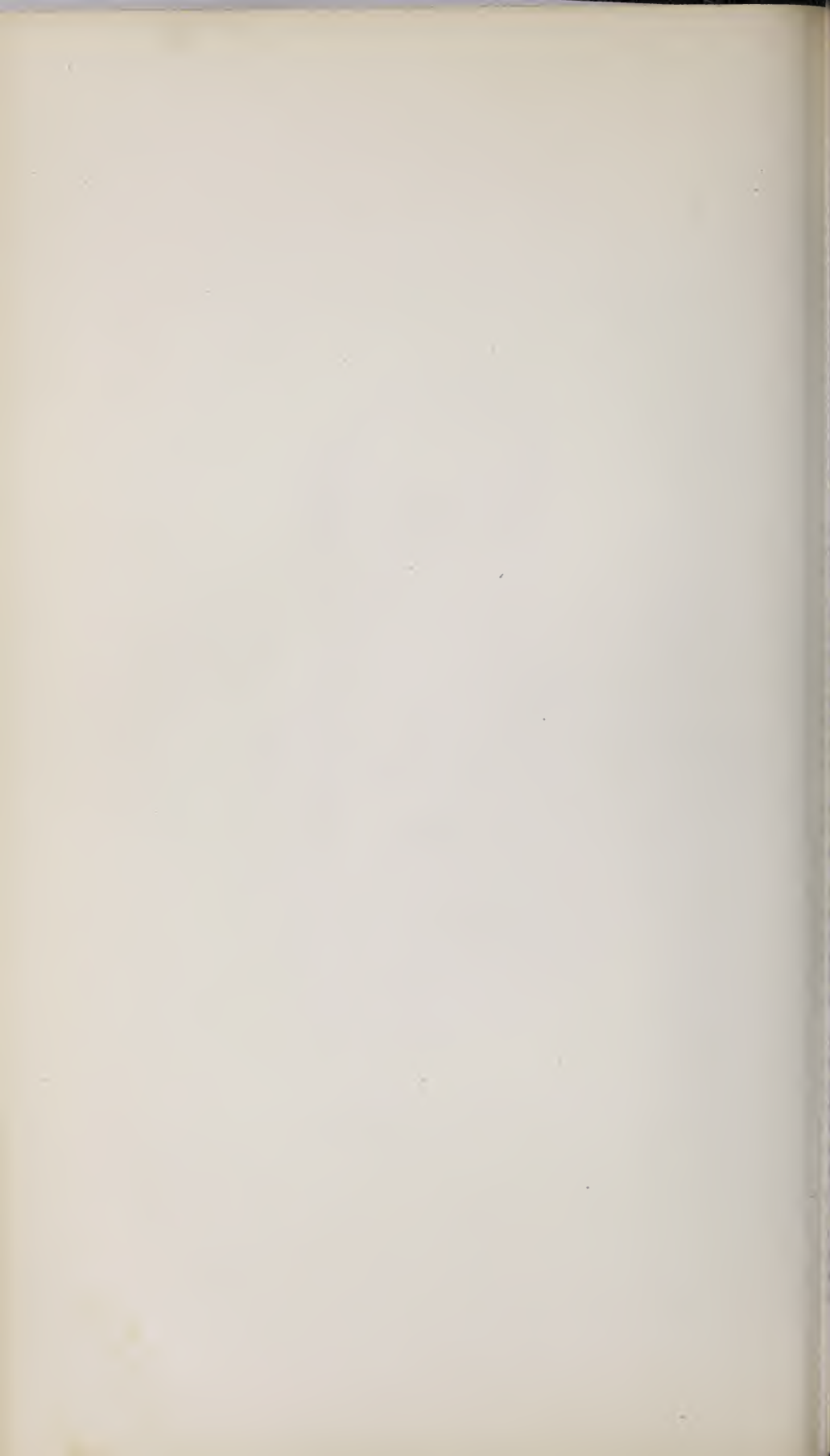
On June 21, 1803, a special election was held in the new State for the purpose of electing the first Representative in Congress, the State being entitled to only one Representative. On that day, a citizen of Warren County, Jeremiah Morrow, was elected; and for ten years he continued the sole Representative of Ohio in the Lower House of Congress.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held at the house of Ephraim Hathaway, in Lebanon, beginning on the third Tuesday of August, 1803, Francis Dunlevy, President Judge. The following-named persons were impaneled and sworn as Grand Jurors, constituting the first Grand Jury of the county:

William C. Schenck, foreman; Richard Cunningham, Jacob Covert, James McManis, Robert McCain, Enos Williams, Andrew Alexander, Samuel Holloway, William Jay, Ichabod B. Halsey, James McCashen, Edward Dearth, Elijah Reeder, Samuel Kelly, Abia Martin, John Griffen.



W. C. Lewis



Several indictments for assault and battery, and one or two for affray, were found. No cases, either civil or criminal, seem to have been tried until the next term, which convened on the third Tuesday of December, 1803, when two cases, one civil and one criminal, were tried. In the criminal case, the defendant was found guilty of assault and battery. In the civil case, the plaintiff was a woman, and gained her case. There were seven cases on the civil docket, six of which were dismissed or continued. At this time, Joshua Collett was the only attorney residing in Lebanon. His name appears as attorney for the defendant in the only civil case which was tried. The names of Jacob Burdick and Arthur St. Clair, attorneys from Cincinnati, also appear in the records of the proceedings at this term. The following are the names of jurors impaneled at this term, constituting the first petit jury of the county: Ichabod Corwin, James Stewart, James Caldwell, James Bartlett, John Dennis, Francis Edle, Thomas Lucas, Alexander Van Pelt, Samuel Manning, John Osborn, Peter Sellers and Cornelius Vorhees.

The Supreme Court was then held in every county. The first session of the Supreme Court in Warren County was held October 6, 1803, Judges Huntington and Sprigg on the bench. No cases were tried. Francis Gowdy and James Montgomery were admitted to practice.

The Supreme Court then had original criminal jurisdiction concurrent with the Court of Common Pleas, and the Judges then spent half their time on horseback, and a part of the other half in trying cases of assault and battery and other petty offenses. At the November term, 1805, of the Supreme Court, a defendant was arraigned on an indictment for stealing from Ephraim Hathaway, the tavern-keeper at Lebanon, one pocket-book, one Spanish milled dollar and one cut eighth part of a Spanish milled dollar, of the value of 116 cents. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to "be whipped on his naked back three stripes."

The *cut* money referred to in this indictment was used on account of the scarcity of small coin. A cut eighth part of a dollar passed for 12½ cents. A dollar was often cut into "five quarters," or five pieces, each passing for 25 cents.

Public whipping was then inflicted under the laws of this as well as other States. It disappeared early in the legislation of Ohio; yet many emigrants from States where it was practiced seemed to think that whipping was the natural and peculiarly appropriate penalty for stealing; and the first reported speech of Thomas Corwin was made while representing Warren County in the Ohio Legislature, and was an earnest and successful protest against the re-instatement of the whipping-post.

The Associate Judges met at various times for the transaction of business while the President Judge was absent holding court in other counties. The judicial business relating to probate and testamentary matters, the granting of letters of administration and the appointment of guardians was performed chiefly by the Associate Judges. For the first year, they also discharged the duties which afterward devolved upon the County Commissioners. Granting licenses was an important part of the county business. On the first day the Associate Judges met, four licenses for taverns were granted, viz., to Thomas Goodwin, Edward Dearth, David Sutton and Elijah Reeder. Within four years, there were granted licenses for thirty different taverns in the county. The fees charged for tavern licenses at this time varied from \$4 to \$10 per year; \$0 was the fee fixed for license for one year to retail merchandise, but the merchants seem to have been far less numerous than the tavern-keepers. The only ferry licensed was at Franklin.

The following is the first financial exhibit of the county made by the County Commissioners in October, 1804:

| | | |
|--|----------|---------|
| On settlement with Treasurer..... | \$123 50 | |
| County levy for 1804..... | 820 97 | |
| Third part of State tax..... | 177 69 | |
| Probable amount due from licenses..... | 100 00 | |
| | | 1222 16 |
| Demands against the county..... | 408 23 | |
| Contingent expenses for the year..... | 500 00 | |
| | | 908 23 |
| Balance in favor of the county..... | | 313 93 |

On the 17th of June, 1805, the Commissioners ordered that "a tax be laid according to law, viz.: 30 cents on horses; 10 cents on cattle; 50 cents on each \$100 value of mansion houses and town lots." A memorandum accompanying this order gives the return of the Listers of Taxable Property: Horses, 1,766; cattle, 2,154; lots and mansion houses valued at \$19,801—the whole tax income amounting to \$845.50, which was exclusive of the license tax and some other sources of revenue.

On June 26, 1805, it was ordered that the allowance for wolf and panther scalps be, for all under the age of six months, \$1, and for all over the age six months, \$2.

The official business for the entire county transacted by the first county officers did not equal in amount that of one of the smaller townships at the present day. For several years after the organization of the county, all the records of the courts, County Commissioners and County Recorder could have been made by a single clerk.

The first letters of administration were granted June 8, 1803, to Hannah Hicks and Joseph Robertson, to administer on the estate of David Hicks, deceased. Michael H. Johnson, Philip Coleman and Thomas Watson were appointed appraisers of the estate of the decedent.

The first will recorded was that of Robert Ross. It was executed September 20, 1803, and probated December 21, 1803. One small octavo volume contains the record of all the wills probated from 1803 until 1825.

The first marriage license was granted July 4, 1803, to James Armstrong who was "of lawful age," and Ebby Ligget, who had "the consent of her parents."

The first deed recorded at Lebanon was executed by Thomas Paxton and Martha Paxton, his wife, to Daniel Artel—the family name of his descendant is Ertel—for 110 acres on the east side of the Little Miami, in what is now Hamilton Township. The deed was dated January 18, 1799; the consideration was "120 pounds lawful money of this Territory," and the grantee is stated to be in actual possession. For the first four years of the county's history, the number of deeds and mortgages recorded averaged 140 annually. At the present time, the number annually recorded exceeds 1,200.

From 1795, when John Cleves Symmes began the execution of deeds of lands between the Miami Rivers until 1803, conveyances of lands in Warren County were recorded at Cincinnati, the whole number not exceeding 250 in the eight years.

The first deed recorded at Cincinnati for lands in Warren County was from John C. Symmes and wife to Moses Kitchel, of Morris County, N. J., Section 18, Township 4, Range 2, in what is now Deerfield Township. It was dated April 10, 1795, and the consideration for the 640 acres was \$426, "certificates of debts due from the United States."

It was not until 1851 that the conveyances of Warren County lands recorded at Cincinnati were transcribed and placed in the Recorder's office at Lebanon.

SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The towns of Lebanon, Deerfield, Franklin and Waynesville all contested the seat of justice. Lebanon and Deerfield, however, were the principal contestants. Deerfield was the older and the more important place. Lebanon offered the advantage of a more central location. One of the two or three houses in the town plat of Lebanon was designated in the act creating the county as the temporary seat of justice. On the 15th of April, 1803, the Legislature, by a joint resolution, appointed James Barret, John Brownlee and Cornelius Miller, Commissioners, under the act of March 28, 1803, to locate the seat of justice in Warren County. These Commissioners were non-residents of the county, and owned no real estate within its limits. They were required by law to give twenty days' notice to the inhabitants of the county of the time and place of their meeting, and then to "proceed to examine and select the most proper place as the seat of justice, as near the center of the county as possible, having regard to situation, extent of population and quality of the land, together with the general convenience and interest of the inhabitants." They were required to make a report to the next Court of Common Pleas, but no report from the Commissioners for Warren County is found in the records of the courts. Tradition says that two of the Commissioners were in favor of Lebanon, and one in favor of Deerfield. Whatever may have been their report, the contest was not finally settled until nearly two years later. The proprietors of Lebanon made offers of liberal donations of the proceeds of the sale of lots for the erection of county buildings in order to secure the seat of justice. What offers were made by the advocates of other towns is unknown. The contest was finally settled in favor of Lebanon by a special act of the Legislature. The act establishing a seat of justice for the county of Warren bears the date of February 11, 1805. At the time of the passage of this act, the county was represented in the House of Representatives by Matthias Corwin and Peter Burr, and in the Senate by William C. Schenck and John Bigger. The House of Representatives was nearly equally divided on the passage of this act, and a motion to reconsider the bill was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

First Jail.—Before the seat of justice was permanently located, the County Commissioners did not feel justified in erecting any permanent public buildings. At their first meeting, however, June 11, 1804, they decided to erect a temporary jail, and agreed upon the plan of the building. On September 14, 1804, a contract for its construction was let to John Tharp for \$275, and on the 1st of November, 1804, the Commissioners accepted the building completed. It was the first county building of Warren County, stood on the northwest lot of the public square of Lebanon. It was constructed of logs, hewed one foot square and notched so as to lie close together. The floor was made of the same kind of timber. The building was 24x16 feet on the outside, and two stories high. Eighteen months later, a log house, sixteen feet square, for the use of a jailer, was built in front of the jail, by Benjamin Sayres, at a cost of \$75. The jail was not a secure one, and on March 5, 1807, it was determined to improve the building with "a wall or picket, for the better securing of prisoners." Notice of the letting of the contract for this work was ordered to be given in the *Western Star*. This notice, for which John McLean afterward received \$1, appears to have been the first county official advertisement inserted in that paper. On the 3d of April, however, the order for the "wall or picket" to sur-

round the jail was annulled, and the Commissioners decided to construct a jail.

First Court House.—The seat of justice having been permanently established by a special act of the Legislature, passed February 11, 1805, the Commissioners, at their meeting in March, 1805, received the donations of the proprietors of the town for the purpose of erecting a court house. The original owners of the land on which the town was laid out, in order to secure the seat of justice, had agreed to donate each alternate lot on the original plat to aid in the erection of county buildings, and the act of the Legislature establishing the seat of justice authorized the Commissioners to accept all subscriptions and donations, whether given for money, property or labor, in behalf of the court and to receive, from time to time, from any persons, voluntary contributions for the completion of county public buildings. On March 16, the proprietors of the town came before the Commissioners and delivered into their hands the use of the county, notes on various individuals, aggregating as follows:

Ichabod Corwin, \$425.75; Silas Hurin, \$292.55; Ephraim Hathaway, \$457; five lots donated and sold afterward for \$66.50; total, \$1,241.80.

On March 25, 1805, the Commissioners agreed upon a plan for a court house. The building was to be constructed of brick, and to be thirty-six square and two stories high—the first story twelve feet high, the second story twelve feet high. The floor was to be constructed of tile or brick twelve inches square and four inches thick. There were to be eight windows in each story, with black walnut frames, twenty-four glasses in each window of the lower story and twenty in the upper story; a fire-place five and one-half feet wide in the lower story, and two fireplaces four and one-half feet wide in the upper story. Two summers were to extend through the house, and an upright post to be placed in the middle of each summer. The building was to be ornamented with a handsome gutter cornice. The contract for the erection of the building was let, April 27, 1805, to Samuel McCray, at \$1,450; and on January 3, 1811, the house was accepted from the contractor. Six years later, a cupola was placed on the house.

This plain building was one of the first brick structures in Warren County. It stood on the northeast lot of the public square, and was the court house for the county for about thirty years. The lower floor was the court room. The upper story was divided into three compartments, and occupied by the county officers. The contract for finishing the lower story was awarded, in March, 1806, to John Abbott, at \$660.

Second Jail.—In October, 1807, the Commissioners contracted with David Roe to erect a jail, which was built on the southwest lot of the public square. It was a stone building, and cost \$990. It was forty-five feet long, twenty feet wide and one story high. It contained two apartments—one designed for imprisoned debtors, and the other for criminals, and a dungeon twenty feet square under the room for criminals. This was the county prison for nearly twenty years, but in the latter years of its use it was not a secure jail. Prisoners went out an exit under the foundations. It is related of one character who was frequently incarcerated that it was his habit to remain in the jail during the night, but, after the jailer retired at night, he would make his way home and return to the jail before it was daylight. Sometimes he was tardy in returning, and would meet the jailer, to whom he would say, "I'm a little late this morning, but I guess I'm in time to put in a whole day."

Third Jail.—David Bone, in September, 1820, contracted to erect the third county prison. It was built on the lot on which the present court house stands, and northeast of the court house. It was a two-story brick building, and cost about \$4,000. The front rooms were the jailer's residence. In the

were two cells in the lower story, and two in the upper story. Each cell lined with logs, and over the logs were fastened two-inch planks. Under one of the cells was a small, underground dungeon. This jail was not completed until 1828.

Before the erection of this county prison, the question of removing the empty buildings from the public square to what was then the eastern limit of the town was agitated, and, as is usual in such cases, two factions were formed. The removal party was victorious, and ground for the county buildings on East Silver streets was donated to the county, one of the conditions named in the deed being that "the next court house and jail of Warren County shall be erected on said lots." The jail just described was built on the new site, and several years the jail and court house were five squares apart.

Second Court House.—On November 1, 1830, a committee appointed by the Commissioners reported that they had examined the walls of the old court house, and that they were insufficient for repairs. The Commissioners thereupon resolved to build a new court house. They afterward determined to erect it on the ground donated for the purpose in the eastern part of the town. In February, 1832, the Auditor was instructed to advertise in Lebanon, Cincinnati and Dayton newspapers for proposals for furnishing the materials for the edifice. The plan of the court house at Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, was adopted on the recommendation of some Judges of the court. John E. Dey was appointed Superintendent of the construction, and work was commenced in the spring of 1832. The walls were so far advanced in September of the same year that serious damages were caused by a wind-storm in that month to the north wall. The building was not completed until 1835. The total cost was but \$25,000. When completed, it was looked upon with pride by the people of the county, and was regarded as one of the most convenient and finely finished court houses in the State. It continues to be the court house of Warren County to-day, and for forty-five years no additions were made to it, nor were considerable sums expended to keep it in repair.

In 1879, the Commissioners issued a proclamation to the voters of the county, announcing that the court house had been pronounced unsafe, and that the erection of a new court house was deemed necessary, and that it might be the best to procure a new site therefor, more conveniently located. The questions of building a new court house and procuring a new site were submitted to a vote of the electors on the first Monday in April, 1879. The voters, by an overwhelming majority, decided both questions in the negative. The Commissioners, still believing that a new court house was demanded by the interests of the county, and an affirmative vote being requisite under the constitution of the State before a new edifice could be contracted for, again submitted the question, unencumbered by any proposed change of site, to a popular vote in October, 1879, and again the voters gave a majority of more than two thousand against the tax for a new court house. Nothing was left but to repair the existing building, and in 1880 the house was enlarged, improved, refitted and given a new appearance at a total cost of \$13,000.

Fourth Jail.—The present jail was erected about 1844. Ebed Stowell was one of the chief contractors in its construction. It is a two-story building. The front half, which is the residence of the jailer, is constructed of brick. The prison is built of cut stone, surrounded on the outside with brick. It contains six cells, which are large enough to hold four prisoners each. One of the cells in the lower story was so arranged that it could be darkened, and in the years when the laws of Ohio provided for imprisonment in the dungeon of the jail, it was used as a dungeon. This jail has been repeatedly, within the last fifteen years, condemned by Grand Jurors as both insecure and an unhealthy

place for the confinement of prisoners. The cells and interior have, however, generally been kept in as clean and comfortable a condition as practicable, and it still continues the only Warren County prison.

Infirmary.—Until 1831, paupers in Warren County were under the charge of township officers, who let the contracts for the maintenance of the unfortunate poor to the lowest responsible bidders, after due public notice had been given in accordance with the provisions of the law. A farm for poor-house purposes was purchased by the county in 1829, and the same year the construction of two-story brick infirmary was commenced. The building was fifty-six feet long and thirty feet wide. Smith Ludlum was the contractor for its construction. A large addition was built to this infirmary in 1836. In 1845, a small brick structure was erected for the separate accommodation of insane persons cared for by the county. The infirmary was almost entirely destroyed by fire, in the day-time, December 31, 1866.

The present infirmary was commenced in 1867, and is the largest of the county buildings. It was planned by Capt. William H. Hamilton, who was one of the County Commissioners at the time of its erection. He also served as Superintendent of its construction. The building is three stories high, with a basement nine feet in the clear under the whole structure. It is nearly square, being 90x98 feet, with an open area or court in the center, 36x46 feet. It is built of brick, and contains about seventy apartments. Most of the sleeping-rooms are 12x10½ feet. The total cost was \$51,459.

The Warren County Infirmary was opened for the reception of inmates April 13, 1831, on which day eleven paupers were admitted. The whole number admitted during the year 1831 was twenty-two. The first Board of Infirmary Directors consists of James Cowan, John Osborn and Joseph Kibby, who were appointed by the County Commissioners at their June session, 1831. Robert Porter was the first Superintendent of the Infirmary. Other Superintendents have been: A. Thomas; Bonham Fox; Aaron Stevens, 1841–1848; Joseph Jameson, 1854–1858; John Pauly, 1858–1864; William G. Smith, 1865–1872; A. D. Strickler, 1872–1875; E. F. Irons, 1875–1881; David Glacock, 1881.

A record has been kept and preserved, giving the names and dates of admission of all the poor who have been admitted into the institution from its opening to the present time. The record also shows what persons have died and were buried at the infirmary, and the persons who have been removed to their friends or had become able to support themselves. On April 13, 1881, the semi-centennial anniversary of the infirmary, there had been received into the institution 3,816 persons.

Orphan Asylum and Children's Home.—Mary Ann Klingling made a bequest of about \$35,000 for the endowment of this institution. She died August 16, 1867, aged sixty-nine years. She was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and had resided in Lebanon for about twenty years preceding her death. Two of her brothers had been druggists in Lebanon before her arrival in this country. After their death, she had no relatives in America. She was never married, and, although possessed of considerable property, much of which consisted of real estate, she lived with great economy and plainness. Exaggerated reports of her wealth and a peculiar bonnet and dress worn by her, which may have been in vogue in Germany a generation before, attracted to her the gaze of the people whenever she appeared upon the streets. Mary Klingling was buried in the old graveyard at Lebanon, and at her own request expressed in her will, no tombstone was erected over her grave.

The will of Mary Ann Klingling, after providing for two small annuities, contained the following: "Believing that great good may be done by

tion and endowment of an orphan asylum, where poor white children who have lost one or both of their parents may receive a sound moral and Christian education, and, if necessary, be supported during their minority; and trusting that the fund set aside by this will for that purpose may receive large additions from those disposed to favor so charitable an enterprise, I do, therefore, devote to this purpose all the rest and residue of my estate."

The will further provided that if, within three years from her death, there should not be such additions made by others as would produce an equal income, the whole amount should be tendered to the village of Lebanon, or to Warren County, or to both, the said corporations furnishing a like sum for the benefit of the asylum. But if no arrangement of this kind was effected within six years, the whole estate was to be conveyed to the German General Protestant Orphan Asylum of Cincinnati. The testatrix desired that the site of the proposed new orphan asylum be at or near Lebanon; that it be not controlled by any particular sect, and that the income of the estate be not expended in erecting buildings. James M. Smith and Robert Boake were the executors of the

Warren County accepted the bequest and complied with the conditions on which it could be received. As the will provided only for an asylum for orphan children, an act of the Legislature was obtained enabling the county to unite with the asylum a home for indigent children whose parents were both living.

Fifty-three acres of ground, one mile west of Lebanon, were purchased for the institution in 1873, at a cost of \$8,162. A building planned by Joel Evans, to accommodate 100 children, was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$22,000, to which additions and improvements have since been added costing \$8,000.

The first Board of Trustees, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, consisted of J. P. Gilchrist, President; Joel Evans, Secretary; Benjamin A. Jones, William H. Clement, Lewis G. Anderson and John P. Keever.

The object of the institution is to furnish an asylum for orphans and indigent children of the county under sixteen years of age, where they will be supported and provided with physical, mental and moral training, until suitable homes in private families can be procured for them, or until they are capable of providing for themselves, or their parents or guardians for them.

Persons desiring to adopt children, or to take them as apprentices, must present to the Board of Trustees satisfactory testimonials of character and fitness to have charge of the training of such children. The Trustees reserve the right of supervision over the children sent out from the institution, and the privilege of visiting them.

ROADS.

The first roads in Warren County were mere traces or paths for horses. The trace of Harmar's army was used as a road at the beginning of this century. Public highways were soon located, but these for years were little more than tracks through the woods cleared of timber, with few bridges, and in the rich fresh condition of the soil became almost impassable in the wet seasons. Wagoning, however, was a most important business, and it was common for several wagons to travel together for the mutual aid to be derived from coming teams when a wagon stuck in the mud. It was wagoning in this way, as well as driving a wagon-load of provisions for Harrison's army on the swamps of the St. Mary's in 1812, that gave the popular sobriquet of "the wagoner" to Thomas Corwin, who, it is said, proved himself "a good whip and an excellent reinsman."

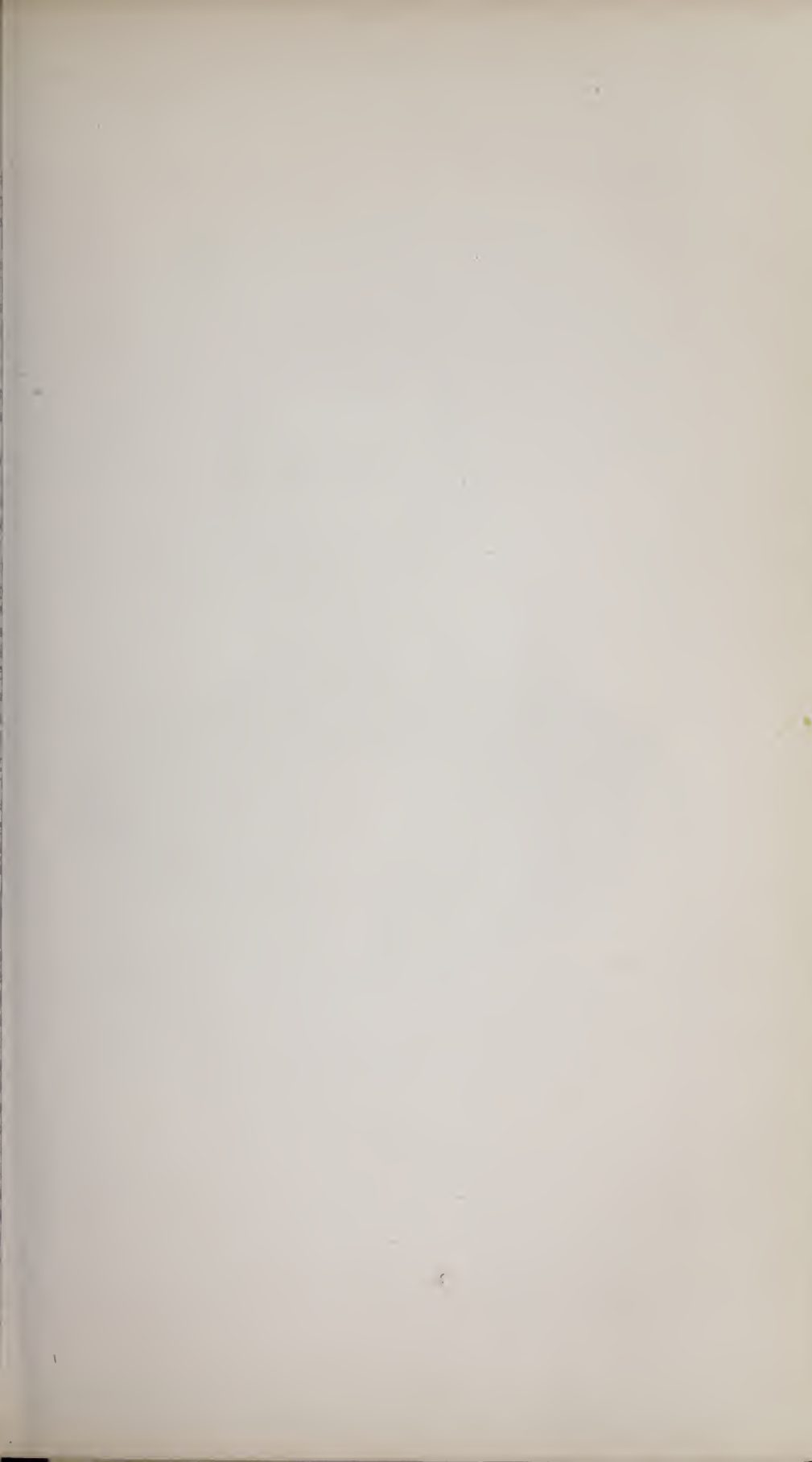
After the admission of Ohio into the Union, Congress applied three per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads in the State. This three per cent fund was applied under the direction of the

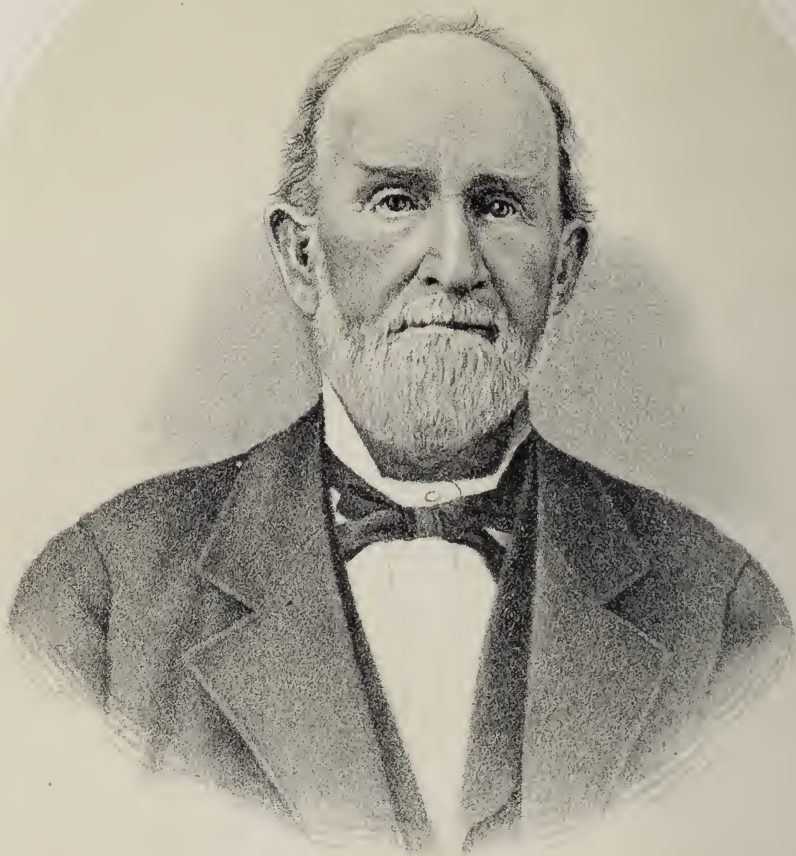
Legislature. The roads laid out and constructed by authority of the Legislature were known as State roads. The first and most important State roads in Warren County were those described in old statutes, as "the State road leading from Chillicothe by the court house in the county of Warren to the center of the College Township west of the Great Miami," and "the State road from Cincinnati to Chillicothe by James Hopkins' tavern east of the Little Miami." For opening and making both these roads, the Legislature made the first appropriations February 18, 1804. The second-named State road followed the general direction of the road now known as the Montgomery pike. Leading as it did from Cincinnati, the commercial emporium of the State, to the then capital of the State, where it united with Zane's trace, leading from Wheeling through Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe to Limestone, it was for more than a quarter of a century the great route of travel eastward from Cincinnati.

Below are given the roads in Warren County which received the benefit of the three per cent fund in 1820, the amount appropriated for each road and the names of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to expend the money. The total amount appropriated in the State was \$59,000, of which Warren County received \$1,000.

On the State road from Chillicothe to the College Township west of the Great Miami, for the part west of Lebanon, \$50; William Boal; for the part east of Lebanon, \$50; John T. Jack. On the State road from Lebanon by way of Jacob D. Lowe's to Cincinnati, \$150; William Coulson. On the State road from Lebanon leading through Waynesville, \$100; Noah Haines. On the State road from Waynesville to Wilmington, \$50; Noah Haines. On the road from Lebanon to Hamilton, \$75; Jonathan Tullis. On the State road from Lebanon to Wilmington, \$100; James Wilkerson. On the State road from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, by James Hopkins' tavern, east of the Little Miami, \$145; John Hopkins. On the road leading from Lebanon to Williamsburg, by way of Deerfield, \$50; John Hopkins. On the road leading from Lebanon to Dayton as far as Benjamin Carty's, \$50; and from Carty's north, \$25; and on the road from Carty's toward Xenia, \$25; Henry King. On the State road from Dayton to Cincinnati, which passes through Franklin, \$100; Samuel Caldwell. A sum of \$30 was appropriated for opening and improving a road, or so much thereof as lies in the county of Warren, from Wilmington to intersect the State road from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, at a point east of the Little Miami. Mahlon Roach, Commissioner.

For more than the third of a century after the organization of the county we had no graveled or macadamized highways. Long after the road through Lebanon became an important stage route, the coaches stalled and were left in the mud, while not unfrequently the passengers rode the horses into town and along the route. Postmasters sat up at night awaiting the arrival of the mail due one or two days before. Stage coaches began to be important means of carrying passengers and mails on the principal thoroughfares in Ohio about 1825. After the completion of the National road as far as Columbus, about 1836, travel from Cincinnati to the Eastern cities was diverted to Columbus through Mason, Lebanon and Waynesville. The time in 1837 was forty-one and a half hours from Wheeling to Columbus, and twenty-four and a half hours from Columbus to Cincinnati. In 1842, Charles Dickens made the stage coach journey from Cincinnati to Columbus over a macadamized road the way at the rate of six miles an hour. Leaving Cincinnati at 8 o'clock in the morning, the passengers dined at Lebanon, and, traveling all night, reached Columbus a little before 7 o'clock the next morning. The great novelist describes the coach in which he rode as "a great mail coach, whose huge wheels are so very ruddy and plethoric, that it appears to be troubled with a tendency





J M Wales

ood to the head. Dropsical it certainly is for it will hold a dozen passen-
inside. But wonderful to add, it is very clean and bright, being nearly
w?

Before the first railroads in Ohio were completed, there was a demand for
re rapid method of communicating intelligence than the mail-coach. On
d 1, 1837, a horse express was put on the road from Fredericktown, Md., to
nnati, carrying special mails from the Eastern cities. The schedule time
is express is given as follows: Forty-four and a half hours from Baltimore
Columbus, fifteen hours from Columbus to Cincinnati, by way of Dayton and
aklin. The route for the horse express was sometimes through Lebanon.
og the route, the people were on the lookout at their doors to see the blooded
s, ridden by boys, go by on the run. The inaugural address of President
d in 1845, was carried from Columbus to Cincinnati in nine and a half
us by special express. This is said to have been the fastest mail time ever
o by horses in Ohio, being about eleven and a half miles per hour.

TURNPIKES.

In 1835, the first macadamized road to Cincinnati was built. The turnpike
n Lebanon to Cincinnati was completed about the year 1838, and turnpikes
n Lebanon to Dayton and Waynesville were completed one or two years
e. From this time forward every year added a few miles to the macadamized
as of the county. The Cincinnati, Montgomery, Hopkinsville, Roachester
d Clarksville Macadamized Turnpike Company was chartered in 1834, and
road completed to Hopkinsville about 1840. It is worthy of note that,
re this pike followed the line of one of the oldest and most important State
as leading to Cincinnati, yet no bridge was built at the crossing of the Little
nai until the construction of the turnpike, when a toll-bridge was completed
oster's Crossings. The first turnpikes were constructed by incorporated
panies and were toll-roads. Since the year 1865, a large number of free
ks have been constructed, and most of the toll-pikes in Warren County have
e made free. The county has now 126 turnpikes, with an aggregate length
out 550 miles, constructed at a cost of over \$500,000. The county stands
ng the very first in the State for the number and excellence of its graveled
as. Perhaps few villages of its size in the United States are better favored
e particular of good roads leading in every direction than the county seat
Warren County.

CANALS.

Of the three great improved methods of land transit—railroads, canals and
pikes—canals were first in the order of time. Of the two great canals con-
ng the Ohio with the lakes, constructed by the State, one passed through
e northwestern part of Warren County. The Miami Canal, begun in 1825,
nleted to Dayton in 1828, was an improvement of the very highest value to
e northwestern part of the county and to the town of Franklin.

WARREN COUNTY CANAL.

In February, 1830, an act was passed incorporating the Warren County
ul Company, authorized to construct a canal from Middletown to Lebanon.
a line of the canal passed through a valley of unsurpassed fertility, produc-
vast quantities of corn, wheat, oats, barley and pork, which it was believed
d be transported by this branch of the canal system. The company was
nized and proceeded to construct the work. In 1836, the Legislature
ed an act requiring the canal commissioners to take possession of the work,
ot it as a State work, and cause it to be completed within two years. The
al was adopted by the State in accordance with an amicable agreement be-

tween the canal commissioners and the Warren County Canal Company, State paying the company 50 cents on the dollar on what had been expended. The company was composed of men deeply interested in having the work completed, and agreed to suffer a loss of 50 per cent on what they had expended, the whole amount being \$22,000. The amount expended by the State was \$217,552.

The canal was made navigable for boats about the year 1840, but the Board of Public Works, in 1852, in a special report, declared that the work could be said to have ever been completed, and that they were satisfied that it was properly constructed, nor was it ever in a suitable condition for the navigation of boats of over forty tons. After about eight years unprofitable operation the canal was abandoned, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty experienced in keeping it clear for navigation.

The canal followed, for the greater portion of its course, a low but broad channel, by means of which geologists believe that the Great and Little Miami Rivers were once united. No locks were necessary between Middletown and the Muddy Creek Valley. There were four locks within a few miles of Lebanon. The greatest cause of the failure of the work was the introduction of the canal of a small stream, called Shaker Run, which, in times of flood, filled up its channel with a vast quantity of earth, sometimes to the top water and extending five or six hundred feet each way from the confluence. This frequently impeded and delayed navigation that it virtually drove boats away from the canal. Another hindrance to navigation resulted from the fact that the Dick's Creek aqueduct was placed so high as to prevent the passage of heavily laden boats. The canal remained in a ruinous condition after a breach had been made in the embankment at Shaker Creek, about 1848. No attempt was made to pass a boat over it after 1850, although as late as 1852 an attempt was made to have the State repair the work. The water for the canal, which entered at the western terminus, was drawn from Mad River, and passed through the Miami and Erie Canal twenty-one miles. The amount required was 1 cubic foot per minute. At the eastern terminus, the water was obtained from the two branches of Turtle Creek. A dam was constructed on the East Branch, and, on the North Fork, a reservoir was constructed, covering about forty acres. Joseph Whitehill's mill was built at a lock on this canal, about three miles from Lebanon. The State leased the power for two runs of stones at this place, which was valued at \$15,000. The water, after passing the mill-wheels, fell into its way into Turtle Creek.

The following is the last estimate made by an engineer of the cost of repairing the Warren County Canal. It was made in 1852. It is published full, as it names the chief points along the line of the canal:

To the Board of Public Works:

GENTLEMEN—Having examined the Warren County Canal thoroughly, with a view to putting it in good order and repair for navigation, I now submit an estimate of the expense of so doing:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Safety gates and repairs, etc., at reservoir at Lebanon..... | \$ 500 00 |
| Repairs at Jno. M. Snook's mill-dam..... | 100 00 |
| Repairs at dam across Turtle Creek, at Lebanon..... | 250 00 |
| Lock No. 1, at Lebanon, repairs at same, also new gates entered ... | 500 00 |
| Lock No. 2..... | 500 00 |
| Aqueduct across branch of Turtle Creek—repairs to trunk, towing path, bridge and abutments..... | 500 00 |
| Lock No. 3 requires new gates and repairs to stone work, etc..... | 500 00 |
| Lock No. 4 requires new gates and repairs to stone work, etc..... | 500 00 |
| Repairs to waste gates..... | 200 00 |
| To carry off the water of "Shaker Race," or run, the sum of..... | 3,000 00 |
| Repairs and re-building wooden culverts..... | 1,200 00 |
| Dick's Creek, Main Branch, trunk, 60 feet, at \$20 per foot..... | 1,200 00 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Rebuilding stone abutments and adding stone pier, in all, 250 perches, at \$5 per perch..... | 1,250 00 |
| Rebuilding waste gates and weir at north fork of Dick's Creek.... | 500 00 |
| Rebuilding three waste weirs, each 200 feet long..... | 450 00 |
| Lock No. 5, at Middletown, requires new gates, and repairs to stone trunk..... | 500 00 |
| Lock No. 6, at Middletown, new gates, entire repairs to stone work. | 500 00 |
| Rebuilding bulk-head, and puddling new gates at north end of feeder to Warren County Canal, near Middletown..... | 500 00 |
| Removing deposits for canal feeder, and thoroughly bottoming same (20 miles), in all, 105,600 cubic yards, at 16 cents per yard..... | 16,896 00 |
| Closing breaches in banks, and repairing same, in all, 15,900 cubic yards, at 13 cents per cubic yard..... | 2,067 00 |
| Total amount..... | \$31,613 00 |

The above sum of \$31,613 I consider ample to put said canal in good repair. In many places the canal is filled to the depth of two and a half or three feet, whilst in others but little deposit is found; the banks have been cut through in many places to accommodate private roads; at other points, they have been broken by freshets and muskrats. The space below the trunk of Dick's Creek Aqueduct was always too small to vent water passing in said creek during freshets, and the consequence was the banks of the canal were overrun and frequently broken. My estimate, however, contemplates an enlargement of the water way to more than double the present. The gates of all the locks are almost entirely gone, and must be rebuilt, and probably several new miter sills will have to be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. ERWIN,

Res. Engineer, Miami and Erie Canal.

LITTLE MIAMI CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

The navigation of the Little Miami by means of slack water and canals was first proposed in the early history of the State, but it was never carried out. In 1815 the Legislature incorporated the Little Miami Canal and Banking Company, authorizing it "to construct such dams and locks, and to open such canals as may be necessary for a practicable ascending and descending boat navigation on the Little Miami River from the Ohio to the town of Waynesville." The incorporators named in the act were Abijah O'Neill, John Satterthwaite, Richard Lather, Thomas Graham, Isaac Stubbs, Ralph W. Hunt, Jeremiah Morison, John Elliot, Patterson Hartshorn, Zaccheus Biggs and John Armstrong. The company was authorized to carry on a general manufacturing and banking business; the capital stock was to consist of \$300,000, and the subscription was to be opened in March, 1818, at Cincinnati, Milford, Gainesboro, Lebanon and Waynesville. The company was authorized to receive tolls at the rate of 10 cents per ton at each lock. It was expected that the canal would make Gainesboro, which had been laid out two years before, a flourishing town, but work on the canal was never commenced, and Gainesboro never attained the importance anticipated by its projectors, and long ago ceased to exist as a town.

RAILWAYS.

The first railroad in the Ohio Valley passed through Warren County. As early as 1832, the project was devised of forming a railroad line connecting the Lakes and the Ohio River, and passing through the intermediate country between the two great State canals. For this purpose the Legislature granted a charter incorporating the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, and authorized it to construct a railroad from Sandusky City, on Lake Erie, to Springfield, in the Mad River Valley. Subsequently, the Little Miami Railroad Company was incorporated and authorized to construct a railroad along the banks of the Little Miami River, extending to Cincinnati on the south, and meeting with the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad at Springfield, on the north, thus forming a railway route across the State.

The act incorporating the Little Miami Railroad Company was passed March 11, 1836. The capital stock authorized was \$750,000, and the following named persons were appointed Commissioners for receiving subscriptions: Robert Buchanan, George W. Neff, Charles Schultz, of Cincinnati; William Lewis, of Fulton; Mathias Kugler, of Hamilton County; John Emery, of Bedford; Jeremiah Morrow, M. Roosa, Thomas Smith, John M. Hadden, of Warren County; Allen Wright, of Lebanon; John Hadley, of Clinton County; John Galloway, Jr., R. D. Frosham, of Xenia; Bennett Lewis, of Clifton; Hivling, Joseph Kyle, of Greene County; Peter A. Sprigman, James I. Charles Anthony, of Springfield; John T. Stewart and Rowland Brown of Clark County.

Stock books were opened and the subscriptions of individual stockholders liberally made. The city of Cincinnati became a subscriber to the amount of \$200,000. Some counties through which the road passed made liberal contributions, and the right of way was in many cases donated to the company by land-owners. But the company met with great difficulties and discouragements. The road was built amid the doubts of many of the feasibility of railroad, the opposition of some and the most depressing financial embarrassments of the company. The State first promised assistance and afterward withdrew the proffered aid. Subscriptions by farmers were paid in cattle and other stock, which were disposed of by the company often at a sacrifice to meet more pressing demands of creditors. With no money in the treasury, there were judgments against the company, executions in the hands of the Sheriff levies on the machinery and tools of the company, the road and fixtures in the hands of a trustee. The laborers with the shovel and pick surrounded the office of the Treasurer, William Lewis, of Fulton, demanding pay. But the office of the President, Gov. Morrow, never gave way. He gave his time and energy for the success of the road and refused to accept compensation for his services. Laboring with a comparatively empty treasury, the company succeeded in pushing forward the work slowly. The work of construction was commenced in 1837; in December, 1841, the road was completed from Fulton to Milford, a distance of fifteen miles; some months later the road was completed to Findlay Crossings; in July, 1844, the first cars were seen in Deerfield; five years more, and they had reached the mouth of Todd's Fork; in August, 1845, the road was completed to Xenia, and, on the 10th of August, 1846, ten years after the road was chartered, the first train reached Springfield; and two years later the Mad River & Lake Erie road united with the Little Miami at Springfield, making an uninterrupted railroad communication from the Ohio to the Mississippi.

In the Cincinnati *Gazette* of December 15, 1841, was published the following account of the first grand excursion on the first railroad to Cincinnati:

"Fifteen miles of this road were opened yesterday. The company invited the City Council and a large number of citizens to make a trip upon it, and a delightful one it was. The day, it is true, was overcast, but the excitement of the occasion, the conviction that now a work was commenced which would bind the extremes of the State together and give a new impulse to its prosperity, made all hearts glad and rendered the trip joyous in the extreme.

"No accident whatever occurred during the excursion. At 11 o'clock the train left the bridge at Fulton, and in an hour and a half were at Milford. They were delayed some time at the first ascent, in consequence of the earth having settled upon the track, but this only served to try and prove the power of the locomotive. For, notwithstanding the obstruction, it bore us safely through on an ascent of 125 feet to the mile. At Milford, we tarried near an hour, and while waiting such of the citizens of that flourishing town as chose, were taken on a short excursion, while those of us who had gone up, rested awhile on the terrace.

this, we started on our return home, and reached Fulton in a little over an hour in safety.

We have not time to go into detail, or to speak at length of this railroad. I cannot forbear, however, to thank those who, through good and evil persevered in urging this enterprise forward. They have acted nobly and bravely, and the day is not far distant when all will admit, as we believe, that this is one of the most important works which have been undertaken for Cincinnati and Ohio.

We felt strongly, as we were whirled along at rapid pace, what a change 47 years had caused in this glorious West. There were men with us who could tell the tales of Indian warfare, of the hardships of our pioneer fathers, of the isolated condition of the new settlement, with all its dangers and difficulties and trials, and yet in their day they have lived to see the wilderness turning this wilderness into a garden, and bringing distant points nearer as if they were one neighborhood. All honor to the enterprise and to every man of that people who can work such wonderful changes.

The names of the engine and cars were appropriate. It was the blending of State and National affection. The engine was called Gov. Morrow, reminding us of Ohio, and of what self-energy can accomplish; while the name of Mrs. Madison, inscribed on the leading car, enforced the doctrine taught by her life—that State enterprise could only succeed while the people of a State are united together in harmony and affection."

After the trial trip in December, 1841, the road between Cincinnati and Milwaukee was open to traffic, and daily trips were made, but it was two years later before a regular report of the operations was made. In December, 1843, the first annual report to the stockholders was made by Jeremiah Morrow, President of the company. At this time, twenty-eight miles of road were in daily use, and the company owned one locomotive, two passenger cars, eight freight cars and four hand cars; 11,271 passengers were carried during the year, and the President reported that, with the machinery on hand, it was impossible to run the road regularly or do the business offered.

When the road was located along the bank of the Little Miami, it was believed that the numerous flour-mills along that stream would furnish an important part of the freight to be carried. The methods of constructing and operating a railroad at that time were far different from those now followed, and railroad travel was far less safe and comfortable than it is at the present time.

The Little Miami was first constructed with wooden rails laid with strap iron. In 1844, the President congratulated the company that, in the last contract for iron, the size had been increased to a width of two and one-half inches by a thickness of seven-eighths of an inch. Some miles of the road were laid with poplar rails, which proved unfit for the purpose, and soon were taken up and replaced with white-oak rails. About 1848, the old flat-bar iron was removed and replaced with the heavy T-rail. Notwithstanding all the difficulties under which the road was operated, the President, in his second annual report, when but thirty miles were in use, said that the doubts of the advantages of railroad transportation had been already dispelled by the convincing evidence of facts. The price of all marketable commodities along the road had been increased, and, in a great measure, equalized, and wheat had, for the first time, commanded the same price at every point on the road as in Cincinnati.

The Little Miami became an important railway. It became known as one of the safest and best managed railroads in the United States. It was long so under the able superintendence of W. H. Clement. In 1869, the entire road was leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company for

ninety-nine years, renewable forever, at an annual rental of \$480,000—per cent of its capital stock.

Very different was the history of the second railroad built to Cincinnati, the Great Miami, or Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, which also touched the county. It was constructed in a little more than one year after it was put in contract. In one month a cash subscription was obtained for it in Cincinnati of three-quarters of a million of dollars, and its bonds sold at par from start. For, when this road was commenced, in 1848, the practicability of roads was fully settled.

The Hillsboro & Cincinnati Railroad Company was chartered in 1848, and, a few years after, had its road completed from Hillsboro to Loveland, a distance of thirty-seven miles. In 1861, this road was purchased by the Cincinnati & Cincinnati Railroad Company. Ten and one-half miles of this line are in Warren County.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company was chartered in 1851. The road was opened for traffic in July, 1856. The line extended from Zanesville to Morrow, about ten miles of which are in Warren County. In 1870, this road was purchased by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway Company.

The Cincinnati & Springfield Railway Company was projected in 1854 for the purpose of building a road to form, in connection with other railroads already constructed, a trunk line from Cincinnati to the Eastern cities. A sum of \$265,000 was subscribed and offered as a donation to this company to secure the location of the road through Lebanon, but without success. The road was built through Dayton and Franklin. Only about four and one-half miles of this road are in Warren County.

The Cincinnati Northern Railway Company, having, in 1879, purchased at judicial sale, the uncompleted road of the Miami Valley Narrow Gauge Railway Company from Cincinnati to Waynesville, for \$61,000, constructed a three-foot gauge road, and commenced the running of one train daily between Lebanon and Norwood, on May 30, 1881.

The Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad was completed to the connection with the Cincinnati Northern, December 20, 1881.

There are now within the county limits several railroads and eight miles of track, exclusive of sidings and double track.

POST OFFICES.

There were no post offices within the limits of Warren County for more than eight years after the settlements were commenced. Cincinnati was for several years the post office for the whole Miami Valley. At the beginning of the present century, letters were advertised as remaining in the post office at Cincinnati addressed as follows: "John Bigger, Fourth Range;" "Thomas Espy, Little Miami;" "John Wallace, School Master, Turtle Creek;" "John Crane, Fourth Range;" others were addressed "Bailey's Station," "Bellevue, Big Miami," "Duck Creek," "Big Prairie," etc.

Within two years after the organization of the State Government post offices were established in Warren County, viz.: at Waynesville, Decatur, Franklin and Lebanon. Ten years then elapsed before any others were established. In 1812, Montgomery, in Hamilton County, was made a post office, and it accommodated a portion of the people of Warren living in the western part of the county.

The first mail between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh was carried in a stage in February, 1794. A line of row-boats was established in that year between those points, with relays at different stations, to carry the mail. The

to post offices in Warren County were carried by a post-rider. The route from Cincinnati to Lebanon, Xenia, Urbana, thence across to Piqua, and through Dayton, Franklin and Hamilton to Cincinnati, taking a week to make the trip. The people thought themselves fortunate in having a weekly mail for some years. The mail was carried by post-riders until about the year 1820 when stage lines were started with the mails.

There are persons still living who can remember when the postage on a letter, must be written on a single sheet of paper, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, was 25 cents, and the freight on a barrel of flour between the same places was sometimes below that figure. Most men at that time would have regarded our present mail facilities an impossibility, and especially would the notion that letters would one day be carried from Maine to California for a few cents have been regarded as a Utopian dream.

The following complete list of all the post offices in Warren County, dates of their establishment and names of the first Postmasters, was prepared by George W. Frost, of the Pension Office, from the books of the Post Office Department at Washington:

Waynesville, April 1, 1804, Samuel Heighway, Jr.
 Deerfield, January 1, 1805, Ephraim Kibbey.
 Franklin, April 1, 1805, John N. C. Schenck.
 Lebanon, April 1, 1805, William Ferguson.
 Ridgeville, October 1, 1816, John Blair.
 Springboro, March 3, 1821, John Pennington.
 Gainesboro, January 18, 1822, Jacob Reeder.
 Twenty Mile Stand, September 28, 1824, Samuel Clendenen.
 Hopkinsville, February 25, 1825, James Hopkins.
 Roachester, September 13, 1825, Oliver Cook; discontinued July 16, 1853.
 Kirkwood, July 27, 1829, William N. Kirkwood; changed to Mason, 1835.
 Mill Grove, January 9, 1832, James S. Duvall; discontinued 1845.
 Rossburg, January 19, 1833, Jefferson Stevens; changed to Butlerville, 1838.
 Mason (in place of Kirkwood), April 25, 1835, Mason Seward.
 Edwardsville, December 20, 1833, Thomas Adams.
 Red Lion, February 2, 1834, John S. Todd.
 Level, February 30, 1834, Thomas Adams.
 Butlerville (in place of Rossburg), December 17, 1838, Jefferson Stevens.
 Harveysburg, August 3, 1839, Robert E. Lefetra.
 Brown's Store, August 31, 1841, Samuel Brown; discontinued 1858.
 Mount Holly, March 8, 1843, Samuel Hill; discontinued 1863.
 Morrow, November 5, 1845, Warren Morrison.
 Oregon, February 8, 1846, William H. Hamilton.
 Fort Ancient, May 28, 1846, Thomas C. Nelson.
 Dallasburg, August 22, 1848, William Wene; changed to Cozaddale, 1851.
 Liberty Hall, October 25, 1848, David L. Brown; discontinued August 1851.
 Dunlevy, January 17, 1850, B. A. Stokes.
 Scottsville, July 8, 1852, John C. Bercaw; discontinued 1855.
 Maineville, January 14, 1854, James Ford.
 Pleasant Plain, June 29, 1857, Peter C. Spurling.
 Foster's Crossings, October 27, 1859, Joseph T. Matthews.
 Murdoch, May 4, 1866, William H. Walker.
 Pence's Mills, June 21, 1867, Edward M. Pence; discontinued 1872.
 South Lebanon (in place of Deerfieldville), July 28, 1871, John Cooper.

Pekin, December 8, 1874, David W. Earnhart.

Socialville, May 1, 1878, Abel Conover.

Camp Hagerman, May 9, 1879, John B. Jack.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

Biographies of some of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in Warren County will be found elsewhere in this work. It is proposed in this place to narrate, with some regard to chronological order, some facts concerning the bench and the bar of the county not elsewhere recorded. This sketch must necessarily be imperfect.

The legal business of the earliest pioneers of the county for eight years after its first settlement was transacted at Cincinnati. In 1796, there were nine practicing attorneys at Cincinnati, all of whom, except two, became confirmed drunkards, and descended to premature graves. Many of the early lawyers of Cincinnati who continued long in the practice attended the courts at Lebanon after the organization of Warren County. Judge Jacob Burnet said:

"It was always my opinion that there was a fair proportion of genius and talent among the early members of the bar. Some of them, it is true, were uneducated, and had to acquire their legal knowledge, after they assumed the profession. These were not numerous, but were noisy and officious, and, some time, were able to procure a considerable amount of practice. This may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the docket contained a large number of actions for slander, and assault and battery, and indictments for large libels and the like, which generally originated among the followers of the army, who were numerous, consisting of pack-horsemen, bullock-drivers, blacksmiths and artificers, who were not always very discriminating in the selection of counsel."

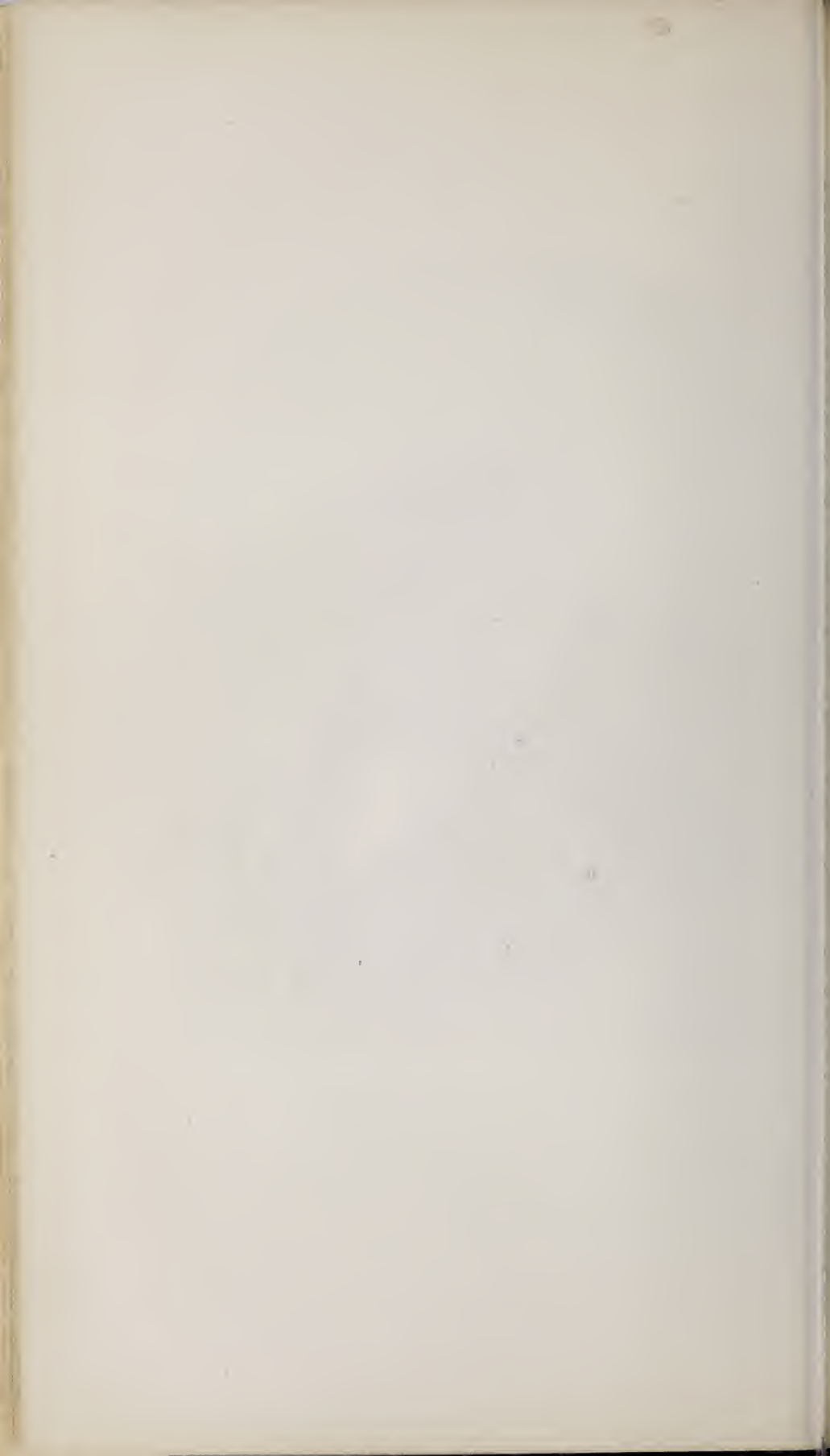
The attorney who prosecuted pleas in behalf of the State was appointed by the Supreme Court. Daniel Symmes, of Cincinnati, a nephew of Judge John Cleves Symmes, was appointed to discharge that duty at the first term of the Court of Common Pleas in Warren County, and prepared the indictment returned by the Grand Jury at that term. The sum of \$20 was the usual allowance at that time for prosecuting pleas in behalf of the State at each term. Daniel Symmes served as Prosecuting Attorney in this county for a single term. He soon after became Speaker of the State Senate, and, in 1805, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Arthur St. Clair, Jr., also of Cincinnati, succeeded Daniel Symmes as Prosecuting Attorney in the courts of Warren County, and held the same position in some of the adjoining counties. He is said to have appeared in court with a cocked hat and a sword. He was a son of the Territorial Governor, General Arthur St. Clair, and was a gentleman of culture and a lawyer of ability. Although he was not a resident of Warren County, yet, as he was for several years conspicuous in the administration of justice in this county, the following facts concerning him, communicated by Judge Burnet to the *Western Law Journal* in 1843, are here quoted:

"Arthur St. Clair was a native of Pennsylvania. He had been well educated, and was, moreover, a regular bred lawyer. Immediately after he came to Cincinnati, his father appointed him Attorney General for the Northwest Territory, the duties of which office he performed acceptably to all concerned, till it was abolished by the formation of a State Government. His manners were polished, his deportment popular, his talents highly respectable, and he supported an honorable standing at the bar. He was distinguished for candor, which, it was supposed, he sometimes carried unnecessarily far. In 1799, he was a competitor with Gen. Harrison, then Secretary of the Terri-



John Quincy Adams



the appointment of delegate to Congress, but failed to succeed by a single vote. Having acquired an independent fortune, principally by the rise of property, he retired from the bar. Unfortunately, he had been intemperate, and consequently more liable to be imposed on. His acquaintances, taking advantage of this circumstance, and of the natural kindness of his disposition, obtained his indorsements to an amount which eventually absorbed his estate, and assigned a helpless widow and family of children to poverty and want."

It is worthy of note that Francis Dunlevy, the first President Judge of a circuit which embraced Cincinnati and the southwestern third of the State, was not a regularly educated lawyer, nor was he admitted to the bar until after retirement from the bench. He was, however, a classical scholar, and had served as a member of the convention which formed the State Constitution, and of the Territorial and State Legislatures. He practiced law some years after retirement from the bench.

Joshua Collett, the first resident lawyer of the county, had studied law in Martinsburg, Va. He came to Lebanon soon after the organization of the county.

Richard S. Thomas commenced the practice at Lebanon in 1804 or 1805. He represented the Warren District in the State Senate in 1806, 1807 and 1808. In 1809, he received, in the joint session of the Legislature, twenty-nine votes for United States Senator, but was defeated by Alexander Campbell, who received thirty-eight votes. Mr. Thomas moved from Lebanon to the West about 1810. He became a Circuit Judge in Illinois.

John McLean was admitted to the bar in the autumn of 1807, and commenced practice at Lebanon. His public life soon took him from the bar. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and became Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1816.

William McLean, a brother of John, was an early lawyer at Lebanon. He removed from Lebanon to Piqua, and was elected to Congress from Miami County, serving from 1823 to 1829. About the year 1829, he returned to Lebanon, and again practiced his profession.

Thomas Freeman came to the Lebanon bar from Cincinnati about 1809. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and practiced law with success in the Miami Circuit. His professional career was short. He died in 1818 from injuries received on being thrown from a horse, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

Jacob D. Miller, a promising lawyer at Lebanon, died in early manhood, while representing Warren County in the State Senate, in the year 1827.

Thomas R. Ross who had studied law at Philadelphia, commenced practice at Lebanon in 1810, and was first elected to Congress in 1818. Phineas Ross, a brother of Thomas, was also a prominent early lawyer at Lebanon. He served for some time as Cashier of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company.

Jacoby Hallack was for twenty years a practicing member of the bar, and for several terms a member of the Legislature.

Thomas Corwin and A. H. Dunlevy came to the bar in 1817, and George J. Smith in 1820.

Benjamin Collett was one of the brightest lights of the Lebanon bar. Judge R. B. Harlan thus writes of him: "In my view, Ben Collett is entitled to be placed as a lawyer above all the lawyers of my acquaintance. If men have a natural genius for anything in particular, he had for the law. Apparently a slow thinker, he was the most ready man in the discussion of legal subjects that I ever listened to, and when he had closed an argument upon a legal question, nothing remained to be said on that side of the subject. His superiority on law questions over all his cotemporaries practicing at our bar was universally conceded. He had such a thorough knowledge of every branch

of the law as to easily make himself master of any question respecting it. himself attributed his knowledge of the law to his having studied principles instead of mere cases. His earnest advice to young lawyers was to study great principles on which the law is founded. His whole soul was in his profession. The books he read were mostly law books. He was a man of excellent temper. I never saw him out of humor, or heard him use discourteous language to court or bar, party or witness." This talented lawyer fell a victim to intemperance, and was cut off in the prime of life. He died June 1831, aged thirty-eight years.

For twenty-five years after the organization of the county, not more than six members of the bar residing in Lebanon appear to have been engaged in active practice at any one time. The foregoing list, brief as it seems, is believed to contain the name of every attorney in the county who made a reputation at the bar or was engaged in the practice of law for any considerable time previous to 1825. There were doubtless others who became members of the bar and opened offices in the county and afterward retired to other fields of labor or removed to other localities.

In 1830, attorneys and physicians were subject to a tax of five mills on every dollar of their annual income. The records of the County Commissioners contain a list of the attorneys practicing in Warren County that year. At that time, John McLean was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Joshua Collet, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; and George J. Smith, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The following is the list of practicing attorneys: Thomas R. Ross, Phineas Ross, Benjamin Collett, Thomas Corwin, Francis Dunlevy, A. H. Dunlevy, William McLean and Jacoby Lack. The sum of \$750 is placed opposite each name as the income from the practice of law for the year, excepting those of Thomas Corwin and Jacoby Lack. Hallack, the income for the former being placed at \$1,000, and that of the latter at \$500. As the figures were merely estimates by the Commissioners, and not returns made by the attorneys themselves, they lose much of their value as evidences of the real profits of the profession fifty years ago.

The changes made in ten years will appear from the following list of practicing attorneys in 1840: Simon Suydam, J. Milton Williams, George Smith, John Probasco, Jr., A. H. Dunlevy, Robert G. Corwin, Thomas Corwin, Asahel Brown, Franklin Corwin, and, at Franklin, John W. Caldwell.

The following is the list for 1850: George J. Smith, J. Milton Williams, A. H. Dunlevy, E. Hutchinson, Durbin Ward, William S. Mickle, Lau Smith, Robert G. Corwin, A. G. McBurney, John C. Dunlevy, J. Kelly O'Neal, James M. Smith and Horace M. Stokes. At this time, John Probasco, Jr., was President Judge.

Among the law firms of former years may be mentioned Ross & Corwin, consisting of Phineas Ross and Thomas Corwin; McLean & Smith, consisting of William McLean and George J. Smith; Williams & Collett, consisting of J. Milton Williams and William R. Collett; Corwin & Ward, consisting of Thomas Corwin and Durbin Ward; and later, a firm consisting of Thomas and Robert Corwin and A. G. McBurney; Smith & Probasco, consisting of George J. Smith and John Probasco, Jr.; Dunlevy & Thompson, consisting of A. H. Dunlevy and Thomas F. Thompson.

Riding the circuit was the uniform custom of the early lawyers, whether they were old in the profession and had an established practice, or were young, briefless, and perhaps penniless, members, in search of business. They traveled on horseback, with their saddle-bags under them, an overcoat and umbrella strapped behind the saddle, and leggings well spattered with mud, tied with strings below the knees. Traveling the circuit became less common in the

between 1830 and 1840, and finally ceased. Subsequent to 1840, it was continued only by the older lawyers, who had established a practice in the present counties of the circuit which made the toilsome journey, which took men away from their homes a considerable portion of the year, a remuneration for one. Ferguson's Tavern, in Lebanon, which stood immediately east of the old court house, was a favorite stopping-place of the lawyers in the olden time. Here, in court terms, Jacob Burnet, Nicholas Longworth, Joseph S. Scham and Thomas Morris met Corwin, the Colletts and the Rosses, and the evenings were enlivened with mirth and jollity.

Lawyers' fees were low in the early days of Ohio. A charge of hundreds of dollars for an attorney's services in a single case was rare. A fee of \$1,000 was almost unknown. Ejectment suits, which most frequently arose from disputed land boundaries in the Virginia Military District east of the Little Miami, were perhaps the most profitable part of the early lawyers' practice. It may be safely assumed that for twenty-five years after the organization of courts in Lebanon, \$750, which was for much of that time the salary of the President Judge, was above rather than below the average annual income of a lawyer in legal practice in Warren County. With the growth of population and wealth of the county, the profits of the practice of law increased.

In 1836, Judge George J. Smith was retired from the bench to the ranks of the profession by reason of a change in the political complexion of the Legislature. His salary as President Judge had been but \$1,000. The Judge in his later years sometimes amused his friends by relating to them the anxiety by which he was oppressed on being deposed from his office, and the concern which he felt lest he should not be able to provide a maintenance for his family by his practice at the bar, from which he had been withdrawn for seven years. His apprehensions, however, proved unfounded, as his receipts from his practice during the first year after its resumption exceeded \$3,000.

The salary of the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was fixed, in 1803, at \$750; in 1816, at \$1,000; in 1837, at \$1,200; in 1852, at \$1,500; and in 1867, at \$2,500.

So far as is known, all the older members of the profession in the county were opposed to the adoption of the reformed method of civil procedure which was enacted by the Ohio Legislature in 1853. It had been under discussion in the State since its adoption in New York in 1848. It has since been adopted by more than twenty American States and Territories, and has been accepted by the British Parliament. The old system of pleading, with its conflicting and confusing distinctions in the forms of remedial actions, had long remained one of the greatest and most unnecessary burdens on the administration of justice, both in England and America. It had originated at a remote period, and was possibly contrived for the purpose of securing to the favored by the exclusive administration of justice. The style used in pleading was awkward and clumsy from the use of unmeaning phrases, and was redundant in the use of synonyms and repetitions. The old lawyers, familiar with the artificial and technical rules of the old system, had learned to admire even its fictions, circumlocutions and contradictions, and taught it to their students as the perfection of reason and the most beautiful of human sciences. In the opinion of Edmund Burke, the science of law "does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all other kinds of learning put together, but it is not apt, except in those happily born to open and liberalize the mind in exactly the same proportion." The lawyer's habit of constantly appealing to authorities and precedents is not the most favorable to the development of the true spirit of progress. Certain it is that the most needed reforms in the law make slow progress. Even after the enactment of the code of civil procedure

by the Legislature, the full measure of the reform intended by it was not experienced by the profession in this county. The older and leading lawyers whose habits of thought had been formed under the former system, made new practice conform to the old as far as possible. Judge Nash's work pleading and practice was for many years in general use by the profession in this county. This author was an avowed enemy of the code system of practice and confessedly resorted to the old precedents for his forms, and substantially followed them. A generation, however, has made great changes. Experience has given proof of the wisdom of reforming the practice, and to-day not a lawyer educated under the code system would be willing to go back to the common law pleading.

Below is given a list of the President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the circuits in which Warren County was placed under the constitution of 1802, and the Common Pleas Judges of the subdivision of the judicial district of which the county was a part under the constitution of 1852:

PRESIDENT JUDGES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1802.

Francis Dunlevy, of Warren County, 1803-1817.
 Joshua Collett, of Warren County, 1817-1829.
 George J. Smith, of Warren County, 1829-1836.
 Benjamin Hinkson, of Clinton County, 1836-1843.
 Elijah Vance, of Butler County, 1843-1850.
 John Probasco, Jr., of Warren County, 1850-1852.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1852.

William A. Rogers, of Clark County, 1852; died 1855.
 William H. Baldwin, of Clinton County, 1855; appointed by the Governor.
 Robert Barclay Harlan, of Clinton County, 1855-1856.
 William White, of Clark County, 1856-1864.
 George J. Smith, of Warren County, 1859-1869.
 James J. Winans, of Greene County, 1864-1869.
 E. H. Munger, of Greene County, 1869-1872.
 Leroy Pope, of Clinton County, 1869-1874.
 James M. Smith, of Warren County, 1872 to the present time.
 [Since 1872, there has been a Common Pleas Judge residing in Warren County, and the names of the Judges after that date residing in the other counties of the subdivision of which Warren forms a part are omitted.]

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Evan Banes was probably the first practicing physician residing in Warren County. He was at Columbia as early as 1796, and, in that year in connection with John Smith and Samuel Heighway, entered into a contract with John C. Symmes for the purchase of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Waynesville. He was present in the spring of 1796 when the first clearing in the woods was made at Waynesville, and it is believed that as soon as the population was such as to support a physician, he began the practice at that place. Francis Baily, in his journal of travels in North America in 1796 and 1797, gives an interesting account of his adventures in hunting bears in connection with Dr. Banes, in the forests about Waynesville, in the spring of 1797. Baily calls him Dr. Bean, but the name is written Banes in the original documents on record at Lebanon, and by his descendants in Clark County at this day. Dr. Banes was a native of Pennsylvania, studied medicine with

of Philadelphia, practiced his profession at Waynesville until 1811, when he removed to Clark County, where he died November 3, 1827.

The following is the professional card of the first physician who settled in Turtle Creek settlement. It appeared for seven weeks in the *Western Spy*, published at Cincinnati, beginning in February, 1801:

John C. Winans, lately arrived from Elizabethtown, N. J., with a general assortment of medicines, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession as physician and surgeon. Those who may have occasion and are disposed to call on him, may find him at the Rev. Mr. Kemper's, on Turtle Creek, where he has opened his shop and is now in a capacity to serve them.

Dr. Winans was, for four years subsequent to 1801, the only physician practicing in the vicinity of Lebanon.

Dr. David Morris was born near Reading, Penn., in 1769; he settled near Lebanon in 1805, and practiced his profession. He first settled about two miles northwest of the town; in 1816, he moved into Lebanon and continued in practice. In 1818, he moved to Brookville, Ind., where he remained one year; returning to Lebanon, he continued in the practice. In 1832, he moved to a farm, two and one-half miles west of Lebanon, where he died, in 1850, of pneumonia, aged eighty-one years. He was at one time a member of the Legislature. Dr. Morris was a brother of the distinguished United States Senator, Thomas Morris, of Clermont County.

Dr. Benjamin Dubois settled near Franklin in 1806, and practiced until his death, in 1851; he came from Monmouth County, N. J.

Dr. Joseph Canby practiced medicine in Warren County as early as 1810. He practiced at Lebanon for twenty years. His name occurs in five different acts of the Legislature among the Censors appointed for the examination of applicants for license to practice medicine.

Dr. John S. Haller removed from Lebanon, where he had practiced a short time, and settled in the practice at Franklin about 1818. He died in 1855, having practiced until within ten years of his death.

Dr. John Cottle came to what is now Maineville in 1818, and practiced in that time until 1843. From 1818 until about 1830, he was the only physician in Hamilton Township. He was a native of Maine and had practiced eight years before coming to Ohio. He died in 1853.

Dr. J. W. Lanier practiced at Franklin for several years succeeding 1811.

Dr. Jephtha F. Moore, a Methodist preacher, practiced medicine at Lebanon about ten years, beginning in 1812.

Dr. Martin Lathrop commenced practice at Waynesville about 1812, and died about eight years later. He was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Horace Lathrop.

Dr. Calvin Morrill was a physician among the Shakers, at Union Village, from a very early day. He came from New Jersey and died at Union Village in 1833, in his sixty-ninth year.

Dr. Charles D. Hampton was born in Pennsylvania in 1792, came to Ohio in 1815, and practiced a short time at Cincinnati. In 1817, he moved to Clarksville, Clinton Co., Ohio, and, in 1822, joined the Shakers at Union Village. He practiced exclusively among the Shakers until his death, in 1863. He was a man of strong intellect.

Dr. Otho Evans, Sr., began the practice at Franklin, in April, 1827. Before this he had practiced in Butler County, Ohio, for some six years. He was born in Kentucky September 9, 1797; removed to Ohio in 1800. He was engaged in the practice for forty years.

Dr. John Van Harlingen was in the active practice in Warren County for half a century. He was born near New Brunswick, N. J., February 19,

1792. His ancestors were emigrants from Holland. The Dutch language spoken in his father's family, and John learned to speak no other tongue until his eighth year. He was educated in New Brunswick, and graduated at Rutgers' College in 1809. Having read medicine in New Brunswick, and attended a full course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, he was licensed to practice by the State authorities of New Jersey after passing the examination of the Censors of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in 1812. He practiced five years in his native State, and in 1817 moved with his family to Lebanon, Ohio. He was engaged in the practice of medicine at that place and its vicinity for a longer period than any other person in the history of the town. In obstetrics, to which he particularly devoted himself both in New Jersey and Ohio, his practice was very large and successful. The department of the practice, on his arrival in Warren County, he found almost exclusively in the hands of women. Dr. Van Harlingen's skill did much to take this important art out of the hands of empirics, and to place it in the hands of intelligent medical practitioners. He did not neglect other departments of his profession, and through the long years of his professional labors were varied and arduous. He made journeys to distant parts of the county and to surrounding counties in the saddle by day and by night in the most inclement seasons; he endangered his life in crossing the flooded Miami when it was bridgeless; he passed successive days without sleep; but so strong were the strength of his constitution and his powers of endurance, that he retained the full possession of his mental and physical faculties at the ripe age of ninety years. He retired from active practice about the year 1866.

Dr. Joshua Stevens was born near the village of Winthrop, Me., March 21, 1794. His early pursuits were farming and brick-laying. He had the advantages of a plain common-school education, which he greatly improved by diligent self-study. On the 4th of July, 1817, he left Maine and opened a select boarding-school at Bristol, near Philadelphia. Here he commenced the study of medicine, and subsequently entered the office of Dr. Joseph Parr of Philadelphia. He also attended the lectures of the medical department of the university, during the winters of 1818-19-20, and, without waiting to graduate, entered upon practice in Philadelphia. He decided to come Westward, and, in 1821, with two or three friends, floated down the Ohio in a flat-bottomed boat, bearing letters of introduction to Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati. He intended to locate in that city, but he became engaged in the practice of medicine at Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio, near which village he had relatives residing. In 1830, the Medical College of Ohio conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. In 1847, he removed to Lebanon, where he resided until his death. Dr. Stevens performed a vast amount of professional labor and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his patrons and professional friends. He was a reader of medical journals and new books, and a frequent contributor to medical journals and societies. He took an active part in the old "District" Medical Society, and for years was its President; afterward, he was for more than twenty years President of the Lebanon Medical Society. He was a member of the Methodist Church. About seven years before his death, he was thrown from his buggy while making a professional visit. The accident produced concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He died at Lebanon May 2, 1871.

Dr. Moses H. Keever was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 28, 1810. He was educated at Oxford, Ohio, and Augusta, Ky. When nineteen years old, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Joshua Stevens, at Monroe, Ohio, where he continued some three years. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1834, and the same year began the practice near Ridgeville. For some thirteen years he was associated in the practice with Dr. W. H. Stokes, and

ward, with Dr. J. B. Hough. Dr. Keever was an intelligent, energetic and successful medical practitioner.

Dr. Joseph G. Paulding commenced practicing in Deerfield Township in 1838. In 1844, he was sent by the Associate Reformed Church, of which he is a member, as missionary to Palestine. In connection with his brother-in-law, Rev. James Barnett, he assisted in establishing missions at Damascus and Cairo. Returning to this country in 1854, he took up his old practice at Xenia, where he continued, with the exception of some time spent in the army, during the civil war, until his health compelled him to retire from the practice. In 1871, he removed to Piqua, where he died in 1874. Dr. Paulding was highly esteemed as a man of science and a Christian gentleman.

Dr. Jesse Harvey commenced the practice in Harveysburg in 1830. He was born, native of North Carolina, but received his education in Ohio. He was distinguished for his knowledge of the natural sciences, zeal in the cause of education and his philanthropic efforts to elevate the negro and Indian races. In 1847, he went as a missionary of the Society of Friends to the Shawnee Indians of Kansas Territory, where he died the next year, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Jonathan W. Davis was born in Greene County, Ohio, on the 8th of July, 1821. He attended school but little during the early part of his life, but was compelled to spend the most of his time in labor upon the farm. At the age of twenty-two, however, he had acquired a good English education, and thereafter commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. Edmond Hawes, of Mount Holly. He became a member of the Lebanon Medical Society in 1846, and, the next year, received the degree of M. D., conferred by the Ohio Medical College, having attended two courses of lectures at that institution. He commenced the practice of medicine at Waynesville. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera, in the summer of 1849, his labors were extended almost incessant. While engaged in the discharge of his professional duties at the distance of five miles from home, he was attacked by that dread disease at 6 o'clock P. M., July 26, 1849. He ran his horse home and died at 1 o'clock the next morning. Thus, after an illness of just nine hours, died a practicing physician, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS OF WARREN COUNTY TAXED ON THEIR INCOMES IN 1830.

Turtle Creek Township—David Morris, John Ross, John Van Harlingen, B. B. Clements, Wilson Thompson.

Franklin Township—John S. Haller, Otho Evans, George McAroy, Benjamin Dubois.

Clear Creek Township—Joseph Stanton, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Hill, William H. Anderson.

Deerfield Township—John De Hart.

Hamilton Township—John Cottle, Benjamin Erwin.

Wayne Township—Horace Lathrop, John E. Greer, Joseph Craft.

Salem Township—George Starbuck.

The foregoing list includes practitioners of all schools of medicine. The year at this time was five mills on each dollar of annual income. The County Commissioners, in 1830, estimated the income of each of these physicians at \$1,000, except John Cottle, whose income was placed at \$1,000.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS OF WARREN COUNTY TAXED ON THEIR INCOMES IN 1840.

Turtle Creek Township—John M. Starbuck, Adam Sellers, William M. Peters, Henry Baker, Lewis Drake, Jr., James Boggs, W. V. H. Gard, Robert Van Harlingen.

Franklin Township—Benjamin Dubois, John S. Haller, John P. Hagg, Joseph Lampkin, William B. McAroy, David Baird.

Clear Creek Township—E. D. Crossfield, Moses H. Keever, Andrew C. W. Patton, W. H. Anderson.

Union Township—John Van Harlingen.

Wayne Township—Edmund Hawes, Wesley B. McGuire, Elias Fisher, Henry E. Drake, Turner Welch, Jesse Harvey, John McCowan.

Deerfield Township—Samuel M. Ballard, Joseph G. Paulding, He Johnson, Thomas McCowan.

Salem Township—Richard Roach, Isaac N. Thacker, Collins Levi.

Hamilton Township—John Cottle, L. A. Cottle, Benjamin Erwin.

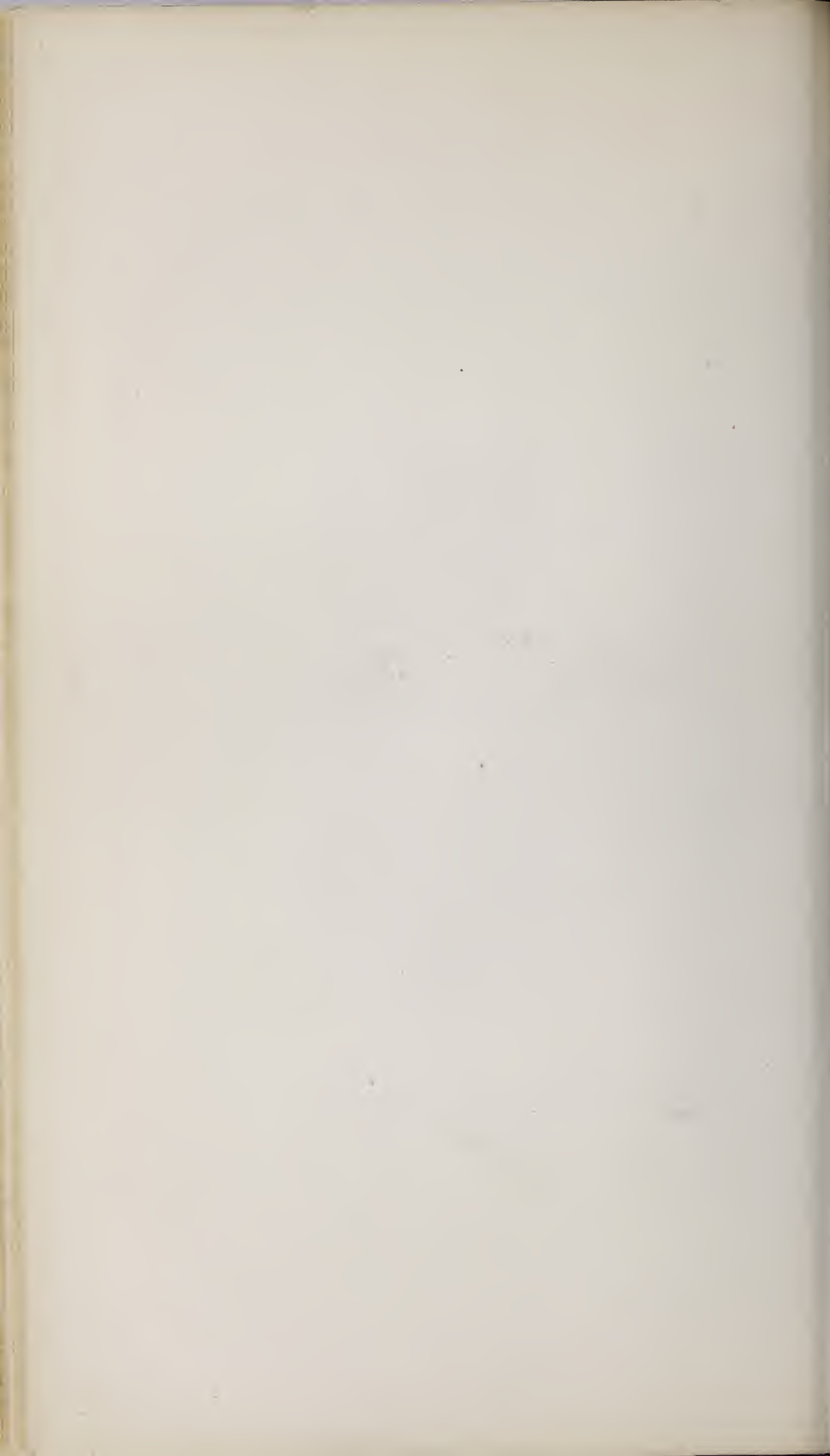
Washington Township—W. B. Strout.

The Legislature passed various acts to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. The State was divided into districts and Censors were appointed in each district with authority to grant licenses to practice medicine and surgery. The first of these acts was passed in 1811, when the whole State was divided into five districts. The Censors named in the act for the district which Warren County was placed were Dr. Joseph Canby, of Warren County; Richard Allison and Dr. Daniel Drake. Dr. Canby held the position of Censor for most of the time up to 1824. In 1812, Dr. David Morris, of Warren, was appointed Censor. In the act of 1813, Dr. Joseph Canby and Dr. Jephtha Moore were appointed; and the same names occur in the act of 1817. In 1818 Dr. Joseph Canby is the only physician of Warren named. In 1824, Warren and Greene Counties were placed together in a district, and the following named physicians of the two counties were named as members of the Third Medical Society of Ohio, with authority to grant licenses to practice medicine, Joseph Canby, John Ross, David Morris, Benjamin Dubois, James John Joshua Martin, John Van Harlingen, John Collet, Jehu John, James Lanier, John S. Haller and George W. Stipp.

The medical system of the noted New England empiric, Samuel Thompson was introduced into Warren County about 1826. It was termed the Botanical system, or Thompsonian system. Steaming a patient for the purpose of inducing perspiration was such an important branch of the practice that the lowly were frequently called steam doctors. They were also popularly termed herb or root doctors. The practitioners purchased Dr. Thompson's "New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, containing a complete system of practice upon a plan entirely new," with a patent right to the system, and, with any previous course of study, they were prepared for the practice of medicine. The system was extensively introduced in Ohio between the years 1825 and 1835. Dr. Thompson's book and patent right to the system were sold at auction and the publishers of the book at Columbus, Ohio, put forth the statement that Thompson's agents disposed of 4,319 copies in three and a half years preceding 1832, and that Dr. Thompson's share of the proceeds of his Western agency for that time was \$17,500. The most important article used in Dr. Thompson's practice was lobelia, which he called the emetic herb, and the medicinal virtue which he claimed to have discovered. The following extract from the "Botanic Physician" gives the doctor's prescription of a stock of medicines for a family: "One ounce of the emetic herb, two ounces of cayenne, one-half pound of berry root bark in powder, one pound poplar bark, one pint of the rheum drops. This stock will be sufficient for a family for one year, with such art as they can easily procure themselves when wanted, and will enable the doctor to cure any disease which a family of common size may be afflicted with during that time. The expenses will be small and much better than to employ a doctor, and have his extravagant bill to pay." It is impossible to learn at



David Grohman



How many of the practitioners of this empiricism were to be found in this county. They were probably most numerous in Ohio about 1832. Their practice was by no means confined to the less intelligent portion of the inhabitants, but their system soon fell into contempt. The Physio-Medical School of Therapeutics of later years, whose medical college was at Cincinnati, acknowledged indebtedness to the labors and discoveries of Samuel Thompson, and paid more respect to his memory than any other modern medical school. The name of Elder Wilson Thompson, an early Baptist preacher at Lebanon, who practiced medicine, as well as divinity, has been associated with the Thompsonian Botanic System, but his practice does not seem to have been identical with that of Samuel Thompson.

The earlier regular doctors were of the heroic school, and made liberal use of lancet and calomel. In their treatment, they relied on purging, blood-letting and salivation. The quantities of calomel sold by druggists to physicians of the last generation, as shown by accounts still in existence, are sufficient to startle the modern scientific practitioner.

The medical system of Hahnemann was not introduced into the United States until 1825, and it did not have practitioners in Warren County until five years later. Thomas W. Cuscaden, M. D., who died at Lebanon in 1859, aged thirty years, was probably the first resident homœopathist in the county. Of recent years, there have been six or seven homœopathic physicians practicing in the county.

The Eclectic School of Medicine has never had numerous representatives in Warren. Mrs. R. L. V. Anton, M. D., of this school, who commenced the practice with her husband, James Anton, M. D., at Lebanon in 1859, was the first female physician with a diploma in the county.

THE LEBANON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On the 28th of October, 1837, in pursuance of a call addressed to the medical practitioners of Warren and adjoining counties, the following persons met in Lebanon and organized the Lebanon Medical Society, viz., Henry Van Harlingen, John P. Haggott, Otho Evans, John Cottle, Alvin Carter, Joshua Stevens, William M. Charters, David Baird, J. P. Compton, John Drake, Elias Fisher, Jesse Harvey, S. M. Ballard, W. B. Strout, Lucius Cole, Benjamin Erwin, Moses H. Keever, Aaron Wright and R. Roach. Joshua Stevens was elected President, and Dr. John Van Harlingen, Recording Secretary. The society resolved to abide by the rules and regulations of the State Medical Society, and to use all honorable means to discountenance quackery, and received a general attendance at the meetings of the State Medical Society. The second meeting of the society was held January 30, 1838, when a constitution and by-laws, a code of ethics and a bill of prices were adopted. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature for the relief of the law taxing physicians. The society was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly passed in 1837. Within two years after its organization the society numbered twenty-eight members. The meetings were held annually, and were generally well attended, from twelve to twenty members usually being present at each meeting. An attempt was made to enforce discipline by fines. The minutes of 1839 show that a member was fined \$5 for absence and failure to read a dissertation, and memberships were forfeited on non-payment of fines. The society early secured a seal to be affixed to diplomas granted to the members. The diplomas were printed, not in Latin, but in English. Standing committees were appointed on the subjects of "Quackery," "Collateral Sciences" and "Improvements in the Science of Medicine." In reports on these subjects, there were papers read at early meetings as

follows: On "Geology," by Dr. Aaron Wright; "Phenomena, Character of the Separate and Independent Existence of Mind," by Dr. D. Baird; "Terrible Effects and Chemical Tests of Arsenic," by Dr. John P. Haggott; "Epidemic Fever," by Dr. Joshua Stevens; "Diseases of Harveysburg," by Dr. Jesse Harvey, and "Sanguineous Congestion," by Dr. William M. Charney.

In 1838, the society passed the following:

Resolved, That no applicant who has not acquired a competent knowledge of chemistry, natural philosophy, botany and comparative anatomy, shall receive the diploma of membership in this society.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this society that no medical school ought to confer the degree of Doctor in Medicine on any candidate who has not attained to a competent knowledge of all those branches of learning usually termed with reference to medicine "the Associate Sciences."

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to open a correspondence with other societies, both medical and scientific, in the State, urging them to join in endeavors to have the geological survey of the State continued.

In October, 1839, it was resolved that "the society appoint three members whose duty it shall be to procure and preserve specimens of plants—in the whole plant—and specimens of minerals, each of whom shall deliver an address or lecture, one on Botany, one on Mineralogy and one on Geology, at three successive meetings—one addressing each meeting; said committee authorized to procure, at the expense of the society, such means for the keeping of whatever may be collected." In pursuance of this resolution J. G. Paulding made reports at subsequent meetings on Botany and Dr. Harvey on Geology. Dr. Paulding exhibited a blank-book procured for the society for the preservation of botanical specimens. The members were requested to prepare and present to the society skeletons of animals for the purpose of facilitating the study of Comparative Anatomy.

In 1840, the society resolved "that hereafter applicants for admission to the Censors either a diploma from some respectable medical school or a certificate of membership in a respectable society of scientific physicians, or submit to an examination by the Censors."

In October, 1842, it was resolved "that it shall be deemed a breach of medical ethics for any member of this society to attend, in consultation, any physician, who has had an opportunity of becoming a member of the Association, and has refused or neglected to embrace it." But, at the next meeting, in May, 1843, the resolution was rescinded and the following adopted in its place: "It shall be deemed a breach of medical ethics for any member of this society to consult with any person who has not evidence of such qualifications as would entitle him to membership in this society."

In 1846, two members were expelled from the society for engaging in the sale of nostrums, the society being of the opinion "that such trade is decidedly prejudicial to the public welfare, and when in the hands of a person calculated to hinder the advancement of true science and depress the value of the medical profession."

At the October meeting of 1848, the society expressed its confidence in the purity of the pharmaceutical preparations of the Shakers at Union Hill and heartily commended them to the profession, especially the extracts of narcotic plants and sarsaparilla. And, in May, 1849, it was resolved "that this society, so far as practicable, will make no purchases from druggists for the sale and manufacture of patent medicines." In the same year, by a unanimous vote, a member was expelled for compounding and vending spurious medicines, which the society regarded as secret nostrums.

The meetings of the society were held regularly for a period of about twenty years. From various causes, about 1859 the profession began to lose interest in the society.

organization. There are no minutes of any meetings for the four years ending 1859. On December 8, 1863, a meeting was held pursuant to a public call for the purpose of resuscitating the society. The organization was placed on its feet, and from that time the meetings have been held with regularity. At times, it has been proposed to change the name to that of the Warren County Medical Society, but the charter has induced the members to retain the old name. Of recent years, the minutes give full abstracts of the transactions. Written essays have been read and verbal reports made of important cases treated by the members. The prevailing diseases and local epidemics have been considered and the leading questions connected with the progress of medicine discussed. In 1875, the number of members was twenty-five. The Presidents of the organization have been: Dr. Joshua Stevens, 1837 to 1848; Dr. William M. Charters, 1849; Dr. Moses H. Keever, 1850; Dr. Elias Fisher, 1852; Dr. William L. Schenck, 1854; Dr. Joshua L. Stevens, 1856. Since the re-organization, in 1863, the Presidents have been: John Van Harlingen, Dr. Adam Sellers, Dr. L. A. Cottle, Dr. J. L. Cottle, Dr. Isaac L. Drake, Dr. James McCready, of Monroe, Butler County; S. R. Voorhees and Dr. S. S. Scoville.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

In the summer of 1806, John McLean, afterward Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, determined to establish a weekly newspaper at Lebanon. This was a hazardous enterprise, as Lebanon was as yet a small village, with few trees and bushes still growing upon most of its streets, and the whole town did not contain probably eight thousand souls. John McLean was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1807, and in the autumn of the same year. The exact date of the issue of the first paper is unknown. The paper was called the *Western Star*. Nathaniel McLean, a younger brother of John, and proprietor, who had learned the printing business in the office of the *Liberty Hall*, at Cincinnati, was one of the first printers who worked at the *Star* at Lebanon. George Denny, father of William H. P. Denny, and John Crane, were also early printers on the *Western Star*. The first printing-press in Lebanon was of the Ramage pattern, with a bed of oak and a bed of stone. This press was purchased by John McLean at Cincinnati, and there is reason to believe, although it is not certainly known, that it was the first printing-press brought to Cincinnati, in 1793, and which was used in printing the *Liberty Hall*, and, about 1806, was superseded by a type press, imported to Cincinnati from England. The old wooden press used by John McLean remained in the *Star* office long after it had ceased to be used; but finally it was sold, about the time of the close of the civil war, and removed to a Western State, and its whereabouts are now unknown. This press was worked with a bar, and it was a hard day's labor to work off with it the copies of a small-sized newspaper. Thin splits of wood, similar to those used for the seats of chairs, were used in place of leads to separate the lines, and the type was inked with pelt-balls in place of the modern rollers. There is not known to be in existence a single copy of the *Western Star*, but it was edited by John McLean, and we have not, therefore, even one specimen of the editorial writing of the young lawyer whose opinions from the Supreme Bench, in after years, commanded the respect of the whole nation. It is probable, however, that the paper contained little matter written by the editor. Judging from what is to be found in the files of the few other newspapers printed in Ohio at that time, editors thought it more important to select for their readers long columns of intelligence from Europe, six weeks old, than to write concerning what was transpiring around them. Local matters and

home news seem to have been considered beneath the dignity of news publication. It should be remembered, too, that a little village in the y did not furnish many thrilling matters for the reporter's pen.

The oldest copy of the *Star* in existence is dated September 10, 1810. paper was then edited and managed by Nathaniel McLean. The issue referred to is a small folio, printed on strong but coarse paper, now yellow with age contains no editorial matter and no local intelligence whatever, except what may be gleaned from the advertisements. It has intelligence from Europe than two months old, and intelligence from New York and St. Louis three months old. The only matter aside from the advertisements prepared for the issue is a communication proposing Thomas Worthington for Governor, Jeremiah Morrow for Congress, John Bigger for the State Senate, and Matthias C. Michael H. Johnson and David Morris for the Lower House of the General Assembly. The advertisements contain nine notices of estray horses taken and their appraisement, at from \$20 to \$35, and a reward of 6½ cents runaway apprentice. Offers are made to pay 50 cents for wheat, and no given that good rye whisky, at 40 cents per gallon, will be taken in exchange for goods at Lebanon.

The first number of the *Western Star* contained the following lines

"The *Western Star* now issues forth
From Lebanon the seat of worth."

The controversy concerning the seat of justice of the county had a considerable strife, but before the *Star* was first issued, the controversy had been settled in favor of Lebanon, and these lines may have been suggested by the termination of this controversy. It was necessary, at that time, where routes were few, that newspapers should be distributed by a carrier, and it is said that the first issue of the *Star* was distributed to the subscribers by Nathaniel McLean, the father of the editor, who carried the papers on horseback. It is stated by A. H. Dunlevy that, about 1807, while George Denny was proprietor in the *Star* office, a large book for the Shakers, entitled "Christ's Second Coming," was printed at Lebanon. The book contained five or six hundred pages of fine type.

After publishing the paper for about three years, John McLean sold the *Star* to his brother Nathaniel, who continued the publication, at first in connection with Noah Crane, and afterward in connection with Rev. Adj. Guire, a Methodist clergyman. About 1812, the proprietors were Nathaniel McLean and Samuel H. Hale, afterward of Wilmington, Ohio. Subsequent partners of Mr. McLean in the paper were Henry Lazier, William Black, Samuel Blackburn and Joseph Henderson. About the year 1814, Nathaniel McLean disposed of his interest in the paper to his brother, William McLean, a lawyer of Lebanon, but he did not long remain a proprietor. From 1814 until 1826, Abram Van Vleet, George Smith, John Eddy, William A. C. and William Sellers were connected with the publication, each for a longer or shorter time. In 1826, Jacob Morris and A. H. Dunlevy became the proprietors. In 1834, Dunlevy sold his interest to William H. P. Denny, who was editor and proprietor until 1858. The subsequent proprietors have been James Scott, Dr. William H. Corwin, Seth W. Brown, Alfred Clemens, William C. McClintock. Mr. McClintock began his connection with the paper in partnership with Clements Hardy, in 1870, and, since 1873, has been the sole owner and publisher. In 1870, the first cylinder press was procured, and in 1875, steam-power was first employed in the press work.

It is impossible now to give a complete list of the various newspapers published in Warren County previous to the civil war. Some of the papers published for a few months only. Others maintained an existence for

Among them were the *Farmer*, the *Ohio Argus* (which was moved to Lebanon to Franklin in 1834), the *American Democrat*, the *Spirit of the People*, the *Second Sober Thought*, the *Buckeye Mercury*, and the *Democratic Citizen*. The last-named newspaper was destroyed by a mob at the beginning of the civil war. In later years, notwithstanding the increased circulation of daily papers, six or seven weekly papers have been published in the county at the same time.

The *Lebanon Patriot* is a Democratic newspaper. It was edited and published for several years by Edward Warwick, who was succeeded by A. A. Roper, the present editor and proprietor. Several unsuccessful efforts had been made to maintain a Democratic journal in Warren County. Among other things, Judge Kesling for awhile published a Jackson paper at Lebanon. The *Lebanon Patriot* was established in 1868, by Gen. Durbin Ward, who not only owned the press and printing materials, but maintained the paper at his expense until it was placed on a self-sustaining basis. The *Lebanon Gazette* was started in 1877, by William H. P. Denny, who, three years later, sold it to William D. Mulford and J. C. Van Harlingen. It is published by the Gazette Printing Company, and edited by George M. Denny. It is a Republican journal.

William H. P. Denny has perhaps been longer identified with the newspaper of Warren and neighboring counties than any other person. In 1817, when a boy, he went with his father, George Denny, a printer, to Wilmington, Ohio, and set type on the *Galaxy* until the fall of 1823. The paper came into the hands of Hon. J. N. Reynolds, who changed the name to *Wilmington Spectator*. He remained a short time in his employ. Next he worked for Griffith Foos and Archibald Haynes, for J. B. Semans, in 1826 and 1827, published the *Wilmington Argus*. In 1829, then in his eighteenth year, he commenced the *Clintonian*, an independent little paper, which created considerable sensation. This he published until 1831, when he sold out to John H. Field, then County Auditor. In the fall and winter of 1823-24, he went to Lebanon to complete his apprenticeship with Camron & Sellers, but, disagreeing with them, left in the summer of 1824. For twenty-six years he was connected with the *Star*, as apprentice, editor and publisher. In 1858, he sold the venerable journal to Hon. James Scott, and removed to Dayton, where he published the *Dayton Daily and Weekly Gazette* until 1871, when he again sold it and located at Circleville and commenced a new paper, the *Circleville Journal*.

This he continued for five years, holding, while resident of that interesting little city, the responsible position of Postmaster for seven years. He died in 1871, and purchased the *Wilmington Journal*, which he published several years, and, in 1877, returned to Lebanon, where he started the *Lebanon Gazette*, which he disposed of to Mulford & Van Harlingen. In 1880, he went to Georgetown, Brown County, where he started the *Georgetown Bee*. While a resident of Warren County, Mr. Denny represented Warren and Greene Counties in the State Senate in the years 1842 and 1843.

EDUCATION.

The character of the pioneer schools of the county has already been described. To illustrate the manner in which subscription schools were opened and maintained, the following advertisement from a Lebanon paper is copied. The date of the advertisement is March 7, 1817. Westfield was the name then commonly adopted for the town now known as Red Lion:

NOTICE.—The inhabitants of Westfield, together with the adjacent neighborhoods, please to observe that as soon as practicable the subscriber intends opening a school at the public schoolhouse at the customary price of *two dollars* per quarter, one-half in produce

at market price. Those who may wish to encourage literature may send a short or long time, discretionally with themselves, of which there will be an accurate account kept, strict attention paid, by

The public's most obedient humble servant,

ANTHONY GEOHEGAN.

There was much opposition throughout the State, in its early history, to the principle of supporting free schools by taxation. The first law in Ohio authorizing taxation for school purposes and providing for the management of schools by local officers elected by the people, was passed in 1825; yet, in 1838, there were no free schools in the State outside of Cincinnati, and, except in the larger towns, where good private teachers were encouraged, but few schools were afforded, even for three or four months in the year, instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. The country schools in Warren County were perhaps not inferior to those of any other county in the State, yet the greater portion of the children of the county, were under the instruction, for two, three, or five months in the year, of teachers who were generally young men, with some exceptions, were without the education, culture or training necessary for the proper conduct of elementary schools. In 1838, Samuel L. May, the first State School Superintendent, wrote in his annual report: "Everywhere a sensible variety is found in the character of the teachers, and the kind and amount of instruction. There is this encouragement, however: The people are generally convinced of present defects, and seem determined to remedy them. There are but few places where a teacher can be employed who does not pretty well understand English grammar and geography, in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic."

From the best attainable sources of information—the early school reports being incomplete and inaccurate—it would appear that in the year 1840, the average monthly wages of male teachers in Warren County were \$20; of female teachers, about \$14. From this time, the wages gradually increased, until they attained their maximum in 1870, the average monthly wages of teachers in the elementary schools for that year being reported at \$39 for gentlemen, and \$34 for ladies. In 1880, they were \$39 for gentlemen and \$32 for ladies. In 1880, there were in the county 103 schoolhouses, valued at \$114,000, and containing 149 schoolrooms.

The first teachers' institute in the southern part of Ohio was held at Cincinnati in February, 1847. The first teachers' institute in Warren County was held in the hall of the academy at Maineville, in the summer of 1852, and continued five days. Among the teachers of the county who were in attendance at this institute were Josiah Hurty, of Lebanon; C. W. Kimball, of Maineville; W. T. Hawthorn, J. S. Morris and C. W. Harvey. Lectures were delivered by L. A. Hine and C. Knowlton. Prof. James E. Murdoch, the distinguished actor and elocutionist, gave an evening entertainment of readings, which highly delighted the large audience of teachers and the public present. Resolutions were adopted requesting the court to fill the vacancy then existing in the Board of County School Examiners with practical teachers favoring the establishment of lyceums and libraries in every town and neighborhood, and recommending every teacher to acquaint himself with the practical system, with a view to its practical introduction. The report of W. T. Hawthorn, Secretary of the institute, concludes as follows:

"Thus has terminated the first institute of Warren County. Those who were present can fully appreciate the rich treat that was there afforded. It is not yet nine months since the association was organized by a few surprising teachers, who, 'solitary and alone,' have faithfully attended the regular monthly meetings, while other teachers have looked on, wondering what good a teachers' association could do. Those who attended know, and the community, through them, will soon feel the benefits of this institute."

the work is fairly under way in our county, we cordially invite those persons who have heretofore held back to unite in a good cause and aid in reorganizing the common schools of our county. The exercises were highly interesting and instructive. The best methods of teaching the different studies was discussed. The attendance of the citizens evinced their interest in the exercises. A respectable number was in attendance all the time, and a large audience. Each evening, the spacious hall, lighted at the expense of the citizens, was crowded until a late hour."

Since 1852, annual county teachers' institutes have been held, with increasing success and widening influence for good as their objects and advantages became known. Among the distinguished men not connected with the schools of the county who have assisted at these institutes as instructors and lecturers, may be named Dr. A. D. Lord, Prof. Daniel Vaughn, E. E. White, John Hancock, John Ogden, W. D. Henkle and W. H. Venable. At times, the whole work of conducting the institute has devolved on the three County School Examiners. The institute fund provided by the school law, amounting to two-thirds of the amount received from the 50-cent fee paid by applicants for teachers' certificates has usually been found sufficient to defray the entire expenses of the County Teachers' Institute.

The Warren County Teachers' Association, organized in 1851, has continued its existence until the present. Its meetings are held monthly during the year. The exercises are generally of a practical character, and mere book-making is discouraged. Both the annual institutes and the monthly meetings of the association are attended by the most progressive and energetic teachers of the county.

While the common schools of Ohio have always been intended to be strictly non-sectarian, the question of religion in the public schools is one that has attracted considerable discussion. The question whether the Bible should be read in the schools opened in the morning with religious exercises was a subject of much discussion in the county, caused rancorous animosity. There has never been any legislation on the subject in Ohio, the legal decision of the question being left under the laws to the local Boards of Education, who may prescribe, or forbid such exercises. In Warren County, the local boards have seldom taken action on the subject, and the matter has been left, generally, to the discretion of the teacher. The question was most vehemently discussed soon after the passage of a resolution, in 1869, by the Cincinnati Board of Education forbidding the reading of the Bible and other religious books in the public schools of that city. This resolution led to a contest in the courts, which lasted four years, and was settled by a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio sustaining the resolution. The spirit of the elaborate opinion of the court was averse to Bible-reading and religious instruction in public schools supported by common taxation. Of late years, a large majority of the teachers of Warren County have voluntarily refrained from Bible-reading, religious exercises and religious instruction in the public schools.

County School Examiners.—A system for the examination and certification of teachers has existed ever since the passage of the first law in Ohio for the support of education by taxation, but the number of Examiners and the mode of their appointment have fluctuated. Strangely, however, the law has uniformly styled the persons appointed, School Examiners, although their duty has been confined to the examination and the granting of certificates of qualification to teachers. In 1825, the law provided for the appointment, by the Court of Common Pleas, of three Examiners, and enumerated the branches of study in common schools as "reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." In 1829, the number of Examiners was

placed at not less than five nor more than the number of townships in the county. In 1834, the number of Examiners was limited to five, but it was made the duty of the Examiners to appoint a suitable person in each township to examine male teachers only. The act of 1836 provided for three Examiners in each township, but in 1838, the law again provided for three School Examiners for the whole county, which has continued to be the law until the present time. In 1853, the appointment of Examiners was vested in the Probate Court, and applicants were required to be examined in "orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar." Previous to 1853, the examinations of applicants for teachers' certificates were conducted in a very loose and unsatisfactory manner. For many years, a single member of the Board of Examiners could examine any applicant at any time the application was made and write out a certificate of qualification. Intelligent men, however, were generally appointed Examiners. The first Board of Examiners appointed under the act of 1825 consisted of A. H. Dunlevy, John M. Houston and Philip Ross. Among others who held this office previous to 1853 may be mentioned Judge Collett, Gov. Morrow, Jonathan K. Wilds, Lauren Smith and Thomas Thompson.

Since the passage of the act of 1853, more care has been taken in the licensing of teachers for the public schools. Regular meetings have been held for the examination of applicants, at which at least two of the Examiners must be present. Applicants are examined in all the branches named in the law giving the qualifications of teachers. A register has been kept, and is preserved giving the names of all persons who have received certificates of qualification in Warren County since the 3d day of May, 1853, and the dates and grades of their certificates.

The following are the names of the School Examiners of Warren County since 1853:

C. Elliot, 1853-54; D. S. Burson, 1853-54; C. W. Kimball, 1853-54; Josiah Hurty, 1853-54; Rev. J. H. Coulter, 1854-54; William W. Wilk, 1855-57; J. H. Elder, 1855-58; W. T. Hawthorn, 1855-56; Rev. Mars Stone, 1856-60; John W. F. Foster, 1857-60; Rev. W. W. Colmery, 1858-60; William D. Henkle, 1860-64; Thomas B. Van Horne, 1861-62; Rev. J. Smith, 1862-63; Rev. E. K. Squier, 1862-65; John C. Kinney, 1863-66; Rev. W. W. Colmery, 1864-66; W. P. Harford, 1864-72; Rev. Lucien Clark, 1865-67; Charles W. Kimball, 1866-67; Charles W. Harvey, 1867-68; J. C. Ridge, 1867-68; John C. Kinney, 1868-70; Peter Sellers, 1868-69; J. Nickerson, 1869-71; A. W. Cunningham, 1872-74; Peter Sellers, 1874-75; Hampton Bennet (1870), Josiah Morrow (1871), F. M. Cunningham (1871). The last named three being the Examiners in 1882.

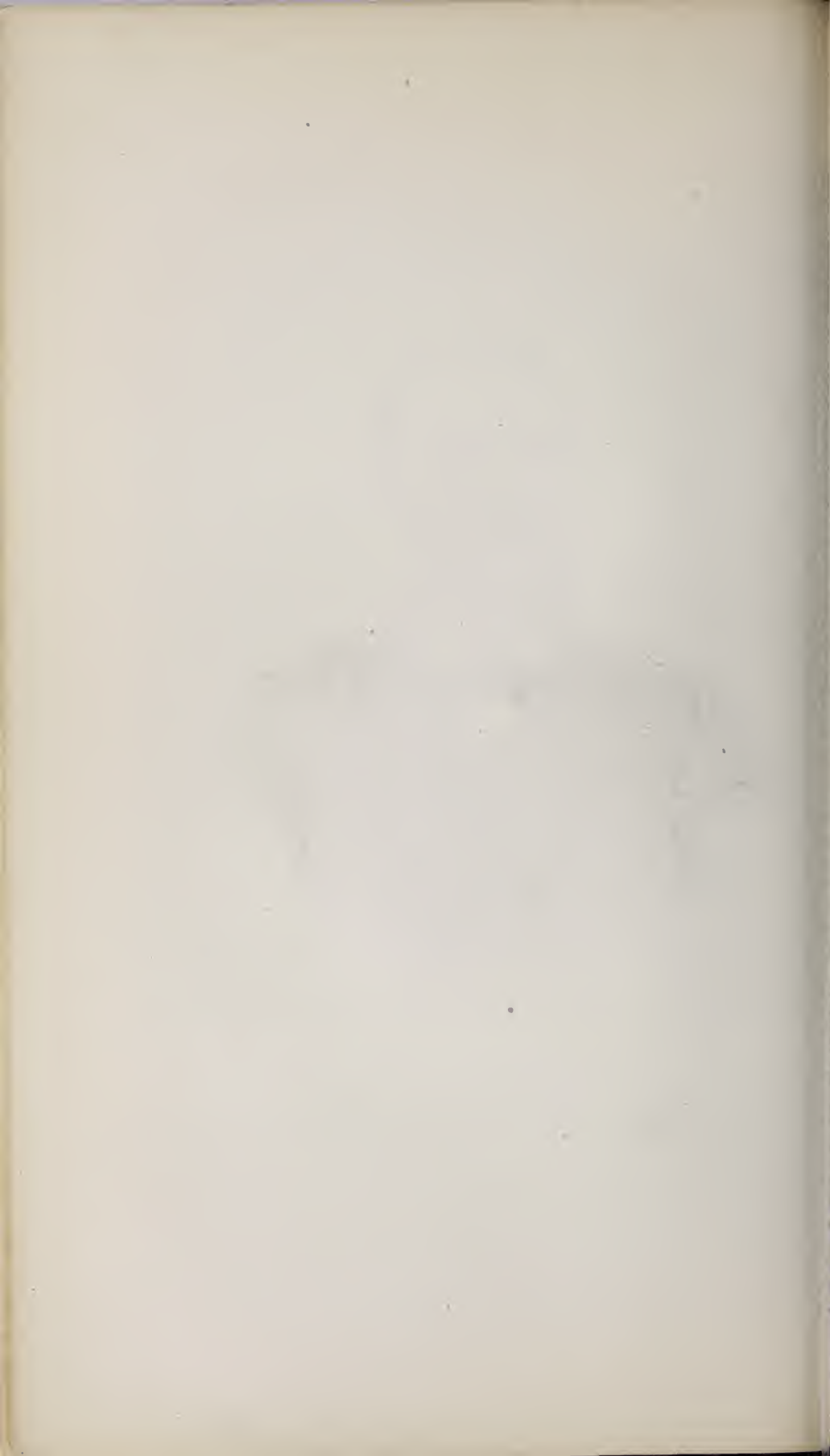
RELIGION.

Religious statistics and materials for a history of the progress of religion are not readily accessible in a country where there is no State-Church or Clerical support of religion. The State of Ohio requires full statistical reports to be made annually of the condition and growth of the schools maintained by public taxation, but the chief matters pertaining to religion, which have been noticed by State or National statisticians are the number of church organizations and church edifices, the amount of church sittings or accommodations for public worship and the value of church property; and our information concerning these is derived chiefly from the census returns of the United States since 1850.

According to the census of 1850, there were, in Warren County, 10 church edifices valued at \$82,400; in 1870, these had increased in number



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ty-three, and were valued at \$267,730. It thus appears that in twenty years the cost of churches increased much more rapidly than their number.

The aggregate church accommodations, or sittings, in the county, were recorded in 1850 at 22,295, and, in 1870, at 26,050. Comparing these figures with the population of the county at the same dates, and making but a slight deduction from the population for infants, the sick and the infirm, it appears that at both periods there were seats in the churches for more than the entire population of the county who could attend public worship.

The statistics of churches given in census returns do not in all cases agree with the statements put forth by the denominational organs of the various sects. The census superintendents have their own point of view and apply tests different from those known to the compilers of religious year-books and registers. It should be borne in mind, too, that reports of the number of church edifices, and accommodations and value are not always true measures of the religious vitality of a community. A strong denomination with numerous churches, may feeble itself by suffering a weak church to cease to exist when it becomes unable to support itself. There are churches which find a place on the roll of a denomination, and may be enumerated in census returns, which, owing a legal title to an edifice, and maintaining some kind of an organization have ceased to gather congregations, to support a minister or to conduct any of the services of public worship. It is not easy to determine the number of churches in a given area for the reason that it is not easy to determine what constitutes a church to entitle it to a place in an enumeration. On this point, the superintendent of the ninth census of the United States remarks: "A church to deserve notice in the census must have something of the character of an institution. It must be known in the community in which it is located. It must be something permanent and tangible to substantiate its title to recognition. No one test, it is true, can be devised, that will apply in all cases; and, in the entire absence of tests, the statistics of the census will be overlaid by fictitious returns to such an extent as to produce the effect of absolute falsehood. It will not do to say that a church without a church-building of its own is, therefore, not a church; that a church without a pastor is not a church; nor even that a church without membership is not a church. There are churches properly cognizable in the census which are without edifices and pastors, and, in rare instances, without a professed membership. Something makes them churches in spite of all their deficiencies. They are known and recognized in the community as churches, and are properly to be returned as such in the census."

The most numerous denomination in Warren County is the Methodist Episcopal, which has a church in almost every neighborhood. Next in number are the Presbyterian, Regular Baptist, Old School and New School, and Christian. By the last-named is meant the Christian denomination, formerly frequently termed New Lights, and not the followers of Alexander Campbell or Disciples of Christ, who are also popularly called Christians. Of the schools of Christ there are but one or two small organizations at present in the county. Other denominations found in the county are the Orthodox Friends, Elite Friends, Universalist, United Brethren, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed (late German Reformed), Cumberland Presbyterian, Free-Will Baptist, United Presbyterian, Methodist Protestant and the Shakers. Several of the last-named have but a single church organization within the limits of the county. A small number of persons are believers in the phenomena known as spiritual manifestations, and occasionally meet for religious exercises or to receive spiritual communications, but no regular organization of Spiritualists is known to exist in the county.

It is difficult to determine whether at the present time a larger or smaller proportion of the entire population are members of church than in the past generation. In the southwestern portion of the county, sworn exhibits of the membership of each church receiving the benefit of the ministerial land fund are made annually. From these exhibits, it appears that in the two originally surveyed townships comprising seventy-two square miles, in the central part of the county and embracing the towns of Lebanon, South Lebanon and Union Village, 28 per cent of the entire population are members of some religious society. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the communicants of churches are women and minor children, and thus the burden of supporting the church falls upon a small proportion of the adult male population, heads of families and property owners. The Presbyterians and Baptists built the first meeting-houses in the county, but the Methodists soon followed. The early Methodist ministers were generally men of but little education, but their zeal and perseverance overcame every obstacle. The itinerant plan of their ministry proved best calculated for the spread of the Gospel throughout the thinly scattered population of a new country. They established preaching stations before churches could be erected, and the little clearing was scarcely commenced and the little cabin scarcely built before the Methodist circuit-riding minister made his appearance, formed a class, and taught the worship of God. The Quakers formed an important element in the pioneer population. They taught a religion without forms and ceremonies and established churches without priesthood or a sacrament. Their habits of industry and frugality, their attention to useful arts and improvements, and their love of human liberty, were highly commendable and made them valued members of the community; their opposition to the amusements, recreations and dress of polished society has prevented the sect from increasing with the growth of population. The Christian denomination in the county is an offshoot from the Presbyterianism of late years it has not increased in numbers. The Presbyterian was the most important and influential church in the earliest settlement of the county; ministers stood first in education and ability, and, had it not been for the disastrous effects upon the denomination of the great Kentucky revival, it would probably have been the largest sect in the county.

Great changes have taken place in the mode of public worship since the rude churches of hewed logs sprung up beside the green fields. In the former days, sermons were from an hour and a half to two hours in length, while other services were protracted by long prayers and commentaries on the chapters read from the Scriptures, to a length that would now be thought unendurable. Often there were two services separated by an intermission of fifteen minutes. During both services, horses, in the absence of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, stood, without food or water, haltered to trees from which they gnawed the bark. The autumn sun was low in the horizon before the benediction was pronounced and the worshipers departed, some to distant homes. The singing was not artistic. The innovation of singing hymns without lining them, out caused many a difficulty in the older churches. Sometimes there was a compromise between the opposing parties, and one hymn each Sunday was sung without being read line by line, and the others in the old way. A new tune, which all could not sing, caused some to grieve. The introduction of a choir or of a musical instrument caused serious dissension. Instrumental music was not common in the rural churches until after the introduction of the cabinet organ. The sin of wearing elegant attires and adornment with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array, was a favorite topic in the pulpit. Flowers on the sacred desk would have been considered as ministering to a worldly vanity. The most beautiful comedies and the

most tragedies to be seen on the stage were declared unfit for Christian eyes. Gay pastimes and diversions which scatter sunshine and sweetness over cares and hardships of life were regarded as inconsistent with the seriousness, gravity and godly fear which the Gospel calls for.

It cannot be doubted that there was less harmony among the different denominations formerly than now. The religious men of former generations were sincerely and intensely sectarian. They believed that they had "thus with the Lord" for their distinctive tenets. They believed themselves to be determined to remain rigidly "orthodox"—a term which, according to Dean Stanley, "implies, to a certain extent, narrowness, fixedness, perhaps hardness of intellect and deadness of feeling, at times, rancorous animosity." Sermons were more controversial and doctrinal than now. It can hardly be doubted that, with the increase of culture and refinement in the laity and laity, have come a larger religious sympathy and a higher and a broader view which would break down the party wall of sectarianism and sweep away the petty restrictions on thought and opinion.

The early Presbyterian and Baptist Churches were severely Calvinistic, in their pulpits dwelt more frequently and more strenuously than their modern successors on the five points of their creed—predestination, particular redemption, total depravity, effectual calling and the certain perseverance of the saints. The terrors of the eternal torment of the wicked were more frequently and more vividly portrayed than in the modern days. The belief in a material fire in hell for the future and endless punishment of the unregenerate was common in all the churches. The doctrine of a literal fire in hell was preached by Rev. J. B. Findlay and other early Methodist preachers, in which they followed the explicit teachings of the sermons of John Wesley. It is doubtful if a person known to be a disbeliever in eternal punishment would have been suffered to remain a member of any of the early orthodox churches; to-day a belief in final holiness and happiness of all mankind is not an insurmountable bar to his place among the laity of the evangelical denominations. Excepting the Quakers, nearly all the religious persons among the pioneers were rigid Sabbath-keepers, and the first day of the week was not with them a day for social enjoyment or recreation. Too often it left with it upon the minds of the young no pleasing memories. Children who were kept constantly at work six days in the week, by poor parents who had bought land on credit, and must pay for it with hard labor, were required on Sunday to go to church, a considerable distance on foot, to listen to long sermons; and, after returning home, to spend much of the rest of the day on their feet reciting the catechism, or to sit and read the Bible and Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest.

But let us not judge the religious men of former days harshly. They were noble men and the county owes them a debt of gratitude. The high place in education, morals and religion Warren County has ever maintained is due largely to the life and work of the early religious teachers. We cannot believe small things as they believed, but we cannot fail to recognize their virtues and their worth.

Most of the changes in the religious beliefs and modes of worship that have taken place since the establishment of the pioneer churches are not such a result in modifications of creeds and articles of faith. They are the result of inevitable tendencies, and are brought about, not so much by theological discussions, as by the changes in human modes of thinking, feeling and believing, which, taken together, we call the spirit of the age. The advance of the refinements of civilization may render the religious doctrines of good men in one age repugnant to those of the next.

It is now impossible to determine when Sunday schools were first estab-

lished in Warren County. There were but few previous to 1830. Some denominations did not at first look upon them with favor. Until comparative recent times, no provisions were made in the erection of churches for the accommodation of a Sunday school; but now no church edifice is considered complete without ample rooms for the instruction of infant classes and other classes and a general assembly room for the entire school. The Sunday school has thus exerted a great influence on church architecture. In 1850, seven Sunday school libraries were reported in Warren County. These have increased in numbers and in size until they have become the most widely diffused libraries and their books the most widely circulated in the county. They are found not only in the towns, but in almost every rural church, and many Sunday schools with libraries are established without being in connection with a church. Unfortunately, the books selected for these libraries are generally not of a high order of literature, and only a minority of them furnish strong and wholesome intellectual food for growing minds. In 1879, there were six hundred and fifty Sunday schools in Warren County, having 500 teachers and a total enrollment of 5,000 pupils.

The Warren County Sabbath School Union was organized at a meeting held at the Congregational Church in Lebanon, May 17 and 18, 1864. The object of the union, as declared in its constitution, is "to unite all evangelical Christians in the county in efforts to promote the cause of Sabbath schools, in co-operation with the State Sabbath School Union, aiding in establishing new schools where they are needed and awakening an increased interest and efficiency in Sabbath school work." The association holds annual conventions two days' sessions, which are usually largely attended.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the wonderful fertility of the rich, virgin soil when the old forests were cut away and the genial and vivifying rays of the sun shone upon the first crops planted by the hand of man, agriculture was not the road to wealth with the early settlers of the Miami Valley. The great embarrassment under which the pioneer farmer labored was the difficulty of getting the products of his soil to a market. In spite of roots and stumps, sprouts and bushes, the newly cleared land brought forth bountiful harvests; but the wagon roads were imperfect, canals and railroads unthought of, and the distance to the Ohio River to the principal markets so great, the navigation so difficult, tedious and hazardous, that the early farmer had little encouragement to increase the products of his fields beyond the wants of his family and the supply of the limited home market created by the wants of the inhabitants of the neighboring towns and the newly-arrived emigrants. The average time required for a journey by a flat-boat propelled by oars and poles, from Cincinnati to New Orleans and return, was six months. The cargoes taken in these boats were necessarily light; the boats could not be easily brought back, and were generally abandoned at New Orleans and the crew returned by land, generally on foot, through a wilderness of hundreds of miles. A large part of the proceeds of the cargo was necessarily consumed in the cost of taking it to market. Beeswax, skins and feathers were the principal articles that could profitably be transported by wagons to distant markets. Hogs and cattle were driven across the mountains, and, after a journey of a month or six weeks, found a certain market in Baltimore. Corn rarely commanded more than 10 or 12 cents per bushel; wheat, 30 or 40 cents; hay was from \$3 to \$4 per ton; flour from \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred; pork from \$1 to \$2 per hundred; the average price of good beef was \$1.50 per hundred, while oats, potatoes, butter and eggs scarcely had a market value, and the sale of cabbage and turnips was almost

heard of. But the early farmers supplied their homes liberally with the comforts of pioneer life; they lived independently, and, perhaps, were as happy and contented as those who have the luxuries brought by wealth and commerce.

The proximity of a spring, rather than the claims of taste or sanitary considerations, usually determined the location of the first residence of the pioneer; and the log stable and the corn-crib, made of rails or poles, were apt to be in close proximity to the residence. The first fences, both for the fields and indoor-yard, were made of rails in the form of the Virginia, or worm, fence. In a new country, where timber, readily split with the wedge and maul, was abundant, was the cheapest and the most durable fence. Unhappily it is yet superseded to a limited extent only by post-and-rail, board or wire fences, or hedges.

Agricultural implements were at an early period necessarily few in number and rude and simple in construction. The plow first used was of rude construction—often made on the farm with the assistance of the neighboring blacksmith. It had a wooden mold-board and a clumsy iron share. It took a strong team to hold it and twice the strength of team now requisite for the same amount of work. The cast-iron plow was slowly introduced. The early harrows were made of bars of wood and wooden teeth, and were rude and homely in construction. Sometimes, in place of the harrow, a brush, weighted down with a piece of timber, was dragged over the ground. The sickle was in universal use for harvesting grain until about 1825, when it was gradually superseded by the cradle. The sickle is one of the most ancient of farming implements; but reaping with the sickle was always slow and laborious. For the twenty years succeeding 1830, there were few farmers who did not know how to swing the cradle and scythe, but during the next twenty years reapers and mowers, drawn by horses, became almost the only harvesters of grain and grass. The first reaping machines merely cut the grain; a raker was necessary to gather the grain into sheaves ready for the binders. Self-raking reaping machines soon followed, and, about 1878, self-binding machines were introduced. Of the two old-fashioned methods of separating the grain from the straw—the thrashing and tramping with horses—the latter was the most common in this county. In place of this slow and wasteful method, a horse or steam-power threshing machine not only separates the grain, but winnows it and carries the straw to a stack, all at the same time.

The soil of Warren County is well adapted to a miscellaneous agriculture, and in all its branches are pursued, the cultivation of grains and the raising of stock. Corn is the leading grain crop, and of stock, hogs are more generally raised than any other. The first crop usually raised by the early farmers on newly-cleared land was corn. Most of the county has been found well adapted to wheat, and this crop is seldom a total failure. Barley has been, for many years, one of the leading and most profitable crops in large areas, and the county has long stood among the first in the State in the production of this grain. Nearly all the large breweries in the State are found in the Miami Valley.

HORSES.

The capital invested in domestic animals constitutes a large item in the wealth of the county. Improvements in breeds of all the farm animals have kept pace with the improvements in agricultural implements and methods of cultivating the soil. After the land had been generally cleared of the forests, the necessity of oxen ceased, and interest in the improvement of the horse commenced. The possession of good horses—elegant, strong and speedy—became a matter of pride with the farmer. Speed was not considered of special value in the horse until the improvements in the public roads rendered possible the use

of the modern light carriage. The improvements in the horse are doubt largely due to the infusion of the blood of the thoroughbred, which was early introduced into Warren County. The Morgan, the Cadmus, the Bellfounder, C. M. Clay and the Hambletonian stock, were also common at different periods but whatever breed has been introduced, the tendency has always been to amalgamate it with the stocks already in use. The strains of blood have not therefore been kept distinct. The farm horses, or horses for general purposes, found throughout the county, are of a most uncertain blood, but it is certain that they have been greatly improved within thirty years in style, action, form, temper and endurance, and no county in the State can now exhibit a greater number of fine horses for the purposes of the farm, the road and the carriage.

CATTLE.

The cattle of the early settlers were introduced from various quarters, migrants from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky bringing many with them and it is believed by some that cattle raised by the Indians previous to the settlements by the whites, were an element in the original or common herd of the West. Of course, they were a heterogeneous collection, yet, in process of time, the stock was assimilated to the locality, acquiring local characteristics by which the experienced cattle-dealer determined from their general appearance the region in which they were reared. The early farmers suffered their cattle to wander through the woods and uncultivated grounds, browsing on their living, and thus some of the native grasses and shrubs were exterminated by being cropped off early in the spring before their flowers and seeds were formed. In winter, the cows were not housed nor sheltered, but found their subsistence at a stack of wheat-straw, or in the corn-field, after husking the corn, or, at best, were fed twice a day in an open lot with fodder and unhusked corn. The practice, which is still common, of securing the corn before it is fully matured by cutting off the stocks near the ground and stacking it in the field is said to have originated with the cattle-feeders of Virginia.

Warren County early felt the effects of the interest manifested in different parts of Kentucky and Ohio for the improvement of the stock of cattle. Shakers, at Union Village, having large landed estates, and more abundant means at their command than any single farmer, took the lead in the introduction of improved breeds in all kinds of farm animals. The Pattons of English cattle, early in this century, doubtless found their way from Kentucky to the Miami Valley, and were crossed with the common cattle. Some of the early descendants of the Kentucky importation of English cattle, brought in 1817, were brought to Warren County; the long-horns first; afterward the short-horns. Excellent short-horn cattle continued to be introduced until it is hardly a neighborhood in the county in which more or less of their breed is not found. In 1854, Robert G. Corwin, in connection with the Society of Shakers, made an importation direct from Scotland of fine herds of thoroughbred short-horn cattle. Of late years, the Jersey cows are coming into favor, on account of the richness of their milk, especially in the towns and on farms adjoining the towns.

SHEEP.

Sheep were raised by the early settlers before the wolves had disappeared, and old men still living remember to have seen wolves in pursuit of sheep. The journals of the Shakers show that Merino sheep were introduced on their premises August 2, 1812. Jeremiah Morrow, then a Member of Congress, afterward introduced them into Deerfield Township. The number of sheep in the county continued to increase until about 1850, since which time they have decreased in numbers.

SWINE.

The raising of hogs has proved so well adapted to the agriculture of the county that on almost every farm it has been carried on, and the animal has been made to serve both as a popular and cheap article of food, and a means of condensing for the market a large part of the extensive crops of Indian corn. Of all domestic animals, the hog comes to maturity quickest, requires but little skill and care to handle, and has been most generally relied on in the sections around Cincinnati for domestic consumption and for profit. The fact that the celebrated Poland-China breed of hogs originated in Warren County has attained the development which has given it so high a reputation in the counties of Warren and Butler, renders a full history of Warren County very desirable. The principal authorities which have been followed in the preparation of the following historic account, are the report of Hon. John M. Elikin, of Hamilton, Ohio, to the National Convention of Swine Breeders, held at Indianapolis in 1872, and a paper published in the *Western Farmer* by Josiah Holloway, the venerable business manager of the Shaker Society at Union Village.

The swine of the early settlers were long and slim, coarse, large boned and long-legged, with erect bristles on the neck and back. They were active and healthy and capable of making heavy hogs, but two years or more were required for them to mature. Until a short time before being butchered or driven to market, they were suffered to run at large in the woods, subsisting as scavengers. They were sometimes known as "razor-backs."

Some time during the war of 1812, Col. Thomas B. Van Horne, who was in command at Fort Erie, purchased two Russia pigs, and, carrying them in a skiff to Pittsburgh, brought them thence by water to Cincinnati, and raised them on his farm one mile east of Lebanon. About the same period, the Byfield breed was also introduced in the Miami Valley. These two improved breeds, the Russia and the Byfield, and, to some extent, the Bedford, were profitably crossed with the common bristle breed.

In 1816, John Wallace, then a trustee of the Shaker Society, visited Philadelphia on business, and was shown what were called the Big China hogs; he was pleased with them and purchased four hogs, and brought them the same season to Union Village. These four hogs were entirely white, except one, upon which were some sandy spots, in which appeared small black spots. They were represented to be either imported or the immediate descendants of imported stock, and are believed to have been the first China hogs in Southwestern Ohio. Subsequently, other China hogs were introduced. They were extensively raised and crossed with the best breeds then existing, and the product of these crosses constituted a breed of fine qualities, which was generally known as the "Warren County hog," sometimes as the "Shaker hog." These hogs increased in good qualities and were extensively bred in the great corn-producing regions of Warren and Butler Counties.

The Berkshires were introduced into Warren County in 1835 or 1836, by Dr. N. Munson Beach, who operated, in connection with his brother, Louis Beach, then a prominent merchant in the city of New York. Subsequently, they made other shipments of the same stock to Warren and Butler Counties. The Berkshires introduced by the Messrs. Beach were generally black, with occasional marks of white, either on the feet, the tip of the tail or in the face. They were muscular, active and round-bodied hogs, and, in most cases, had sharp-pointed, upright ears. Some families, however, were large in size, deep in their bodies, with ears that lopped.

The Irish Grazier breed of hogs was imported direct into Southwestern Ohio by William Neff, Esq., of Cincinnati, about 1839. The Graziers were

white, with only an occasional sandy spot which appeared about the eyes. Mr. Neff committed some of these hogs to the care of Mr. Anthony Keever, whose farm adjoined the Shaker lands on the south. Mr. Keever was a judicious breeder, and, esteeming the Grazier highly, he bred them and crossed the liberally.

These two breeds—the Berkshires and Irish Graziers—were extensively used in making crosses by the best breeders in Warren and Butler Counties and, to some extent, in Clinton and Hamilton Counties. Having been carefully bred and intermixed with the descendants and crosses of the Big Chittawag, with other breeds, the stock thus produced constituted the true and original basis of what is now known as the Magie or Poland-China hogs.

Many of the most successful breeders of these hogs resided in the vicinity of Monroe, near the Warren and Butler County line. Since 1840, no new blood has been introduced. In 1870, the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association resolved to call these hogs the "Magie breed" (pronounced Magee), from the name of one of the most successful breeders of the stock in Butler County, but Poland-China is now the established name. The first part of this name, however, is a misnomer, as the best authorities agree that there never was a breed of hogs known as the Poland in the Miami Valley, and no Poland cross entered into the formation of the breed. The first part of the name is believed to have originated from the fact that a Polander, residing in Hamilton County, having purchased some of the Shaker or Warren County hogs many years ago, disposed of them to purchasers who named them Poland or Polander hogs. The National Convention of Swine Breeders of 1872 retained this misnomer for the reason that the great mass of breeders so called the breed, and to change a name generally used is difficult.

These celebrated hogs have been exported from the Miami Valley to many different States and foreign countries. They have been sent to Australia, and in 1879, received the highest premium at the great stock exhibition of New South Wales.

AGRICULTURE OF WARREN COUNTY IN 1849.

The following is the first general review of the agriculture of the county known to have been made. It was prepared by William R. Collett, Esq., an intelligent farmer, soon after his election as the first Secretary of the County Agricultural Society, in 1849, as a report to the State Board of Agriculture and is in the form of answers to inquiries by the Secretary of the State Board.

1. *Principal Crops.*—Corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, clover seed.

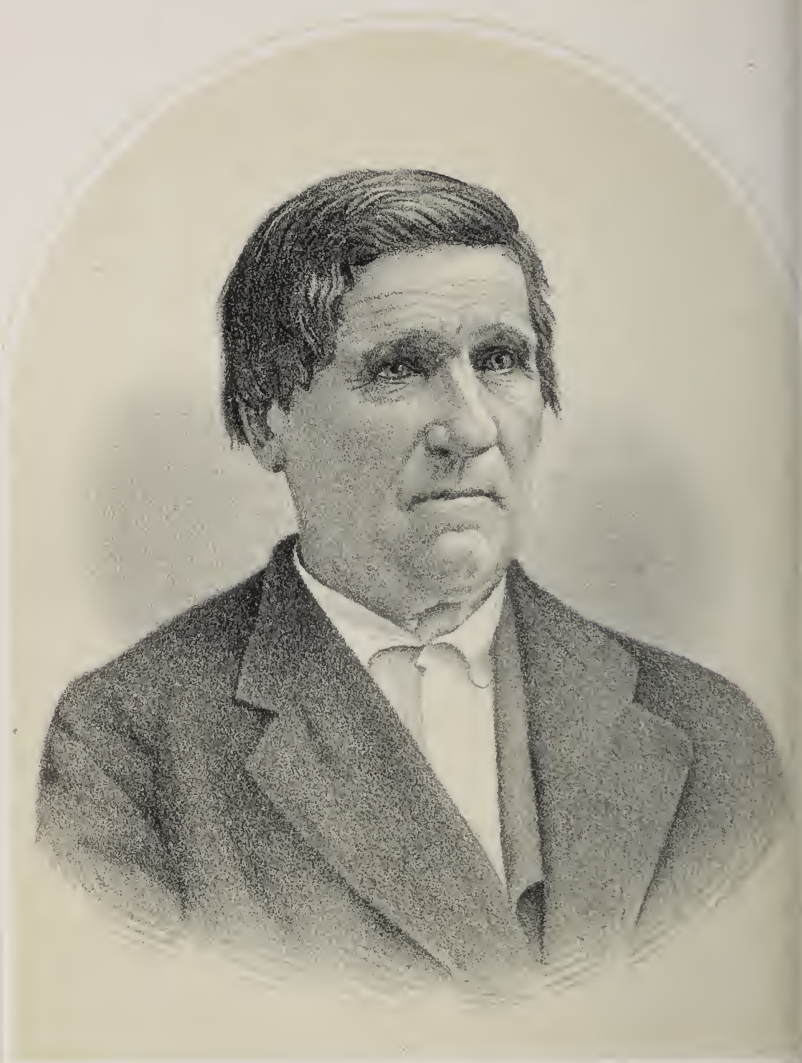
2. *Wheat.*—The usual average product of wheat per acre in this county is from two to fifteen bushels. The most approved varieties are Mediterranean, golden straw or Kentish, rock, blue stem, and red-chaff bearded; of these, the Mediterranean is the heaviest, weighing from sixty-two to sixty-four pounds per bushel, but it is considered inferior to others for flour, on account of the dark color of its husk or bran.

¹ This variety also ripens earlier than either of the others; the golden straw ripens next. Hitherto the Mediterranean has escaped injury from winter-killing as well, if not better, than any other kind—has been less injured by the fly, and has never been affected by rust until the present season. The crop is most liable to injury from rust. The past season varieties suffered from this cause, and the whole crop of the county is not over half the usual average yield. The most effective manner of preventing rust is to sow a variety that ripens early.

Early sowing, deep covering, and a ridge or uneven and rough surface are considered the best guards against winter-killing. Our farmers used formerly to be satisfied if they had all their wheat in by the 10th of October. Now, many sow in August, and nearly all are done before the 20th of September.

The Mediterranean having suffered but little the past season from rust, and notwithstanding the general failure of all the other varieties from this cause, yielded about the usual average of the county, has become a great favorite. Probably one-half of all the wheat sown the present autumn is of this kind. I have cultivated it the past three years and it has never yielded me less than twenty bushels per acre, nor weighed less than six pounds per bushel. The rye complexion of its kernel, and the weakness of its straw,





Job Mullin

lections to this variety, but both may be partly obviated by cutting as soon as the milk is out of the milky stage.

3. *Corn*.—The usual average yield per acre is forty-five bushels. The crop, this year, was generally estimated from five to ten bushels below the average, but so far as the yield has exceeded the expectation of the farmer, and will approach very nearly to an average yield.

Our farmers generally plant what they call the "large yellow," and "large white" bringing no other generally received distinctive names for the different varieties. There is yellow corn raised than white. As a whole, the yellow corn ripens earlier, and is heavier and more weighty. The white will yield more to the acre, and is preferred by the millers for meal. I suppose the aggregate amount grown in the county is about 100,000 bushels, and its value \$537,500.

4. *Oats*.—The usual average yield, about twenty-five bushels. A little less the past year. The aggregate of the county is probably 35,000 bushels.

5. *Rye and Barley*.—Very little rye grown; not so much as formerly. Usual product about eighteen bushels. Winter barley yields from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre; spring barley half less. Usual price in the nearest market about 60 cents per bushel. The amount sown is yearly increasing.

6. *Grass and Hay*.—The grasses most approved for meadow, are timothy, and a mixture of timothy and clover—the former for horses—the latter for cattle and sheep. For hay a mixture of timothy and clover is usually sown; but herd's grass and orchard grass are beginning to be used. Timothy is usually worth \$4 to \$6, and yields one and a half tons per acre.

7. *Root crops*.—Potatoes usually yield from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre. The Dutch have generally been preferred, but not badly, and I think are not so good for food as formerly. I have tried cutting off the tops and application of salt as a remedy without any apparent effect. Early planting is preferred.

8. *Fruit*.—The fruit of our county is pretty good; but our farmers exercise too little judgment in selecting such kinds as are really good, and adapted to our soil and climate. On the whole there is a gradual improvement.

9. *Seeds*.—Have no data from which to make any accurate statement. Clover seed is in great extent, an article of export. Timothy is not produced beyond the home demand. Flax is grown.

10. *Dairy Products*.—There is a growing attention to the production of milk and butter for the Cincinnati market. Very little cheese made. No means of ascertaining the amount of butter manufactured. The native cows generally preferred for the dairy.

11. *Sheep and Wool*.—The books of the Auditor show that there are 28,634 sheep in the county; these would yield at least 3½ pounds of wool per head (washed on the sheep's back) worth 25 cents per pound. Total value, \$23,262. Decrease in two years, 2,127 head. The Saxony is preferred—considered hardier than Saxony sheep—fleece heavier. Quality improved.

12. *Dogs destructive*.

13. *Pork*.—41,717 hogs were returned for taxation this year; estimating these to average 150 pounds when slaughtered, and to be worth 2½ cents per pound, the whole would be worth \$10,012,080 pounds, and the total value is \$275,332. Our farmers generally feed late, and we put the average, perhaps, too low. We think our stock as good as, if not better, than of any other county or State. We have for more than thirty years had what is called the "Old Warren County stock," which is generally thought to be a mixture of China and Russia breeds, and on this have crossed the Berkshire, Irish Grazer, and the County (Penn.) White.

14. *Beef*.—No means of ascertaining the facts inquired after under this head. Some individuals, and also the Society of Shakers in this county, have for several years given attention to this branch of business, and find it profitable; and our farmers are beginning to learn that it is more profitable, and quite as easy to raise a good animal as it is a cow. Durhams are preferred.

15. *Horses and Mules*.—I suppose about 2,000 horses are annually produced in our county and that about 1,200 are exported. The average value of horses at three years old is \$60.

16. *Implements*.—Threshing machines have been in use many years, and new kinds of reaper and fans attached have recently been introduced and approved. Rollers are beginning to be more general use. A few are experimenting with wheat drills, and sub-soil plows are beginning to be inquired for, though few have been introduced.

17. *Other Improvements*.—Have heard of no experiments in the renovation or enrichment of soils, but there is, manifestly, increased attention paid to rotation of crops, clover, and preserving and applying barn-yard manure. *Under-draining* has, within a few years, been resorted to by several of our enterprising farmers for the recovery of their wet lands with encouraging results. How this can be done most thoroughly, most permanently, and at the same time, most cheaply, is beginning to be an important question with us, and I hope that by another year we can give our quota of facts having a bearing on these points.

A strong evidence of progress and prospective improvement, I have the satisfaction

of reporting under this head, that we have just now organized a county agricultural with most flattering prospects of the general co-operation of our farming population.

17. *Mills, etc.*—There are thirty-two flouring mills, some of them large; for saw-mills; four woolen factories; two paper mills; four distilleries; one oil mill.

The greater part of our surplus production reaches the Cincinnati market, about thirty miles distant from the center of our county. Part is conveyed by the Miami Railroad, which passes through the east and southeast portions of the county; part goes by the Miami Canal, which cuts the northwest portion of it; not a little is transported thither by wagons, over turnpike roads. Recently, corn has been sent northward by canal, and a few live fat hogs have been sent by railroad to Boston. Wool is mostly sold or traded to our dry goods merchants, who ship it to Philadelphia.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND FAIRS.

Previous to the organization of the Warren County Agricultural Society in 1849, several exhibitions of agricultural and mechanical products were held at Lebanon. One of these, which was announced as the first Warren County Fair, was held November 15, 1839, in Osborn's Grove, east of the town; and were held at the foot of Broadway. These exhibitions were not large, but they did something to awaken the spirit of improvement.

The Warren County Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting in the old Town Hall at Lebanon, December 1, 1849, the call for which had been published in the *Western Star* and the *Buckeye Mercury*. About thirty persons paid \$1 each to constitute themselves members. A constitution was adopted and the following persons were elected as officers: President, E. C. Carpenter; Vice President, Isaac Evans; Treasurer, William Eulass; Secretary, William R. Collett; Managers, Jacob Egbert, James M. Roosa, Edward George Kesling and William B. Strout. A committee of four persons from each township was appointed to solicit members, and John A. Dodds was appointed delegate to the State Board of Agriculture.

The first annual fair of the society was held on the farm of John Corwin, one-half mile east of Lebanon, on September 26 and 27, 1850, and was a respectable exhibition. The total receipts of the society reported at the close of this fair were \$354.50, of which sum \$214 had been received from membership fees, \$25 were donated by the Shaker Society and \$115.50 received from the County Treasury. The second annual fair was held on the same grounds, September 9 and 10, 1851. In 1852, the society leased five acres of ground from Robert G. Corwin, Esq., for fair purposes, and surrounded it with a tight board-fence, eight feet high, around five acres of the same, and within the inclosure a frame building, eighty feet by twenty-four feet. The first fair on these grounds, which constitute a part of the present fair grounds, was held on September 22 and 23, 1852, and was more largely attended than either preceding exhibition. An admission fee of 15 cents was charged for all persons not members of the society. The price of single admission tickets was afterward raised to 25 cents, and later, to 50 cents.

Addresses were delivered at the fairs in 1851 by Robert G. Corwin; in 1852, by Judge John Probasco; in 1854, by Dr. John Locke, the physician of Lebanon, and, in 1855, by John M. Millikin, Esq. The annual addresses were afterward discontinued. In 1858, the society reported a membership of 1,300, twenty-two acres of ground, leased for seven years, the improvements thereon worth about \$2,000. At the fair of 1857, \$800 were awarded in premiums, the largest of which was \$30 for the best condition of a plot of one-eighth of an acre of Chinese sugar-cane, with the product of sugar or molasses. A premium of \$25 was awarded to R. C. Fuller, of Franklin, for the best "Essay on the mode of cultivating and managing sugar-cane in this vicinity so as to produce the largest profits on investments in land." On May 13 and 14, 1856, a horse fair was held, at which there were 17 entries.

and horses from Warren and adjoining counties. In 1872, Theodore Benson, of Franklin Township, received the premium for the best five acres—that—number of acres, thirteen and one-third; number of bushels produced, 400; average per acre, 30 bushels; the soil was Great Miami bottom. The society now owns the fee of thirty acres, and has erected many structures thereon. Fairs have been held every year since the organization of the society, excepting two years while the civil war was in progress. Public interest in the annual fairs has constantly increased. The total receipts of the fair of 1850 were \$354; of 1855, \$544; of 1870, \$3,000, and of 1880, \$5,000. Several years past, from \$2,500 to \$3,000 have been paid annually in premiums, more than one-third of which has been for fast horses. The following are taken from the Secretary's report of the fair of 1881:

| | No. Entries. | Premiums Offered. | Premiums awarded. |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Short Horns..... | 1 | \$ 67 00 | \$ 12 00 |
| Devons..... | .. | 41 00 | ..... |
| Any other Breed..... | 28 | 91 00 | 84 00 |
| Thoroughbreds..... | 5 | 52 00 | 33 00 |
| Thoroughbreds..... | 5 | 52 00 | 33 00 |
| Roadsters..... | 37 | 76 00 | 66 00 |
| General Purpose..... | 99 | 220 00 | 207 00 |
| Draft..... | 29 | 116 00 | 84 00 |
| Speed..... | 45 | 1,405 00 | 1,015 00 |
| and Asses..... | 1 | 24 00 | 4 00 |
| ..... | 74 | 124 00 | 85 00 |
| ..... | 65 | 147 00 | 147 00 |
| ..... | 143 | 130 50 | 47 00 |
| ..... | 149 | 338 50 | 197 00 |
| | | | |
| ..... | 278 | 171 25 | 117 25 |
| ..... | 120 | 86 00 | 57 50 |
| ..... | 64 | 91 50 | 76 50 |
| ..... | 634 | 100 00 | 92 50 |
| ..... | 79 | 138 75 | 97 50 |
| ..... | 316 | 192 00 | 129 50 |
| ..... | 17 | 23 50 | 13 50 |
| ..... | 2,184 | \$3,635 00 | \$2,565 25 |

The following is a list of the names of the chief officers of the Warren Agricultural Society from its organization until 1881:

| President. | Vice President. | Secretary. | Treasurer. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| zra Carpenter.... | Isaac Evans..... | William R. Collett.. | William Eulass. |
| zra Carpenter.... | Robert Wilson..... | William R. Collett.. | G. W. Stokes. |
| zra Carpenter.... | Robert Wilson..... | J. P. Gilchrist..... | G. W. Stokes. |
| P. Gilchrist..... | Robert Wilson..... | H. M. Stokes..... | John Simonton. |
| Joseph Anderson... | A. P. O'Neill..... | H. M. Stokes..... | John Simonton. |
| William R. Collett. | James M. Roosa.... | William F. Parshall.. | Edward Noble. |
| William R. Collett. | James M. Roosa.... | William F. Parshall.. | Edward Noble. |
| zra Carpenter.... | A. P. O'Neill..... | William F. Parshall.. | Jacob Koogle. |
| zra Carpenter.... | Benjamin Potter... | William F. Parshall.. | Jacob Koogle. |
| Jacob Egbert..... | R. G. Corwin..... | A. E. Stokes..... | J. M. Roosa. |
| Jacob Egbert..... | J. M. Roosa..... | A. E. Stokes..... | J. M. Roosa. |
| Jacob Egbert..... | A. E. Stokes..... | Silas W. Egbert.... | A. E. Stokes. |
| zra Carpenter.... | Samuel Steddom... | George W. Frost... | John Thompson. |
| Jacob Egbert..... | L. G. Anderson.... | George W. Frost... | William F. Parshall. |

| Year. | President. | Vice President. | Secretary. | Treasurer. |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1864 | James M. Roosa.... | C. W. Woolley.... | William B. Sellers.. | William F. Pa |
| 1865 | John H. Evans..... | L. G. Anderson.... | George W. Carey... | William F. Pa |
| 1866 | John H. Evans..... | L. G. Anderson.... | George W. Carey... | William F. Pa |
| 1867 | John H. Evans..... | L. G. Anderson.... | George W. Carey... | William F. Pa |
| 1868 | John H. Evans..... | L. G. Anderson.... | George W. Carey... | Charles A. Sm |
| 1869 | George W. Carey... | Jonathan White.... | George W. Frost.... | Robert Boake. |
| 1870 | George W. Carey... | Jonathan White.... | George W. Frost.... | Robert Boake. |
| 1871 | George W. Carey... | Jonathan White.... | Edward Warwick... | Robert Boake. |
| 1872 | George W. Carey... | Jonathan White.... | Edward Warwick... | Robert Boake. |
| 1873 | James S. Totten.... | William V. Bone.... | Thomas Hardy.... | Robert Boake. |
| 1874 | Samuel Irons..... | Joseph Jameson.... | George W. Carey... | Robert Boake. |
| 1875 | Samuel Irons..... | Joseph Jameson.... | George W. Carey... | Robert Boake. |
| 1876 | Samuel Irons..... | Joseph Jameson.... | George W. Carey... | Robert Boake. |
| 1877 | Samuel Irons..... | Alf. Edwards..... | George W. Carey... | M. D. Egbert. |
| 1878 | Samuel Irons..... | Alf. Edwards..... | George W. Carey... | J. M. Oglesby |
| 1879 | Samuel Irons..... | Alf. Edwards..... | George W. Carey... | Ephraim Selle |
| 1880 | Samuel Irons..... | Alf. Edwards..... | George W. Carey... | Job Lackey. |
| 1881 | Samuel Irons..... | Charles Hadley.... | George W. Carey... | Job Lackey. |

The Warren County Horticultural Society.—This society was organized at a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute Hall at Lebanon March 30, 1867. The following are the names of the first officers: President, Dr. James Scott; Presidents, William Ritchey and James B. Graham; Secretary, George Frost; Treasurer, Charles A. Smith; Executive Committee, Samuel George Longstreth, Benjamin Dawson, Moses Harlan, John T. Mardis and James Clark. The society holds regular monthly meetings. During the ten years of the history of the society, several exhibitions of fruits, flower garden products were given under its auspices. The exhibition of the society held at Lebanon in August, 1874, during the meeting at Lebanon of the Horticultural Society, was one of more than usual interest, and was continued for two days. Since 1875, the society has co-operated with the County Horticultural Society in its annual fairs, and has given no annual horticultural exhibitions independent of the fairs. In 1877, the society ceased to hold its meetings in a public hall, and adopted the plan, which has been continued up to the present time, of meeting at the residences of the different members, according to a schedule agreed upon before the beginning of each year. At each meeting, an essay is read and discussed; fruits, flowers and vegetables, in season, exhibited; general questions relating to horticulture are discussed; dinner is served, and considerable time given for social enjoyments. The meetings are both pleasant and profitable. The society has recently largely increased its membership, and it exerts a good influence in the improvement of the gardens, orchards and dooryards of the county.

The Presidents of the society: Dr. James Scott, 1867; Benjamin D. Roosa, 1868-70; Samuel Irons, 1871-73; S. S. Scoville, M. D., 1874; John T. Mardis, 1875-79; William T. Whitacre, 1880-81. Secretaries: George W. Frost, 1864-71; Marion D. Egbert, 1872-75; William H. Bean, 1876-82.

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND WEALTH.

The population of Warren County at different periods will be shown by the following figures:

| Year. | Population. |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1803..... | (estimated) 4,2 |
| 1810..... | 9,9 |
| 1820..... | 17,8 |
| 1830..... | 21,4 |
| 1840..... | 23,1 |
| 1850..... | 25,5 |
| 1860..... | 26,9 |
| 1870..... | 26,6 |
| 1880..... | 28,3 |

These figures exhibit in a striking manner the fact that, twenty-five years ago the county reached a position when its population manifested a decided tendency to remain stationary. This has been the case with all the older agricultural counties of Ohio. While there has been in Ohio a marked increase of population from its first settlement, in recent years the increase has been confined to those counties in which there were either unoccupied lands, mining or manufacturing interests, or cities. As long as the county could offer immensity a large tract of unoccupied territory, it grew in population with marvellous rapidity, but the ratio of increase became less with each decade until 1860. The slight decrease between 1860 and 1870 is doubtless due to the effect of the great civil war. The influx of population to the cities is one of the most important and striking features of the progress of population in modern times. The rapid increase of population in three counties adjoining Warren is due to the growth of the three cities, Cincinnati, Dayton and Hamilton. James A. Garfield, in a letter published in the Ohio Statistical Report of 1880, pointed out the fact that by far the largest item of increase in population is to be found in the growth of eleven of the largest cities, and that, subtracting the growth of these cities, the population of the eleven counties in which they were situated had remained nearly stationary. In one-third of the counties, the population had for ten years remained nearly stationary, in several counties there had been a positive decrease. "All the merely agricultural districts," said Gen. Garfield, "are suffering a constant drain of population to supply the growth of cities and towns."

Warren County, however, made some increase between 1870 and 1880. The effect on the increase of population the development of manufacturing interests at Franklin and the opening up of railroad communication with the seat may have, time alone can determine.

POPULATION IN 1880, BY TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Names of villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in addition, that of all villages within it.

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are unincorporated, and their population is given only approximately, as their limits cannot be sharply defined.]

| | |
|---|-------|
| Clear Creek Township, including the following villages..... | 2,782 |
| *Red Lion Village..... | 163 |
| *Ridgeville Village..... | 74 |
| Springboro Village..... | 553 |
| Deerfield Township, including the following villages..... | 2,011 |
| *Foster's Crossing village (part of)..... | 155 |
| (See Hamilton Township.) | |
| Mason Village..... | 431 |
| *Socialville Village..... | 59 |
| *Twenty Mile Stand Village..... | 47 |
| Franklin Township, including the village of Franklin..... | 4,148 |
| Franklin Village..... | 2,385 |
| Hamilton Township, including the following villages..... | 2,523 |
| *Cozaddale Village..... | 143 |
| *Dallasburg Village..... | 49 |
| *Foster's Crossing Village (part of)..... | 47 |
| (See Deerfield Township.) | |
| *Hopkinsville Village..... | 67 |
| Maineville Village..... | 324 |
| *Murdoch Village..... | 31 |
| *South Lebanon Village..... | 42 |
| *Zoar Village..... | 23 |
| Marlan Township, including the following villages..... | 2,242 |
| Butlerville Village..... | 167 |
| *Level Station Village..... | 46 |
| *Middleboro Village..... | 45 |
| *Pleasant Plain Village..... | 151 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Massie Township, including the village of Harveysburg..... | 1,43 |
| Harveysburg Village..... | 539 |
| Salem Township, including the following villages..... | 2,05 |
| Fredericksburg Village..... | 52 |
| Morrow Village..... | 946 |
| Roachester Village..... | 116 |
| Turtle Creek Township, including the following villages..... | 5,79 |
| *Genntown Village..... | 99 |
| Lebanon Village..... | 2,703 |
| *Union Village..... | 175 |
| Union Township, including village of Deerfield..... | 1,11 |
| *Deerfield Village..... | 311 |
| Washington Township, including the following villages..... | 1,35 |
| *Freeport Village..... | 85 |
| *Fort Ancient Village..... | 34 |
| Wayne Township, including the following villages..... | 2,90 |
| *Corwin Village..... | 188 |
| *Mount Holly Village..... | 165 |
| *Raysville Village..... | 110 |
| Waynesville..... | 793 |

Total population..... 28,31

NOTE—Foster's Crossing Village in Deerfield and Hamilton Townships, 202.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES, 1870, 1860 AND 1850.

| TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES. | 1870. | | | | | 1860. | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | Total. | Native. | Foreign. | White. | Colored. | White. | Colored. | White. |
| Clear Creek..... | 2605 | 2509 | 96 | 2502 | 103 | 2728 | 57 | 26 |
| Springboro..... | 477 | 448 | 29 | 458 | 19 | 472 | 40 | 3 |
| Deerfield..... | 1965 | 1804 | 161 | 1886 | 79 | 1970 | 51 | 18 |
| Mason..... | 387 | 359 | 28 | 374 | 13 | 414 | 27 | 4 |
| Franklin..... | 3012 | 2799 | 213 | 2959 | 53 | 2930 | 37 | 25 |
| Franklin..... | 1832 | 1710 | 122 | 1802 | 30 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Hamilton..... | 2466 | 2308 | 158 | 2268 | 198 | 2338 | ..... | 20 |
| Maineville..... | 290 | 282 | 8 | 286 | 4 | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Harlan (a)..... | 2396 | 2338 | 158 | 2392 | 4 | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Butlerville..... | 191 | 180 | 11 | 191 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| New Columbia..... | 70 | 68 | 2 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Massie (b)..... | 1270 | 1237 | 33 | 1053 | 217 | 1178 | 122 | .. |
| Harveysburg..... | 388 | 384 | 4 | 300 | 88 | 420 | 25 | 2 |
| Salem (a) (c)..... | 2102 | 1882 | 220 | 2064 | 38 | 3814 | 49 | 35 |
| East Morrow..... | 262 | 235 | 27 | 262 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Fredericksburg..... | 64 | 50 | 14 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Morrow..... | 708 | 578 | 130 | 705 | 3 | 720 | ..... | 4 |
| Roachester..... | 155 | 147 | 8 | 134 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Turtle Creek..... | 5650 | 5290 | 360 | 5354 | 296 | 5235 | 199 | 55 |
| Lebanon..... | 2749 | 2580 | 169 | 2531 | 218 | 2320 | 169 | 19 |
| Union..... | 232 | 175 | 57 | 232 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Union (c)..... | 1089 | 1021 | 68 | 1081 | 8 | 1686 | 33 | 10 |
| Deerfield..... | 274 | 253 | 21 | 274 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Washington (b)..... | 1229 | 1173 | 56 | 1207 | 22 | 1404 | 6 | 11 |
| Fort Ancient..... | 43 | 36 | 7 | 42 | 1 | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Freeport..... | 37 | 32 | 5 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Wayne (b)..... | 2905 | 2785 | 120 | 2745 | 160 | 2943 | 122 | 3 |
| Corwin..... | 135 | 119 | 16 | 134 | 1 | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Crosswicks..... | 48 | 46 | 2 | 34 | 14 | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Mount Holly..... | 205 | 193 | 12 | 203 | 2 | ..... | ..... | .. |
| Waynesville..... | 745 | 716 | 29 | 743 | 2 | 825 | 4 | .. |

(a) In 1860 Harlan from Salem.

(b) In 1850 Massie from Washington and Wayne.

(c) In 1860 part of Union to Salem.

The assessment of property under the laws for the collection of taxes affords a perfect means of comparing the wealth of the county at different periods. It is, however, the best means at our command to show the growth of wealth of the county. Subjoined are the statistics for several years, giving the value of all real estate, both in the towns and in the country:

| YEAR. | Value of Lands. | Average Value per Acre of Farming Lands. | Value of Real Property in Towns. | Total Value of Real Property in the County. |
|-------|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| ..... | \$1,316,210 | \$5 61 | \$171,344 | \$1,487,554 |
| ..... | 1,416,068 | 5 11 | 188,116 | 1,604,184 |
| ..... | 2,245,822 | 8 33 | 175,287 | 2,421,109 |
| ..... | 5,204,232 | 20 90 | 431,518 | 5,635,750 |
| ..... | 7,868,742 | 31 10 | 789,773 | 8,658,515 |
| ..... | 8,862,912 | ..... | 802,372 | 9,178,096 |
| ..... | 14,330,864 | 56 80 | 1,957,709 | 16,288,573 |
| ..... | ..... | 44 80 | ..... | 13,116,717 |

A change in the mode of assessing property was adopted in 1846, after which the valuation approached much nearer the true value than in the preceding years. This accounts for the great rise in values between 1841 and 1846. Up to 1826, real estate in Ohio was put upon the duplicate for taxation for other purposes only. All lands in the State were divided, for the purposes of taxation, into three grades, called first quality, second quality and third quality, and a uniform rate of taxation was fixed by the Legislature for all lands of the same grade. For six years succeeding the organization of Warren County, the rate of taxation on lands of the first quality did not exceed 1 cent per acre, and no time prior to 1826 did it reach 4 cents per acre. There were re-valuations of the real property of Ohio in the years indicated in the table. The value of property is given in the table as it was returned by the Appraisers and as it was equalized by the State Board of Equalization.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE BY TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS IN 1870.

The State Board of Equalization deducted $16\frac{4}{10}$ per cent from the following valuations.]

| OF TOWNSHIPS. | Number of Acres. | Value of Land. | Average Value per Acre. | Value of Buildings, etc. | Aggregate Value of Lands and Buildings. | Average Value per Acre, including Buildings. |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| ..... | 26,949 | \$1,719,494 | \$63 81 | \$270,495 | \$1,989,989 | \$73 84 |
| ..... | 20,566 | 1,121,852 | 54 55 | 173,333 | 1,295,185 | 62 98 |
| ..... | 22,043 | 1,201,516 | 54 51 | 189,250 | 1,390,766 | 63 09 |
| ..... | 28,379 | 923,303 | 32 53 | 140,775 | 1,064,078 | 37 50 |
| ..... | 22,425 | 905,026 | 40 35 | 190,162 | 1,095,188 | 48 83 |
| ..... | 13,763 | 571,062 | 41 49 | 81,539 | 652,601 | 48 14 |
| ..... | 13,754 | 524,135 | 38 10 | 105,800 | 629,935 | 45 79 |
| ..... | 43,562 | 2,731,256 | 62 70 | 362,440 | 3,093,696 | 71 02 |
| ..... | 11,697 | 648,628 | 55 45 | 109,825 | 758,453 | 64 84 |
| ..... | 21,158 | 664,639 | 31 41 | 71,481 | 736,120 | 34 79 |
| ..... | 27,992 | 1,423,083 | 50 84 | 201,770 | 1,624,853 | 58 05 |
| Totals..... | 252,288 | \$12,433,994 | \$49 29 | \$1,896,870 | \$14,330,864 | \$56 80 |

| NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES. | IN WHAT TOWNSHIP SITUATED. | Value of Lots and Lands. | Value of Buildings. | Aggregate Value of Land and Buildings. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Black Hawk..... | Harlan..... | \$440 | \$700 | \$1,140 |
| Butlerville..... | Harlan..... | 3,985 | 19,665 | 23,650 |
| Corwin..... | Wayne..... | 2,360 | 12,275 | 14,635 |
| Crosswicks..... | Wayne..... | 720 | 700 | 1,420 |
| Dallasburg..... | Hamilton..... | 490 | 2,475 | 2,965 |
| Deerfield..... | Union..... | 10,282 | 20,925 | 31,207 |
| East Morrow..... | Salem..... | 20,290 | 20,400 | 40,690 |
| Fort Ancient..... | Washington..... | 493 | 2,600 | 3,093 |
| Foster's Crossings..... | Hamilton..... | 1,037 | 11,000 | 12,037 |
| Franklin..... | Franklin..... | 72,525 | 137,264 | 209,789 |
| Fredericksburg..... | Salem..... | 495 | 2,400 | 2,895 |
| Gainsboro..... | Deerfield..... | 1,064 | ..... | 1,064 |
| Hammell..... | Washington..... | 610 | 700 | 1,310 |
| Harveysburg..... | Massie..... | 14,798 | 54,270 | 69,068 |
| Hopkinsville..... | Hamilton..... | 536 | 2,400 | 2,936 |
| Lebanon..... | Turtle Creek..... | 256,260 | 687,049 | 943,309 |
| Mary Ellen..... | Union..... | 1,550 | 2,025 | 3,575 |
| Mason..... | Deerfield..... | 16,200 | 57,880 | 74,080 |
| Maineville..... | Hamilton..... | 16,596 | 41,260 | 57,856 |
| Middleboro..... | Harlan..... | 685 | 2,300 | 2,985 |
| Morrow..... | Salem..... | 46,454 | 90,150 | 136,604 |
| Mount Holly..... | Wayne..... | 1,000 | 2,865 | 3,865 |
| New Columbia..... | Harlan..... | 3,625 | 12,000 | 15,625 |
| Osceola..... | Harlan..... | 380 | 1,000 | 1,380 |
| Raysville..... | Wayne..... | 1,665 | 3,725 | 5,390 |
| Red Lion..... | Clear Creek..... | 2,893 | 8,825 | 11,718 |
| Ridgeville..... | Clear Creek..... | 2,375 | 5,875 | 8,250 |
| Roachester..... | Salem..... | 2,046 | 4,000 | 6,046 |
| Springboro..... | Clear Creek..... | 28,946 | 64,750 | 93,696 |
| Utica..... | Clear Creek..... | 1,335 | 3,100 | 4,435 |
| Waynesville..... | Wayne..... | 51,826 | 118,585 | 170,411 |
| West Woodville..... | Harlan..... | 260 | 325 | 585 |
| Total in towns..... | | \$564,221 | \$1,393,488 | \$1,957,709 |
| Total in towns and country..... | | | | \$16,280 |

VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY BY TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS IN 1853.

[The State Board of Equalization added 6 per cent to the appraisals as given in the table.]

| NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS. | Number of Acres. | Average Value per Acre. | Aggregate |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Clear Creek..... | 27,456 | \$34 93 | \$965,03 |
| Franklin..... | 22,535 | 36 00 | 801,26 |
| Deerfield..... | 21,144½ | 33 00 | 697,76 |
| Union..... | 16,931 | 30 00 | 507,93 |
| Turtle Creek..... | 43,695 | 37 50 | 1,638,56 |
| Wayne..... | 24,497½ | 32 00 | 783,92 |
| Salem..... | 37,426 | 26 00 | 973,27 |
| Hamilton..... | 22,057 | 29 00 | 639,65 |
| Washington..... | 20,600 | 20 00 | 412,00 |
| Massie..... | 16,605½ | 27 00 | 449,34 |
| Totals..... | 252,947 | \$31 10 | \$7,868,74 |



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| AMES OF TOWNS. | IN WHAT TOWNSHIP. | Value of Buildings. | Value of Lots. | Aggregate Value. |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Spangboro..... | Clear Creek..... | \$26,873 | \$8,712 | \$35,585 |
| Reville..... | Clear Creek..... | 3,300 | 395 | 3,695 |
| Franklin..... | Franklin..... | 70,350 | 25,159 | 95,509 |
| Mon..... | Deerfield..... | ..... | ..... | 37,760 |
| Caesboro..... | Deerfield..... | ..... | ..... | 1,055 |
| De field..... | Union..... | 13,025 | 12,575 | 25,600 |
| My Ellen..... | Union..... | 750 | 650 | 1,400 |
| Fredericksburg..... | Union..... | 1,110 | 435 | 1,545 |
| Lebanon..... | Turtle Creek..... | ..... | ..... | 308,409 |
| Winesville..... | Wayne..... | 107,646 | 32,936 | 140,582 |
| Criswicks..... | Wayne..... | 475 | 355 | 830 |
| Mont Holly..... | Wayne..... | 2,565 | 720 | 3,285 |
| Covin..... | Wayne..... | 5,900 | 2,080 | 7,980 |
| Mcrow..... | Salem..... | ..... | ..... | 75,137 |
| Maeville..... | Hamilton..... | 19,110 | 8,803 | 27,913 |
| For Ancient..... | Washington..... | 2,190 | 1,543 | 3,733 |
| Harveysburg..... | Massie..... | 13,540 | 6,215 | 19,755 |
| Total of towns..... | | \$176,834 | \$100,578 | \$789,773 |
| Total of real property in towns and country in 1853 | | | | \$8,658,515 |

POLITICS.

The political history of Warren County may be summed up in the statement that the majority of her voters were at first anti-Federalists, or Jeffersonian Republicans, and, in later years, Anti-Democratic. The names of the political parties to which a majority of the people belonged at different periods were anti-Federal, or Republican, from 1801 to 1828; National Republican, from 1828 to 1834; Whig, from 1834 to 1855; and Republican, from 1855 to the present time.

When new political parties were being formed, about 1828, the voters of Warren County were for awhile nearly equally divided between the Jackson and the anti-Jackson parties. At the October election in 1828, the Jackson candidates for the General Assembly and for Governor received a small majority, but at the Presidential election, in November of the same year, the Adams men succeeded in giving their candidate a majority of thirty-seven votes in the county. The next year, the county took its place among those which were thenceforward decidedly anti-Jackson.

The history of political parties in the two counties of Butler and Warren presents a curious subject for the sociologist. These two counties were created by the same act of the Legislature; they were settled about the same date; they lie side by side, and have the same fertile soil; for more than a quarter of a century, they were alike in politics, and gave similar majorities for the same State and national tickets; but about 1830, they separated in politics, and from that time forward have never given majorities for the same party. For fifty years, Butler has been decidedly Democratic, and Warren decidedly anti-Democratic.

The method of nominating candidates for office is a subject of interest and importance. Previous to 1828, candidates were generally placed before the people without the intervention of a party caucus, a political convention or a primary election; yet, in the bitter contest over the formation of a State government in 1802, the Republicans of Hamilton County nominated ten candidates for members of the convention called to form a constitution. After the establishment of a newspaper at Lebanon, the names of candidates for county offices and members of the Legislature were usually announced by themselves

or their friends in that paper for several weeks prior to the election. Sometimes there were seven or eight candidates for a single office, but usually there were but two or three. The personal popularity of the candidate and his fitness for the office were of more importance than his views on national political questions. Although the Republicans outnumbered their opponents more than two to one, Federalists were sometimes elected county officers and members of the Legislature.

In 1824, the leading men of the county, who had before been united in their efforts to elect Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were for the first time divided in their choice for President. The name of Francis Dunlevy was placed on the Electoral ticket for John Quincy Adams; John Bigger and young Tom Corwin supported Henry Clay; Judge Kesling supported Andrew Jackson; and Thomas R. Ross, who preferred Crawford, in the absence of an Electoral ticket in Ohio for Crawford, also supported Jackson, while the friends of all the Presidential candidates united in the support of Jeremiah Morrow, who was that year a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, and received nearly the whole vote of the county. It is worthy of note, too, that, although Henry Clay received fewer votes in the county than either Adams or Jackson, yet John Bigger, who was a supporter of Clay, and whose name was placed on the Clay Electoral ticket, was this same year elected a Representative of the county in the Legislature.

The first national political convention in the United States for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President was held by the National Republican party at Baltimore, December 12, 1831. At that time, Warren and Butler Counties constituted a Congressional district, and, some weeks before the assembling of the Baltimore convention, there was held, at a tavern near the line separating the two counties, a mass meeting of the opponents of the administration of Jackson, at which Gov. Morrow was appointed to represent the district in the national convention. He accepted the appointment and attended the convention, which nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant for President and Vice President.

In 1828, party lines were closely drawn between the Adams men and Jackson men. Rallying committees were appointed in the various townships for the purpose of getting out a full vote at the election for President. At that time and for many succeeding years, one of the most hotly contested questions at issue was which was the old Republican party. Both parties claimed to be the original Jeffersonian Republicans. Federalist, the name of the party which Washington and Hamilton belonged, had long before become a term of reproach.

In 1828 or the year following, for the first time in the history of elections in the county, an effort was made to elect members of the Legislature as party supporters of a particular candidate for President, and a Jackson ticket was nominated at a caucus of the party leaders. This method of choosing members of the General Assembly seems to have been distasteful to the majority of the staid yeomanry at that time, but before many years elapsed, the Whigs, who controlled the county, began to make party nominations, both for legislative and county officers. At a large Whig mass meeting, held at Waynesville in 1840, John Probasco was nominated for the Legislature, and candidates were selected for county officers to be elected that year.

Nominations were made by the Whigs at mass meetings for several years. The balloting for candidates at these meetings was conducted in a loose manner and there were abundant facilities for fraud. A living witness narrates having seen, in a mass meeting held in a grove north of Lebanon, one voter deposit forty tickets for his candidate in the hat which served as a ballot-box.

The primary-election system was introduced by the Whigs before the death of their party, and it has been continued by the Republicans until the present time. At the primaries, Judges and Clerks of the election are chosen, poll-books are kept, tally-sheets made out, and formal returns are made to a County Central Committee.

The political campaign of 1840 was one of peculiar interest to the Whigs of Warren County. The county furnished that year the successful candidates for Governor and member of Congress, while the successful candidate for President resided in the adjoining county of Hamilton. The bitter contest between the opposing parties began early in the spring, and was continued with increasing excitement until the Presidential election. Harrison and Tyler had been nominated at Harrisburg December 6, 1839. Corwin was nominated for Governor at a great mass meeting at Columbus, February 22, 1840. The public mind was soon put in commotion by mass meetings and mass conventions, some of which were of enormous size. A very large mass convention of the Whigs of the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Warren, Clinton and Highland, was held at Wilmington May 22. For two or three weeks before the meeting, local committees were at work throughout Warren to have a large delegation from the county in attendance, and their efforts were successful.

It was estimated that there were 10,000 persons present at the convention, a large proportion being from Warren County. The people went on foot, on horseback, in wagons, and in log cabins and immense canoes placed on wheels, drawn by six horses. They carried banners, flags, coon-skins and kegs of hard cider, and sang doggerel ballads made for the occasion, accompanied with the beating of drums, fifes and fiddles. There were three large canoes and one log cabin from Warren County at the Wilmington convention. Nathaniel McLean, of Warren County, was President of the meeting, and Thomas Corwin was the speaker. Before the address of Corwin, the main business before the convention was transacted. The people from the three counties, being separated into three meetings, appointed fifty delegates from each county for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The delegates, having met, reported to the convention that they had agreed upon ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow as the candidate for the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas Corwin, and also for the ensuing April term. This report was then unanimously confirmed by a vote of the whole convention. J. Milton Williams, Esq., of Warren County, had, in a speech in Wilmington the previous evening, declined being a candidate for Congress.

The largest mass meeting held in the United States in this campaign, noted for its monster assemblies, was at Dayton, where the body of people assembled covered ten acres by actual measurement. Thousands of the Whigs of Warren County attended this immense gathering. In September, Gen. Harrison, Gov. Tomas Metcalfe, of Kentucky, and others, addressed a Whig meeting in a grove north of Lebanon, at which about five thousand were present. Gov. Wilson Shannon and Senator William Allen addressed a Democratic meeting at the same place in this campaign. It was during this campaign that Corwin, a Whig candidate for Governor, became most widely known as a popular and effective political speaker. One of the best of the poetic effusions of this memorable political contest was by John W. Van Cleve, of Dayton, and was sung to a popular air. The opening stanza was:

“Success to you, Tom Corwin!
 Tom Corwin, our hearts love you!
 Ohio has no nobler son,
 In worth there's none above you,
 And she will soon bestow
 On you her highest honor,
 And then our State will proudly show
 Without a stain upon her.”

STATISTICS OF VOTES IN WARREN COUNTY.

1803—At the first election for Governor, Warren was a part of Hamilton County.

1805—For Governor, Edward Tiffin, Republican, 473 ; no votes for any opponent returned.

1807—For Governor, Nathaniel Massie, Republican, 281 ; Return J. Meigs Jr., Federalist, 136 ; total, 417.

1808—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 460 ; Samuel Huntington, Federalist, 263 ; Thomas Kirker, Federalist, 64 ; total, 787.

1810—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 538 ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Federalist, 170 ; total, 708.

1812—For Governor, Return J. Meigs, Jr., War Federalist, 472 ; Thomas Scott, Anti-Federalist, 268 ; total, 740.

1814—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 563 ; Othniel Looker War Federalist, 271 ; total, 834.

1816—For Governor, Thomas Worthington, Republican, 1,340 ; James Dunlap, Federalist, 95 ; total, 1,435.

1818—For Governor, Ethan Allen Brown, 1,098 ; James Dunlap, 207 ; total, 1,305.

1820—For Governor, Ethan Allen Brown, 891 ; Jeremiah Morrow, 281 William Henry Harrison, 3 ; total, 1,175.

[Neither Senator Morrow nor Gen. Harrison had consented to be candidate in opposition to the re-election of Gov. Brown.]

1822—For Governor, Jeremiah Morrow, Republican, 1,105 ; Allen Trimble, Republican, 189 ; William W. Irvin, Republican, 2 ; total, 1,296.

1824—For Governor, Jeremiah Morrow, Republican, 2,376 ; Allen Trimble, Republican, 144 ; total, 2,520. For President, Andrew Jackson, 750 ; J. Q. Adams, 502 ; Henry Clay, 311 ; total, 1,563.

1826—For Governor, Allen Trimble, Republican, 1,626 ; John Bigger, Republican, 517. Alexander Campbell, Republican, 23 ; Benjamin Tappan, Republican, 47 ; total, 2,213.

1828—For Governor, Allen Trimble, National Republican, 1,358 ; John V. Campbell, Democrat, 1,420 ; total, 2,778. For President, John Q. Adams, National Republican, 1,833 ; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 1,796 ; total, 3,629.

1830—For Governor, Duncan McArthur, National Republican, 1,422 ; Robert Lucas, Democrat, 1,128 ; total, 2,550.

1832—For President, Henry Clay, National Republican, 2,107 ; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 1,735 ; William Wirt, Anti-Masonic, — ; total, 3,842.

1834—For Governor, James Findlay, Whig, 1,684 ; Robert Lucas, Democrat, 1,122 ; total, 2,806.

1836—For President, William Henry Harrison, Whig, 2,260 ; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 1,326 ; total, 3,586.

1838—For Governor, Joseph Vance, Whig, 1,718 ; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,019 ; total, 2,737.

1840—For Governor, Thomas Corwin, Whig, 2,752 ; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,631 ; total, 4,383. Vote for President, William Henry Harrison, Whig, 2,814 ; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 1,504 ; James G. Birney, Abolition, 6 ; total, 4,324.

1842—For Governor, Thomas Corwin, Whig, 2,525 ; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,643 ; Leicester King, Abolition, 7 ; total, 4,175.

1844—For Governor, Mordecai Bartley, Whig, 2,722 ; David Tod, Democrat, 1,800 ; Leicester King, Abolition, 94 ; total, 4,616. For President, Henry Clay, Whig, 2,822 ; James K. Polk, Democrat, 1,795 ; James G. Birney, Abolition, 8 ; total, 4,702.

1846—For Governor, William Bebb, Whig, 2,617 ; David Tod, Democrat, 1,608 ; Samuel Lewis, Abolition, 132 ; total, 4,357.

- 1848—For Governor, Seabury Ford, Whig, 2,791 ; John B. Weller, Democrat, 4 ; total, 4,655. For President, Zachary Taylor, Whig, 2,526 ; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 1,861 ; Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil, 402 ; total, 4,789.
- 1850—For Governor, William Johnston, Whig, 2,443 ; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 1,548 ; Edward Smith, Abolition, 25 ; total, 4,016.
- 1851—For Governor (under new Constitution), Samuel F. Vinton, Whig, 2,293 ; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 1,540 ; Samuel Lewis, Abolition, 78 ; total, 3,911.
- 1852—For President, Winfield Scott, Whig, 2,823 ; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 1,919 ; John P. Hale, Free-Soil, 223 ; total, 4,965.
- 1853—For Governor, Nelson Barrere, Whig, 1,612 ; William Medill, Democrat, 1,473 ; Samuel Lewis, Free-Soil, 442 ; total, 3,527.
- 1855—For Governor, Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 2,306 ; William Medill, Democrat, 1,461 ; Allen Trimble, American, 360 ; total, 4,127.
- 1856—For President, John C. Fremont, Republican, 2,688 ; James Buchanan, Democrat, 1,776 ; Millard Fillmore, American, 344 ; total, 4,808.
- 1857—For Governor, Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 2,473 ; Henry B. Payne, Democrat, 1,747 ; Phil. Van Trump, American, 72 ; total, 4,292.
- 1859—For Governor, William Dennison, Republican, 2,689 ; Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,605 ; total, 4,294.
- 1860—For President, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,316 ; Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 2,011 ; John Bell, Unionist, 122 ; J. C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 21 ; total, 5,470.
- 1861—For Governor, David Tod, Republican, 2,882 ; Hugh J. Jewett, Democrat, 1,230 ; total, 4,112.
- 1863—For Governor, John Brough, Republican, 4,279 ; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 1,310 ; total, 5,589.
- 1864—For President, Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,419 ; George B. McMan, Democrat, 1,543 ; total, 4,962.
- 1865—For Governor, Jacob D. Cox, Republican, 3,229 ; George W. Morgan, Democrat, 1,489 ; total, 4,718.
- 1867—For Governor, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 3,638 ; A. G. Thurman, Democrat, 1,905 ; total, 5,545.
- 1868—For President, U. S. Grant, Republican, 3,917 ; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 1,875 ; total, 5,792.
- 1869—For Governor, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 3,351 ; George H. Pendleton, Democrat, 1,875 ; total, 5,226.
- 1871—For Governor, Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 3,356 ; George W. McKim, Democrat, 1,770 ; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, — ; total, 5,126.
- 1872—For President, U. S. Grant, Republican, 3,763 ; Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 2,168 ; total, 5,931.
- 1873—For Governor, Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 3,200 ; William Allen, Democrat, 1,665 ; Isaac Collins, Liberal, 130 ; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, 20 ; total, 5,015.
- 1875—For Governor, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 3,688 ; William Allen, Democrat, 2,513 ; total, 6,201.
- 1876—For President, R. B. Hayes, Republican, 4,164 ; S. J. Tilden, Democrat, 2,69 ; G. Clay Smith, Prohibition, 5 ; total, 6,728.
- 1877—For Governor, William H. West, Republican, 3,396 ; Richard M. Thompson, Democrat, 2,087 ; Henry A. Thompson, Prohibition, 67 ; Scattering, 14 ; total, 5,564.
- 1879—For Governor, Charles Foster, Republican, 4,225 ; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 2,449 ; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, 24 ; A. Sanders Piatt, Greenback, 4 ; total, 6,702.
- 1880—For President, James A. Garfield, Republican, 4,565 ; W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 2,564 ; Neal Dow, Prohibition, 14 ; James B. Weaver, Greenback, 5 ; total, 7,148.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE MILITIA MUSTER.

VARIOUS laws have been passed in Ohio for the purpose of organizing and drilling the militia, and all of them have proved ineffective. The first law proclaimed in the territory northwest of the Ohio was "An act for regulating and establishing the militia." Up to the year 1833, twenty-two acts for this purpose had been enacted by the Territorial and State Legislatures, and all of them repealed, amended or superseded. These laws provided for dividing the State into military districts, for officering the militia, and that all persons subject to military duty should furnish themselves with arms and accouterments and meet at specified times to be drilled in the art of war. There were to be company musters, regimental musters, battalion musters and brigade musters. Failure to attend the muster or to be properly armed subjected the offender to a fine. An old document in possession of the writer gives the proceedings of "A Regimental Court of Inquiry of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division of the Ohio Militia, held on Monday, the 20th day of September, 1844, at the house of Gen. David Sutton, in Deerfield, for the assessment of fines in said regiment." Lieut. Col. William McLean was President, and thirteen Captains were members of the court. Over three hundred members of the regiment were fined in sums varying from 50 cents to \$2.50.

The whole system of militia training soon fell into general contempt. The general muster brought out a vast concourse of people; the day was a holiday for the lower classes, and the occasion of much intoxication and many brutal fights. For the purposes of a military drill it was worse than useless, and in 1844, the Legislature wisely abandoned the attempt of enforcing the performance of military duty in time of peace. Nothing was left of the old muster but a long list of high-sounding military titles—Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains.

Volunteer and independent military companies have been organized at various times, but they have generally been of short life. They often started out with an energy and spirit which carried their members for a time through the whole routine of drilling but a few months produced a loss of interest and laxity of discipline. The independent volunteer militia companies have been of considerable expense to the State and municipal governments, but the history in the past shows that no reliance can be placed upon them as permanent organizations of the militia.

The ridiculous features of the old general muster were described in the famous speech of Thomas Corwin, in reply to Gen. Crary, of Michigan, delivered in the House of Representatives of Congress in 1840. The materials of this description were derived from what Corwin had seen at home, and there is a tradition that the orator, before the delivery of this speech in Congress, which gave him a national reputation as a wit, had employed the same weapons of satire, had used the same images and given the same description, in the court of a Justice of the Peace at his own home, while ridiculing a prosecuting witness who happened to be a pompous militia officer.

Gen. Crary had undertaken to criticise the military record of Gen. Harison. His own military title was obtained in the militia service. After ridicul-

in his inimitable manner, the military knowledge of Gen. Crary, derived from his law books, Corwin turned to examine his knowledge derived from militia duty in the field:

We all in fancy now see the gentleman from Michigan in that most dangerous and glorious event in the life of a Militia General on the peace establishment—a parade day. The day for which all the other days of his life seem to have been made. We can see the troops in motion, umbrellas, hoe and ax handles and other like deadly implements of war, when the leader of the host approaches.

“Far off his coming shines;”

Volume, white, after the fashion of the great Bourbon, is of ample length, and reads its glorious history in the bereaved necks and bosoms of forty neighboring hen-roosts. Like the great Suwaroff, he seems somewhat careless in the forms and points of dress; hence his umbrellas may be on his shoulders, back or side, but still gleaming, gloriously gleaming, in the sun. Mounted he is, too, let it not be forgotten. Need I describe to the Colonels and Generals of this honorable House the steed which heroes bestride on such an occasion? No; the memory of other days is with you. You see before you the gentleman from Michigan, mounted on his crop-eared, bushy-tailed mare, the singular obliquities of whose hinder end is described by that most expressive phrase, “Sickle-hams”—her height just fourteen hands, all told. Yes, sir; there you see his steed, that laughs at “the shaking of the spear;” it is his “war-horse, whose neck is clothed with thunder.”

Mr. Speaker: We have glowing descriptions in history of Alexander the Great and his horse, Bucephalus, at the head of the invincible Macedonian phalanx; but, sir, such are the improvements of modern times that every one must see that our Militia General, with his crop-eared mare, with bushy tail and sickle-ham, would literally frighten off a battalion of a hundred Alexanders. But, sir, to the history of the parade day. The General, mounted and equipped, is in the field and ready for action. On the eve of some desperate enterprise, such as giving an order to shoulder arms, it may be there occurs a crisis, one of the accidents of war.

A cloud rises and passes over the sun! Here an occasion occurs for the display of that noblest of all traits in the character of a commander; that tact which enables him to seize and turn to good account events unlooked for as they arise.

Now for the caution wherewith the Roman Fabius foiled the skill and courage of Hannibal. A retreat is ordered, and troops and General in a twinkling are found safely quacked in a neighboring grocery.

But even here the General still has room for the exhibition of heroic deeds. Hot from the field, and chafed with the untoward events of the day, your General unsheathes his scimitar blade, eighteen inches in length, as you will well remember, and with an energy and remorseless fury he slices the watermelons that lie in heaps around him, and shares them with his surviving friends!

Others of the sinews of war are not wanting here. Whisky, Mr. Speaker, that great element of modern times is here also, and the shells of watermelons are filled to the brim.

Here, again, Mr. Speaker, is shown how the extremes of barbarism and civilization meet. As the Scandinavian heroes of old, after the fatigues of war, drank wine from the skulls of their slaughtered enemies in Odin's Halls, so now our Militia General and his forces, from the skulls of melons thus vanquished, in copious draughts of whisky, assuage the heat of their souls after the bloody scenes of a parade day. But, alas, for this short-lived race of ours, all things will have an end, and so even is it with the glorious achievements of our General. Time is on the wing, and will not stay his flight; the sun, as if frightened at the mighty events of the day, rides down the sky, and at the close of the day, even “the hamlet is still,” the curtain of night drops upon the scene;

“And glory, like the phoenix in its fires,
Exhales its odors, blazes, and expires.”

THE WAR OF 1812.

Before the declaration of war against England, in June, 1812, the people of Southwestern Ohio were frequently alarmed with reports of Indian incursions. Rumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had been laboring for years to bring about a union of the Indian tribes in a war against the whites. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought November 7, 1811. The Indians were defeated, but, until the commencement of the war with England, the Government was constantly engaged in negotiations with them to prevent more formidable hostilities. Not content with negotiations, the Government, in April, before the declaration of war, organized a military force at Dayton, consisting of three regiments of infantry, in addition to one regiment of regulars. This force was placed under the command of Gen. Hull, and was afterward surrendered to the

British in August, 1812. The news of Gen. Hull's surrender spread gloom and alarm among the people from Cincinnati to the frontier. The whole region of the Miamis was left exposed to Indian depredations. Soon after came the rumor that the British and Indians under Tecumseh were approaching by the Maumee River, and that Fort Wayne was besieged.

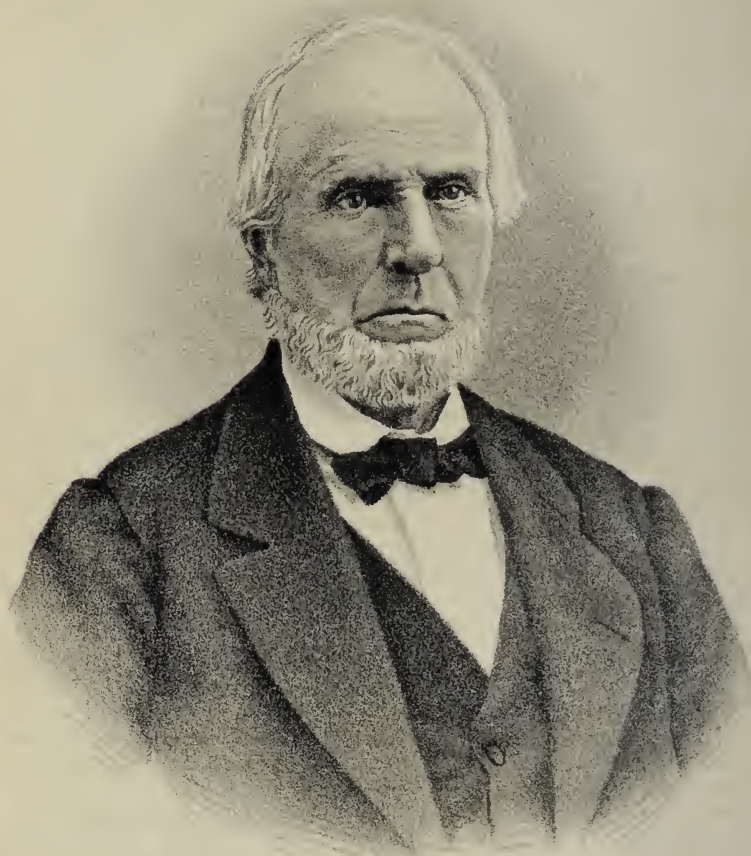
During the year 1812, many councils were held at Piqua by representatives of the Government with Indian chiefs for the purpose of securing friendly relations with them. While one of these was in progress, Gov. Meigs, Jeremiah Morrow and Thomas Worthington being the United States Commissioners, a rumor was spread throughout the southern part of Warren County that the Indians had proved treacherous, had massacred the representatives of the Government, and were marching southward. Men left their plows in the furrow, seized their rifles and rushed to the defense of their homes.

Although their situation was such as to give rise to feelings of uneasiness as to the safety of their own homes, the great majority of the people of Warren County were in favor of the war with England. On the reception of the news of the formal declaration of war, the people held meetings, passed resolutions of approval, and took steps to respond to the call for troops.

Lebanon was the rendezvous of the troops raised in 1812 from the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Clermont. In August, 1812, four companies of riflemen, commanded respectively by Capt. Joel Collins, Capt. Means, Capt. Leonard and Capt. Hinkle; a company of artillery commanded by Capt. Joseph Jenkinson; and a company of light infantry commanded by Capt. Matthias Corwin, assembled in Lebanon, where the commissioned officers met and elected Joseph Jenkinson, Major. They took up their line of march for Urbana by way of Dayton, making, according to James McBride, quite a formidable appearance. Before reaching Dayton, they received the news that Gen. Hull and his army were prisoners of the enemy, and that the British and their Indian allies were marching to meet them. At Urbana, they were united with a battalion under the command of Maj. Galloway, of Xenia. The commissioned officers of the two battalions met and elected Capt. David Sutton, of Deerfield, Warren County, Colonel of the regiment. "Col. Sutton," says McBride, in his biography of Joel Collins, "had raised a company and gone out with the first army as a Captain. He had been sent into the interior, by the order of Gen. Hull, for the purpose of transacting some business connected with the army, and consequently was not present at the time of their capitulation. He was with Jenkinson's battalion, on his return, when they received intelligence of Hull's surrender. Any person alive now who was living at that time must remember the consternation that this news produced throughout the whole community. So strong a feeling of patriotism pervaded the country at that time that it appeared as if every able-bodied man who could possibly raise a horse and a gun was on the move for the frontier. In a few days, a large, promiscuous multitude were assembled in and about Urbana, but they were without leaders, and knew not what to do." William Henry Harrison, however, soon took the command, and applied his energies to the proper organization of the army on the Northwestern frontier.

The first Kentucky troops that arrived in Ohio after Hull's surrender were a brigade of militia under the command of Brig. Gen. John Payne. They arrived at Piqua September 3, 1812, and Gen. Harrison determined to send forward a detachment for the relief of Fort Wayne. Maj. Jenkinson, in whose battalion were riflemen from Warren and neighboring counties, was ordered to send one of his companies to act as road-cutters and open a wagon-way along Wayne's old trace from Fort Loramie to St. Mary's; another company to escort a train of wagons on their way to Fort Wayne; another to relieve a company of





John Drake

lia from Ohio, stationed at Loramie's; and the remainder of the battalion to remain at Piqua. Maj. Jenkinson permitted the Captains to decide the matter as to the company which should be assigned to each particular duty. Lots were prepared and drawn from a hat. It fell to the lot of Capt. Mat-a Corwin's company of volunteers from Warren County to escort twenty loads of supplies, and to Capt. Joel Collins' company of Butler County volunteers to open the road. In 1840, Gen. Charles Anthony thus addressed a public meeting in Columbus, Ohio:

When the brave Harrison and his gallant army were exposed to the dangers and hardships of the Northwestern frontier—separated from the interior, which they depended for their supplies, by the brush-wood and swamps of Mary's country, through which there was no road—where each wagoner had to make his way wherever he could find a passable place, leaving traces and marks which are still visible for a space of several days' journey in length—there was one team which was managed by a little, dark-complexioned, hardy looking lad, apparently about fifteen or sixteen years old, who was familiarly called Tom Corwin."

From what has already been said, it is evident that there were stirring times in Warren County during the opening scenes of the war. Fears of the Indian, news of Hull's surrender, calls for volunteers and upon farmers for great loads of provisions; the encampment of troops at the little village of Lebanon produced an intense excitement, and animated the whole population to the determination to avert the desolation that threatened the frontiers, and to wipe out the disgrace with which American arms had been stained by the wrong movement of the war. Enlistments in the county must have been numerous, but no record of their numbers, or even the names of the commanders of companies, can now be found. The files of the *Western Star*, the only paper printed in the county, for that period, are lost, but in a single paper still in existence, dated August 27, 1812, the announcement of Hull's surrender is printed under the head of "To Arms! To Arms!" and from the same paper it appears that a light infantry company from Lebanon and volunteers from other parts of the county left Lebanon for Piqua on the 25th of August, and on the morning of the same day, Thomas Ross induced twenty men to volunteer in Lebanon, after which they marched through the town, endeavoring to induce others to join them. From other newspaper accounts, it appears that on Sunday, August 23, 1812, Capt. Caldwell, with a troop of horse from Warren County, rode through Dayton to Piqua, and Capt. Johnson, with a rifle company from the same county, reported at Camp Meigs, on Mad River, near Dayton. The following notice was published in the *Lebanon Star* in August, 1812:

To all those brave and patriotic young men who wish to enlist in defense of the peace and independence of their country, a bounty of \$16 will be paid, and 160 acres of land three months' extra pay at the expiration of five years' service.

DANIEL CUSHING, Capt. of Artillery, U. S. Army.

Drafts were resorted to in order to fill the quota of Ohio, and a number of citizens of Warren County were drafted. The troubles of the Shakers of Union begin on account of their refusal to perform military service began in September, 1813, an account of which we obtain from their own journals:

June 1, 1812. Richard McNemar and Samuel Rollins go to Dayton to see the Governor respecting military matters that concern believers.

September, 1813. About the 7th and 8th, we have military troubles. Seven of the men are drafted to join the Northwestern army, and were required to go to Lebanon in the detachment of Maj. Fye.

September 11. Brethren furloughed until called upon to march.

September 16. They are called to Lebanon to march.

September 18. They are marched under guard to Dayton.

September 22. Brethren return home from Dayton; arrive after night; much joy among the people.

October 1. Our drafted brethren are taken again to Lebanon under pretense of being deserters.

October 3. They are marched off from thence to Xenia, thence to Franklinton, then to Sandusky, etc., etc. It is supposed they will be kept in the army six months.

November 24. Our brethren arrive home from the military department, viz.: Samuel Rollins, David Spinning, Robert Baxter, William Davis, Jr., Rufus E. Davis, Adam Galher and Samuel McClelland, the two latter Buseron Brethren. [Buseron was a Shak community on the Wabash, commenced about 1808.]

It is impossible to learn, at this day, the number of men from Warren County who served their country in the last war with England. A list even of the commissioned officers from the county cannot be obtained. There are only five in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus only nine of the muster roll of the war of 1812. As the terms of service for which the men were called on were generally short, not exceeding six months, the number of persons who served at some time during the war was quite large, and the names of the commissioned officers would form an extended list. The military system under which the war was carried on would by no means have answered the purposes of the Government in the great war of the rebellion. In many cases, the militia men had scarcely learned to drill as soldiers when their terms of service expired, and they were succeeded by fresh, untrained recruits. But in every vicissitude of the conflict, the conduct of the people of the county was patriotic and honorable. They volunteered with alacrity, and endured the hardships of the campaigns in the Northwest with patience and cheerfulness.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico aroused but little of the martial spirit of the people of Warren County. There was a prevalent sentiment among the people that the war was unnecessary; many believed that their Government was in the wrong. The county was strongly Whig in politics, and the majority were not enthusiastic in their support of the war measures of a Democratic administration. There were but few men from the county in the war.

No event during the progress of the war aroused more interest among the people of every class in the county than the memorable speech of their fellow citizen, Thomas Corwin, against the further prosecution of the war, delivered in the Senate of the United States February 11, 1847, just before Gen. Scott began the last campaign, which completely broke the military power of Mexico and after Taylor had won his most brilliant victories. Perhaps no speech ever delivered in Congress was so much talked about. On one side, its sentiments were approved; on the other, they were denounced as treasonable. The orator himself, in after years, with some rhetorical exaggeration, said the speech had caused him to be burned in effigy in every town and hamlet from Maine to Texas that had sent a soldier to fight against Mexico. The famous expression of "Welcome you with bloody hands" caused the Senator in his own county to be represented on banners carried in the processions of his political opponents with his hands and arms to the elbows painted blood red, and underneath the picture, the word "Traitor." Considering the unpopularity of the sentiment uttered, the mere politician regarded the orator as unwise. Looking at the strength and boldness of his language, some of his friends reproached him with imprudence, and his opponents denounced him as a traitor. But time has already marked it as the greatest and best speech of the eminent orator. Portions of it have become familiar to school-boys, and have taken their place among the most eloquent passages in the English language. The memorable expressions, "bloody hands" and "hospitable graves" occur in a passage which is frequently incorrectly quoted. The exact language of Senator Corwin will be found below:

What is the territory, Mr. President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Castilian master. His Bunker Hills and Saratogas and Yorktowns are there. The Mexican can say, There I bled for liberty, and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invaders?

Sir, had one come and demanded Bunker Hill of the people of Massachusetts, had England's lion ever showed himself there, is there a man over thirteen and under ninety who would not have been ready to meet him—is there a river on this continent that would not have run red with blood—is there a field but would have been piled high with the buried bones of slaughtered Americans before these consecrated battle-fields of liberty could have been wrested from us?

If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine, *we will greet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves.*"

THE CIVIL WAR.

The record of Warren County in the rebellion is one which will ever be contemplated with pride by her people. No State in the Union was more prompt and thorough in her response to the call to arms than Ohio, and no county in Ohio exhibited more alacrity and patriotism in bearing her share of the burdens of the momentous struggle than Warren.

Until fire opened upon Fort Sumter, the mass of the people did not apprehend civil war. Even after the inauguration of President Lincoln, with Jefferson Davis ruling at Montgomery—two Presidents with their cabinets, two Governments standing face to face—the people still seemed incredulous as to the imminence of a clash of arms. While a minority of the people of the county were willing to see a civil strife begun as a means for the destruction of slavery, the great majority hoped for a happy and peaceful issue from the national complications. Probably a majority were even disposed to favor such measures of conciliation as the repeal of the personal liberty bills in the Northern States which interfered with the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and to give assurance that slavery should never be interfered with in any of the States where it then existed.

Thomas Corwin then represented the county in Congress. On the 14th of January, 1861, as Chairman of a Grand Select Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of one from each State, Mr. Corwin made a report which perhaps met the approval of a majority of the people of the county. The report favored concession by recognizing the constitutional rights of the Slave States, and declaring that "all attempts on the part of the Legislatures of any of the States to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrender of fugitives from labor are in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood which should prevail among the several States, and dangerous to the peace of the Union." The report passed the House by a decided majority. There were throughout the county, however, not a few who regarded even a declaration of a purpose to respect the rights of the Slave States under the constitution as an effort, to use the language of Horace Greeley, "to disarm the sternly purposed rebellion by yielding without bloodshed a substantial triumph to the rebels."

President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 militia to suppress unlawful combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed was read in the daily newspapers Monday, April 15, 1861. On the evening of the next day, the first public war meeting in Lebanon was held. It was held in Washington Hall, and was attended by citizens of Lebanon and vicinity and other portions of the county. The meeting was marked by a general and enthusiastic approval of the President's proclamation. Whatever spirit of conciliation and concession had before existed, there was now no more talk of coaxing or pleading with traitors who had dared to aim their cannon at the flag of the Union. A. H. Bunlevy presided. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of

George R. Sage, Durbin Ward, James M. Smith, J. D. Wallace, William Croson, Simon Suydam and John C. Dunlevy. Earnest and forcible addresses were made by the President, Judge Belamy Storer, Durbin Ward and J. D. Wallace. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Warren County, most cordially indorse the action of the Government in its energetic measures to execute the laws, and to preserve the institutions of our country.

Resolved, That we will stand by and support the Administration in the most vigorous efforts to put down rebellion and punish treason at whatever expense of men or money.

Resolved, That we recognize no party in the present crisis, but the party of the Union.

The band played "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." Before the meeting adjourned, it authorized a dispatch to be sent to Gov. Dennison, pledging the county to raise promptly the quota of men required under the call of the President.

The war spirit was soon aroused throughout the county. The national flag was run up on the court house, and was seen floating from stores, workshops and residences. The whole country was filled with the noise and excitement of military preparation. Three companies from the county were soon raised, commanded respectively by Capt. Rigdon Williams, of Lebanon; Capt. John Kell, of Franklin; and Capt. J. D. Wallace, of Morrow. The sight of real soldiers was new to most of the people, and the marching to camp of a company for the three-months' service made more ado than afterward the departure of a regiment who left their homes for three years or during the war. Capt. Williams' company, on Tuesday, April 23, marched from Lebanon to the railroad, intending to take their departure for Camp Jackson at Columbus. Stores and shops were closed, and the people turned out to bid the soldiers adieu. The procession of soldiers and citizens on the road from Lebanon to Deerfield was nearly a mile in length. At the railroad station, the Captain received a dispatch that Camp Jackson was full, and the company returned to Lebanon and encamped at the fair-grounds. The company was mustered in the service of the United States for three months, at Columbus, on May 5; were re-organized and mustered into service for three years at Camp Dennison on the 19th of June, as Company F, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Jabez Turner, of Harveysburg, a member of this company, killed at Scurry Creek, W. Va., July 17, 1861, was the first man from Warren County who lost his life in the war of the rebellion.

Capt. John Kell's company, which, before the war, had been organized as a militia company, called the "Franklin Grays," was the first company to leave the county for service under the telegraphic call for troops.

Durbin Ward was the first man in the county to sign an enrollment paper for troops in the civil war. When the President's proclamation reached Lebanon, he was trying a case at the court house. He hastily drew up a paper containing something like the following: "We, the undersigned, hereby tender our services to the President of the United States to protect our nation and flag." He signed it, and proceeded with his case. It was soon signed by Milton B. Graham. Only one or two other names were obtained until after the war meeting at Washington Hall, on the evening of April 16. Gen. Ward went into the army as a private, declining a captaincy. He came out a Brigadier General. He was a Democrat, and a decided opponent of the election of Lincoln, yet, when the national flag was fired upon, he at once offered his services to support an administration whose elevation to power he had opposed. His example and influence did much to unite all parties in the support of armed measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

The volunteers from Warren County belonged to no one party. Republicans and Democrats and Bell-Everett men, Conservatives and Radical Abolitionists.

onists, who had been almost willing "to let the Union slide," all forgot their past differences and gave their services to support the Constitution and the Union.

The women of the county were earnest in their ministrations to the soldiers. From the beginning until the close of the war, they were constant in their efforts to supply those comforts and delicacies needed in the field, and still more in the hospital, and which no government does or can supply.

On May 3, the President issued his first call for men to serve three years during the war. Then began the serious work of enlistment. Early in the war, there was appointed in each county of the State a standing military committee, which had the charge and direction of the military matters of the county. The raising of funds for bounties, enlisting recruits and looking after the families of those who were absent in the army, and many other duties, devolved upon the committee. The Governor consulted with this committee before commissioning military officers. The war called for so large a proportion of the entire male population that the quota of the county was not in all cases filled without difficulty. Drafts and the offer of large bounties to volunteers were used and necessary. Liberal provisions were made for the support of the families of soldiers and marines in active service. Of the men who filled the quota of Warren County, all, except an inconsiderable fraction, were volunteers. Within eighteen months after the first call for three-years' men, the county, with a total militia enrollment of 5,352, sent into the service 2,140 men, of whom only 2 were drafted.

Most of the recruits, on being mustered into the service, received a considerable bounty. Under the last calls of the President, the local bounties were unusually large, amounting to upward of \$500, while still larger sums were paid to acceptable substitutes. In this way an enormous sum was expended. The money for this purpose was raised in part by taxation, under the authority of law, but more largely by the voluntary contributions of the stay-at-home citizens. The large bounties were a great incentive to desertion, and it was estimated that of the recruits enlisted to fill the quota of Ohio under the call of July, 1864, more than ten thousand deserted. The deserters would present themselves at a new recruiting station, or, with a change of name, to the same station, be again mustered in, receive a second large bounty, and again desert. To put a stop to this "bounty-jumping," the plan was adopted of withholding the bounty until the recruit had reached his regiment.

The soldiers from Warren County were scattered through so large a portion of the United States Army, and in so many regiments and branches of the service, that the record of the county can only be given in the record of Ohio in the rebellion. Such a record, to be complete, should exhibit the military history of every soldier and officer—name, age, rank; when, where and by whom enrolled; when, where and by whom mustered into service; the nature and date of every promotion; date of death, discharge, muster out, transfer or desertion—in short, everything pertaining to the soldier's military career. The importance of such a record for the whole State is evident from the numerous applications made at the Adjutant General's office by soldiers or their relatives, heirs, attorneys, and the departments of the United States Government requesting certificates of service. There are on record at the court house in Lebanon only a few hundred soldiers' discharges. The military records of the Adjutant General's office at Columbus, though incomplete, supply most of the information necessary for the full war record of every soldier in an Ohio regiment during the rebellion.

Warren County claims its full share of the glory in the record of Ohio in the rebellion. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," says:

"Ohio soldiers fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the telegraphic call, two Ohio regiments were on their way to the rescue of the imperiled capital in the spring of 1861. An Ohio brigade, in good order, covered the retreat from the first Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of the army that saved West Virginia; the bulk of the army that saved Kentucky; a large share of the army that took Fort Donelson; part of the army at Island No. 10; a great part of the army that, from Stono River, and Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and Kenesaw, and Atlanta, swept down to the sea, and back through the Carolinas to the Old Dominion. They fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They campaigned against the Indians at the base of the Rocky Mountains. They helped to redeem North Carolina. They were in the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Charleston, the siege of Richmond, the siege of Mobile. At Pittsburg Landing, at Antietam, at Gettysburg, at Corinth, in the Wilderness, before Nashville, at Five Forks, at Appomattox Court House—their bones reposing on the fields they won, are a perpetually binding pledge that *no flag shall ever wave over these graves of our soldiers but the flag they fought to maintain.*"



CHAPTER VIII.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

SEVERAL of the following brief sketches are the only biographies ever given to the public of their subjects. If some of them appear meager, it should be remembered that the facts stated in the most imperfect sketches were only obtained after patient research. It is believed that these brief sketches will be found to possess something more than a local interest. The subjects were men who either took a prominent part in the early settlement of the Miami country, or participated in the early conflicts with the Indians or in the last war with England, or were prominent in civil affairs. Some of them were men of national renown, of whom no complete biographies have ever been published. To the writer, the preparation of this chapter, which is intended to preserve the names and to record the services of some of the departed worthies of a county which, in its early history at least, was celebrated for the number of its great men, has been a labor of love.

ROBERT BENHAM.

This pioneer and soldier, whose name is familiar to readers of the early history of the Ohio Valley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1750. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and, after the close of that struggle, became one of the early settlers in Symmes' Purchase. He is said to have built, in 1789, the first hewed-log house in Cincinnati and to have established the first ferry over the Ohio at Cincinnati February 18, 1792. He served under Harmar in his campaign against the Indians, was in the bloody defeat of St. Clair and shared in Wayne's victory. About the commencement of the present century, he settled upon a farm southwest of the site of Lebanon, which was his home until his death. He was a member of the first Legislature of the Northwest Territory and of the first Board of County Commissioners of Warren County; in the latter capacity, he served several years. Judge Burnet, who served in the Legislature with him, says: "He was possessed of great activity, muscular strength and enterprise; had a sound, discriminating judgment and great firmness of character. He was the grandsire of the accomplished Mrs. Harriet Prentice, of Louisville." Joseph S. Benham, his son, became a distinguished lawyer and orator of Cincinnati, and delivered the oration on the reception of La Fayette at Cincinnati. Robert Benham died early in the spring of 1809, and was buried at Lebanon, a troop of cavalry following his remains to the grave.

The most interesting event in the life of Capt. Benham is his survival after being wounded at Rodgers' defeat, and his life on the battle-field. Strange as this story is, its truthfulness has been indorsed by Judge Burnet and other careful historians. The account below is from "Western Adventures:"

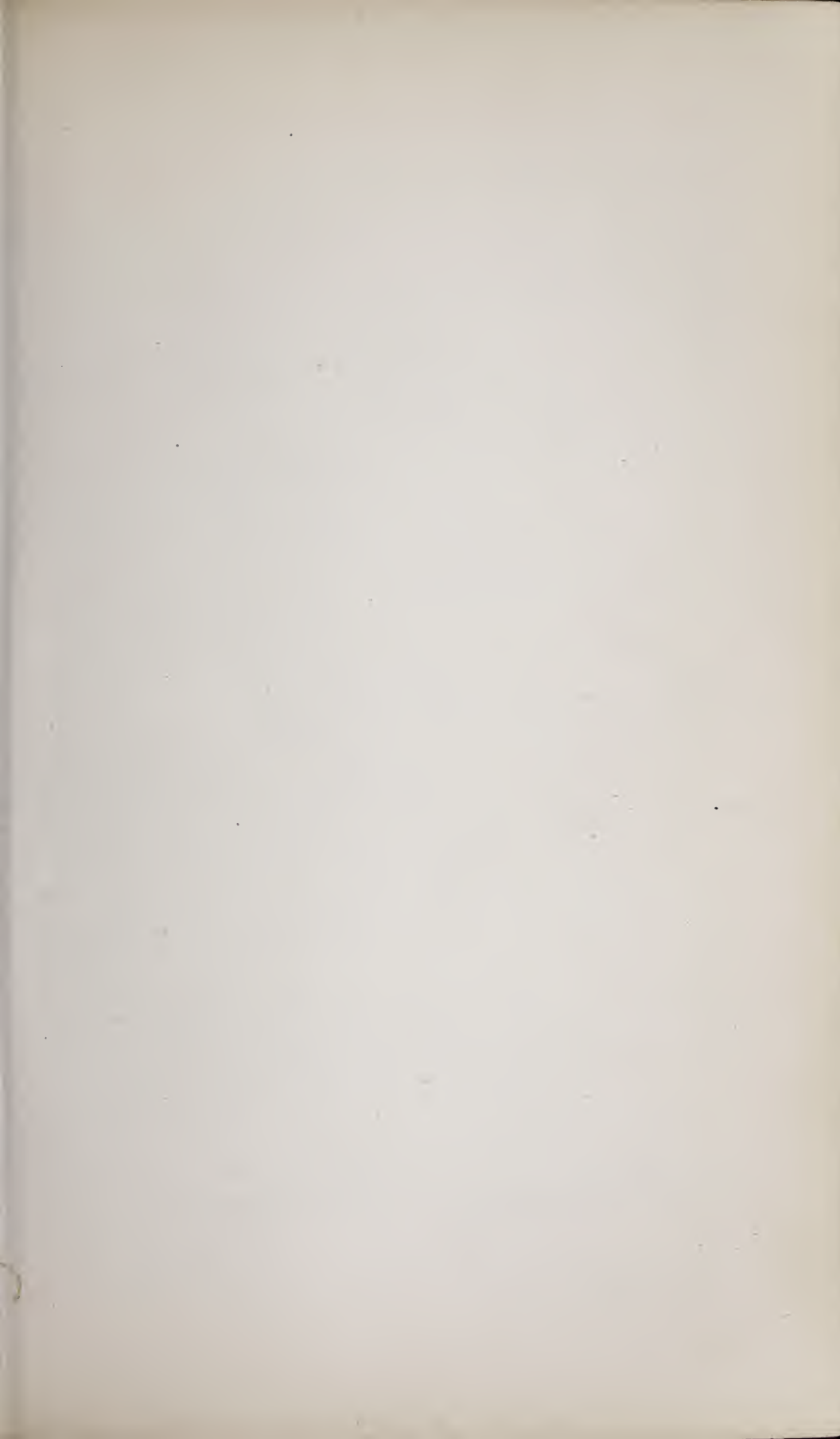
"In the autumn of 1779, a number of keel-boats were ascending the Ohio under the command of Maj. Rodgers, and had advanced as far as the mouth of Licking without accident. Here, however, they observed a few Indians standing upon the southern extremity of a sand-bar, while a canoe, rowed by three others, was in the act of putting off from the Kentucky shore, as if for the purpose of taking them aboard. Rodgers immediately ordered the boats to be

made fast on the Kentucky shore, while the crew, to the number of seventy men, well armed, cautiously advanced in such a manner as to encircle the spot where the enemy had been seen to land. Only five or six Indians had been seen, and no one dreamed of encountering more than fifteen or twenty Indians. When Rodgers, however, had, as he supposed, completely surrounded the enemy, and was preparing to rush upon them from several quarters at once, he was thunderstruck at beholding several hundred savages suddenly spring in front, rear and upon both flanks. They instantly poured in a close discharge of rifles, and then, throwing down their guns, fell upon the survivors with the tomahawk. The panic was complete and the slaughter prodigious. Maj. Rodgers, together with forty-five others of his men, were quickly destroyed. The survivors made an effort to regain their boats, but the five men who had been left in charge of them had immediately put off from shore in the hindmost boat, and the enemy had already gained possession of the others. Disappointed in their attempt, they turned furiously upon the enemy, and, aided by the approach of darkness, forced their way through their lines, and, with the loss of several severely wounded, at length effected their escape to Harrodsburg.

"Among the wounded was Capt. Robert Benham. Shortly after breaking through the enemy's line, he was shot through both hips, and, the bones being shattered, he fell to the ground. Fortunately, a large tree had lately fallen near the spot where he lay, and, with great pain, he dragged himself into the top and lay concealed among the branches. The Indians, eager in pursuit of the others, passed him without notice, and, by midnight, all was quiet.

"On the following day, the Indians returned to the battle-ground, in order to strip the dead and take care of the boats. Benham, although in danger of famishing, permitted them to pass without making known his condition, very correctly supposing that his crippled legs would only induce them to tomahawk him upon the spot in order to avoid the trouble of carrying him to their town. He lay close, therefore, until the evening of the second day, when, perceiving a raccoon descending a tree near him, he shot it, hoping to devise some means of reaching it, when he could kindle a fire and make a meal. Scarcely had his gun cracked, however, when he heard a human cry, apparently not more than fifty yards off. Supposing it to be an Indian, he hastily reloaded his gun, and remained silent, expecting the approach of an enemy. Presently, the same voice was heard again, but much nearer. Still, Benham made no reply, but cocked his gun and sat ready to fire as soon as an object appeared. A third halloo was quickly heard, followed by an exclamation of impatience and distress, which convinced Benham that the unknown person must be a Kentuckian. As soon, therefore, as he heard the expression, 'Whoever you are, for God's sake answer me!' he replied with readiness, and the parties were soon together.

"Benham, as we have already observed, was shot through both legs. The man who now appeared had escaped from the same battle *with both arms broken*. Thus each was enabled to supply what the other wanted. Benham, having the perfect use of his arms, could load his gun and kill game with great readiness, while his friend, having the use of his legs, would kick the game to the spot where Benham sat, who was thus enabled to cook it. When no wood was near them, his companion would rake up brush with his feet and gradually roll it within reach of Benham's hands, who constantly fed his companion and dressed his wounds, as well as his own, tearing up both their shirts for that purpose. They found some difficulty in procuring water at first, but Benham at length took his own hat, and, placing the rim between the teeth of his companion, directed him to wade into the Licking up to his neck and dip the hat into the water (by sinking his own head). The man who could walk was thus enabled to bring water by means of his teeth, which Benham would afterward



Francis Dunlavy

Joshua Collett
for Morrow

John Biggie

Thomey Corwin
A H Dunlavy

Wm B. Rymf
Thos B. Rymf

John C. Winans

Thomas R. Roff

John Randall
Linney Roff
J. Probusco

Shabod B. Halsey

Geo Keshaag

S. Milton Williams

Robt. Wilson

John Hopkins

J. K. Wilds

Robt. Zerkham

J. M. Houston

Paul. Long

David Morris

Wm. Tubby

D. Sutton

Michl. W. Johnson

E. Hathaway

John McLean

Geo Harlan

W. Schenck

Geo. J. Smith

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dispose of as was necessary, In a few days, they had killed all the squirrels and birds within reach, and the man with the broken arms was sent out to drive game within gunshot of the spot to which Benham was confined. Fortunately, wild turkeys were abundant in those woods, and his companion would walk around and drive them toward Benham, who seldom failed to kill two or three of each flock. In this manner they supported themselves for several weeks, until their wounds had healed, so as to enable them to travel. They then shifted their quarters and put up a small shed at the mouth of the Licking, when they encamped until late in November, anxiously expecting the arrival of some boat which would convey them to the falls of the Ohio.

"On the 27th of November, they observed a flat-boat moving leisurely down the river. Benham hoisted his hat upon a stick and hallooed loudly for help. The crew, however, supposing them to be Indians, at least suspecting them of an intention to decoy them ashore, paid no attention to their signals of distress, but instantly put over to the opposite side of the river, and, manning every oar, endeavored to pass them as rapidly as possible. Benham beheld them passing him with a sensation bordering on despair, for the place was much frequented by Indians, and the approach of winter threatened them with destruction unless speedily relieved. At length, after the boat had passed him nearly half a mile, he saw a canoe put off from its stern and cautiously approach the Kentucky shore, evidently reconnoitering them with great suspicion. He called loudly upon them for assistance, mentioned his name and made known his condition. After a long parley, and many evidences of reluctance on the part of the crew, the canoe at length touched the shore and Benham and his friend were taken on board.

"Their appearance excited much suspicion. They were almost entirely naked, and their faces were garnished with six weeks' growth of beard. The one was barely able to hobble upon crutches, and the other could manage to feed himself with one of his hands. They were taken to Louisville, where their clothes (which had been carried off in the boat which deserted them) were restored to them, and, after a few weeks' confinement, both were perfectly restored."

It is stated in "Western Annals," that Benham afterward bought and lived upon the land where the battle took place. His companion, whose name is given as John Watson, afterward lived at Brownsville, Penn.

FRANCIS DUNLEVY.

This distinguished pioneer was born near Winchester, Va., December 31, 1761. His father, Anthony Dunlevy, emigrated from Ireland about the year 1745, and afterward married Hannah White, a sister of Judge Alexander White, of Virginia. Of this marriage, there were four sons and four daughters, Francis being the eldest of the sons. About the year 1772, the family removed from Winchester to what was then supposed to be Western Virginia, on the west of the Alleghany Mountains, and settled near Catfish, in what is now Washington County, Penn. In this frontier settlement, during the Revolutionary war, there was great exposure to Indian depredations. The men of the new settlements were frequently called upon as volunteers, or by drafts, to serve in longer or shorter terms of military duty for the protection of the frontiers. Young Francis Dunlevy served no less than eight different times in campaigns against the Indians before he was twenty-one years old.

He volunteered as a private October 1, 1776, before he was fifteen years of age. His company erected a chain of block-houses on the Ohio River, above what is now Steubenville, and scouted in pairs up and down the Ohio River

for the distance of twelve miles. During this tour of duty, he was sent with others down the river twelve miles, and assisted in protecting a settlement at Decker's Fort, in Virginia, while the inhabitants gathered their corn. This tour of duty lasted about seven weeks, and he was discharged on the 20th of December. In July, 1777, young Dunlevy served fourteen days in the militia at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) as a substitute for his father, who had been drafted for a month and had served the first half of it. The notorious Simon Girty was in the fort at this time and an officer of the militia, this being the year before he deserted to the Indians. In March, 1778, young Dunlevy again volunteered and served a short term; on the 15th of August, he was drafted, and served one month, and, in October, he again volunteered and served six weeks. He was again drafted on the 25th of August, 1779, and served about five weeks along the Alleghany River. In the spring of 1782, he again volunteered to serve against the hostile Indians, but the contemplated movement was abandoned, and he was permitted to return home in a few days.

The most remarkable event in the military life of Francis was his service in the disastrous campaign of Col. Crawford against Sandusky, in May and June, 1782. In Dunlevy's declaration for a pension, made in 1832, and now on file in the pension office, he gave a clear and concise account of the expedition. This declaration is frequently cited in C. W. Butterfield's history of Crawford's campaign against Sandusky, in which work a fuller account of Dunlevy's military services will be found than can be here given. At the battle of Sandusky, Dunlevy was engaged with an Indian of huge proportions. The Indian, as evening approached, crept carefully and cautiously toward Dunlevy through the top of a tree lately blown down and full of leaves. Getting near enough, as he supposed, he threw his tomahawk, but missed his aim and then escaped. This Indian was afterward recognized by Dunlevy, as he believed, in "Big Captain Johnny," who, in the war of 1812, was with the friendly Shawnees at Wapakoneta. "In a campaign," writes A. H. Dunlevy, "in which I served under Gen. William Henry Harrison, in 1812 and 1813, I frequently saw this Indian. He must have been seven feet in height. He was as frightfully ugly as he was large." In Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, it is stated that Dunlevy made his way, in company with two others, through the woods from the scene of Crawford's defeat, without provisions, to Pittsburgh, but Mr. Butterfield states that Dunlevy's application for a pension disproves the statement.

Although young Dunlevy's school days were often broken into by his military duties for the protection of the homes of the whites, he managed to obtain a good education. In 1782, he was, for a short time at least, a pupil of Rev. Thaddeus Dodd's Latin and mathematical "log-cabin" school in Washington County, Penn. He was then described as "a young man of superior talent and amiable disposition." As soon as peace was secured, he went to Dickinson College. He became a fine classical and mathematical scholar, and could read and write the Latin language with ease. He was at one time a student of divinity under Rev. James Hoge, of Winchester, Va., and afterward taught a classical school in the same State.

About the year 1790, he moved with his father's family to the vicinity of Washington, Ky. In 1792, he moved to Columbia, where he opened a classical school in connection with John Reily, afterward of Butler County. After Wayne's victory, this school was moved up the Little Miami some ten miles. In 1797, he came to the vicinity of Lebanon and continued his school until 1801. It is believed that he was the first teacher of the ancient languages in the Miami Valley, and also the first in Warren County.

In September, 1799, a special election was held for the purpose of choos-

ing two additional members from Hamilton County in the Legislature of the Northwest Territory. Mr. Dunlevy believed that he was duly elected one of the two new Representatives, but the House, by a majority of one, decided against his claim to the office and gave the seat to Isaac Martin. This was probably the first contested election case north of the Ohio. At the regular election, in October of the next year, Mr. Dunlevy was elected one of the seven Representatives from Hamilton County, and served in the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe November 23, 1801. In this Legislature, he acted with the anti-Federalists, who opposed the continuance in power of the Territorial Governor, Arthur St. Clair, and who succeeded in securing for the Territory an early admission into the Union as a State. In 1802, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, receiving the highest number of votes of nearly 100 persons voted for in Hamilton County. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the convention.

One position taken by Mr. Dunlevy during the deliberations in framing the first constitution of Ohio deserves to be particularly noticed. Born in a Slave State and having himself seen the evils of slavery, he looked with abhorrence on every system of human bondage. In the convention, he not only voted against every attempt to introduce slavery in a modified form in the new State, but he went further, and was one of the minority who favored equal political rights for all men without regard to color. He voted in favor of the motion to strike out the word *white* from the constitution, so as to give the right of suffrage to colored men, but this principle of justice and human equality he did not live to see embodied in the constitution and laws of Ohio.

At the first election in the State, he was elected a member of the Senate in the Legislature. Before its adjournment, this body selected him one of the three President Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of seven years. This position he held fourteen years. His circuit was the Southwestern, and at first embraced ten counties. He rode on horseback over the ungraded and bridgeless roads of a new country, and displayed his indomitable energy in promptly meeting his appointments, sometimes swimming his horse over the swollen streams rather than fail in being present. In the fourteen years he was Judge, it is said, he never missed more than one court. In his early campaigns against the Indians and his extensive travels in new countries, he had become so expert a swimmer that he thought nothing of swimming the Ohio in its greatest flood.

At the close of his second term as Presiding Judge, being poor and having involved himself as security for some of his friends, he felt compelled to engage in the practice of law for the means of sustaining a large family dependent upon him. For more than ten years he was indefatigable in his legal pursuits, attending the courts of several of the surrounding counties. At the age of seventy, after more than fifty years of labor as a soldier, pioneer, legislator, framer of a State Constitution, Judge of Court and practicing lawyer, he retired, to spend in reading and study, the years which might be allotted him beyond threescore and ten.

Judge Dunlevy was an active and prominent member of the Baptist Church. Both his parents were zealous Presbyterians, and Francis being their eldest son, was intended for the ministry of that church. But while a student of divinity, he arrived at the conclusion that pedobaptism and sprinkling instead of immersion were unauthorized in the Scriptures. Much to the mortification of his parents, as well as his brothers and sisters, he was compelled to become a Baptist. His brother John became a prominent Presbyterian preacher in Ohio and Kentucky, and afterward, a Shaker, being the author of "The Manifesto," which is regarded as the strongest work ever written in support of the

doctrines of the Society of United Believers. Francis abandoned his intention of becoming a minister, believing he had not evidence of a special divine call to that office. He was a member of the Columbia Baptist Church, in 1792, and assisted in organizing the Miami Baptist Association, and, it is said, drew up the articles of faith agreed upon by that association. In the church at Lebanon, he had his membership for more than forty years. "He was a Calvinist, firm and unyielding, but without any tendency to Antinomianism. In the division of the church at Lebanon, in 1836, on the missionary question, he made a long and earnest appeal to the members, giving the history of the church from its organization. The anti-mission movement, he said, was but Antinomianism in principle, and a step in contradiction to the whole history of the Baptist denomination in Ohio. He warned the advocates of the anti-mission movement of the destructive consequences upon them as a Christian denomination. He told them that he had seen a similar stand taken by Baptist Churches in Virginia fifty years before that time, and the result was that in twenty years or less those churches had become almost extinct and that the same consequences would as surely befall those churches which would adopt anti-missionary sentiments."

His opposition to slavery continued through life. Being among the few of his time to avow openly and publicly the equality of all men, white and black, he was thereby subject to much odium and abuse. But he never flinched from embracing and avowing the truth, however unpopular. He was one of those who advocated liberal civil, religious and political privileges for all men of whatever name, country, color or religion.

In many respects, he was a remarkable man. Judge Burnet, who knew him well, describes him as "a veteran pioneer of talents, liberal education and unbending integrity." He possessed a remarkable memory, retaining whatever he heard or read with great accuracy. He retained his mental faculties in undiminished strength to the last. The last years of his life were passed chiefly in reading. A translation of the Bible in Latin was his frequent companion. He died of pleurisy November 6, 1839, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Francis Dunlevy was married at Columbia to Mary Craig in 1792. His children were Anthony Howard, a lawyer at Lebanon; John Craig, who practiced medicine at Hamilton, Ohio, for twenty years, and died in 1834; Rebecca White, who was married to Dr. Rigdon; Maria; Jane, who was married to Jacob Morris; and James Harvey, who was admitted to the bar in 1827, and made a tour through the South with his father, and died the same year in Louisiana.

The surname of the subject of this sketch was by him uniformly written "Dunlavy," and thus it is signed to the first constitution of Ohio, and in the journals of the courts over which he presided; but "Dunlevy," having been adopted by his descendants as the correct orthography of the family name, it has been followed in this work. On this point, the eldest son of Judge Dunlevy, writes: "The family were originally from Spain. The name, which is properly Donlevy, has since been written variously, according to the vowel sounds of the different countries in which the family was scattered—sometimes Donlevy; by others, Dunlevy, and again, Dunlavy."

JEREMIAH MORROW.

This pioneer and farmer-statesman was born October 6, 1771, in what is now Adams County, then York County, Penn., not far from the place where the great battle of Gettysburg was fought. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His

father was a native of Pennsylvania, but his more remote ancestors were Irish by nativity, Scotch by extraction and Covenanters in religion. The name Morrow is a modification of the Scotch surname Murray, an older form of which is Moray, and it is certainly known that in the family of the subject of this sketch the modification was made in this country soon after the middle of the last century. The grandfather of the subject of this memoir, whose Christian name also was Jeremiah, emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to America, about the year 1730; he died in 1758, leaving one son and several daughters. His only son, John Morrow, was a farmer and a man of influence in his neighborhood. His name appears in the history of York County as Commissioner in 1791, 1792 and 1793, before the organization of Adams County. He died in 1811, having lived to see his eldest son elected for the fifth time a Member of Congress from the new State of Ohio.

The early instruction Jeremiah received in the local schools did not extend beyond the rudimentary branches of reading, writing and arithmetic; to these, however, he added an acquaintance with some of the higher mathematics and surveying, by attendance, when a young man, for one summer, at a school of a higher order. Perhaps the most important part of his intellectual education was the result of a habit of industriously reading the best books within his reach, which he continued through life. He grew up a young man with a better education than his associates, of robust understanding and a mind stored with a fund of useful information. Without an acquaintance with the rules of technical grammar—the English language not being taught grammatically in the schools of his boyhood—he acquired the power of expressing his thoughts on paper in a style always clear, generally correct, and, while free of rhetorical ornament, sometimes characterized by elegance and grace. This capacity of fully conveying his thoughts, proved, in after life, of incalculable advantage to him, as well while serving as a member of the Legislature in the woods of the Northwest Territory, as when chairman of a committee in the halls of Congress.

In his twenty-fourth year, he determined to seek his fortunes in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. He arrived at the village of Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1795. Remaining here two or three years, he worked at whatever he could find to do in the new settlements; he raised corn on rented ground in the fertile valleys about Columbia; he surveyed land, and, for a short time, taught school. Having determined to locate in the Miami country, he contracted with Symmes for the purchase of lands on the Little Miami, about twenty miles in a direct line from its mouth. The purchase price was \$1.50 per acre. In the winter of 1796-97, Mr. Morrow, Thomas Espy and John Parkhill, who had determined to settle in the same vicinity, surveyed their lands, enduring the privations of camp life in a wilderness in a winter of unusual severity. On February 19, 1799, Mr. Morrow was married to Miss Mary Parkhill, who was born in Fayette County, Penn., July 8, 1776. They began pioneer life in a log cabin about half a mile from the Little Miami River. The forests around their rude home were almost entirely unbroken; their neighbors were few; the church they attended was at the Mill Creek settlement, twelve miles distant. One day their cabin was destroyed by fire, with every article of household convenience it contained. The settlers for miles around gathered together not long after, and, in a single day, erected a new house in place of the burned one, constructing it, as all the first homes of the pioneers were constructed, of round logs, clapboard roof and puncheon floor.

In 1800, Mr. Morrow was first called into public life, being chosen to a seat in the Legislature of the Northwest Territory, and attended the session which met at Chillicothe November 23, 1801, and in that body favored the formation of a State government. In 1802, he was a member of the convention

which formed the first constitution of Ohio and was Chairman of the committee which reported the fourth article of the constitution on "Elections and Electors." In 1803, he was a member of the Senate in the first Legislature of Ohio, and, in June of the same year, was elected the first Representative in Congress from Ohio.

Having resigned his office as State Senator to accept that of Representative in Congress, Mr. Morrow was summoned early in the ensuing autumn to attend a special session of Congress convened by the President, and made the first of sixteen journeys from his home to the national capital to attend the annual sessions of Congress, in as many successive years, all of which he performed on horseback, for almost the entire distance. He took his seat as a member of the Eighth Congress October 17, 1803, the first day of the called session. He continued a Representative in Congress for five successive terms; each time he was a candidate for re-election, leading his opponent by a decided majority. During this period of ten years, he was the only Representative of Ohio in the Lower House of Congress. After the State was divided into six Congressional Districts, he was chosen by the Legislature a United States Senator, for six years, from the 3d of March, 1813. His election to the highest legislative council in the world was a triumphant one; of eighty-one votes on the joint ballot, he received sixty-three.

During the long period of his uninterrupted service in both Houses of Congress, his course was marked by the most scrupulous and unwearied application in the discharge of his public duties. He was always at his post; he was present on the first day of the session; he attended all the committees to which he was appointed; he was punctual at every place where duty called him. He never acquired distinction by powers of oratory and debate—those showy talents, which, in this country, more than any other, attract and dazzle popular opinion; but he had the capacity of administering public affairs with sound judgment, energy and industry. His talents were useful in the committee room, in drawing up a report, in the presentation of facts and figures and in casting the intelligent vote.

He served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in both Houses of Congress; almost all the laws relating to the survey of the public land domain, during the period he was in Congress, were the productions of his pen; and his opinion on any question connected with this important branch of the public business uniformly commanded the respect of Congress. As he was about to leave the Senate, Senator Crittenden pronounced him the "Palinurus of the Senate in everything that related to this important subject;" and Henry Clay, in his great speech on the Public Lands, in the Senate, twelve years after, thus eulogized his administration of these interests: "No man in the sphere within which he acted ever commanded or deserved the implicit confidence of Congress more than Jeremiah Morrow. A few artless but sensible words, pronounced in his plain Scotch-Irish dialect, were always sufficient to insure the passage of any bill or resolution which he reported."

His term as United States Senator expired March 3, 1819, and he retired to private life, believing that his public career had closed. He had not sought official station, and had been elected to high offices without any effort on his part; he was now content to retire to the management of his farm and his mill. The next year he was solicited to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Governor; this he felt compelled to decline, as his friend, Gov. Ethan Allen Brown, who was serving his first term as Chief Magistrate, was a candidate for re-election. Before the succeeding election for Governor, he accepted the office of State Commissioner of Canals.

In 1822, he was a candidate for Governor and was elected. His principal

opponent was Allen Trimble, who, before the election, became Acting Governor, on the election of Gov. Brown to the Senate. Questions of national politics seem to have had little influence in this election, some counties casting almost their entire vote for their favorite candidate. Mr. Morrow received a very large majority in the southwestern part of the State, and in the township in which he resided but a single vote was cast against him, and this vote was possibly his own. Two years after, he was re-elected. He took the oath of office, and delivered his inaugural address December 28, 1822. So few were the duties devolving upon him, under the constitution he had assisted in framing, that during the four years he held the office of Governor, when the Legislature was not in session, his presence was only occasionally required at the State Capital, and the greater portion of his time was spent on his farm, ninety miles distant from Columbus. The chief themes of his annual messages were the Common School System and Canal Navigation.

The law authorizing the construction of the Ohio State Canals was passed at the same time as the school law, the two measures being carried by a union of the friends of each. Ground was first broken in the construction of the Ohio Canal at Newark, on the 4th of July, 1825. Gov. De Witt Clinton, the distinguished advocate of Canal Improvement, was present, by invitation of the Commissioners, and, after appropriate and imposing ceremonies, Gov. Clinton and Gov. Morrow each took a spade and removed the first sod in a work which connected the waters of the Ohio and Lake Erie. On July 21, Govs. Clinton and Morrow broke ground at Middletown for the Miami Canal.

In 1825, it became the pleasing duty of Gov. Morrow to welcome La Fayette, the nation's guest, to Ohio. La Fayette arrived at Cincinnati May 19, 1825, and his formal welcome to Ohio was truly a grand demonstration of popular enthusiasm, in which 50,000 grateful people participated. At midnight, La Fayette embarked on the steamer Herald, for Wheeling, to which place Gov. Morrow accompanied him.

At the October election, succeeding his retirement from the office of Governor, he was unexpectedly elected State Senator from Warren County, to fill a vacancy. In accordance with his rule never to seek nor decline office, he accepted the position, and the next winter occupied a seat in the Legislature. At the Presidential election of 1828, his name was placed at the head of the Adams electoral ticket in Ohio. In 1829, he and Thomas Corwin were elected Representatives, from Warren County, in the Legislature. Being a strong opponent of the policy of the administration of Gen. Jackson, Gov. Morrow represented his Congressional District in the National Republican Convention, which met in Baltimore December 12, 1831, and nominated Henry Clay and John Sargent for President and Vice President; and the next year he headed the electoral ticket in Ohio for these men. The last Legislature in which he served was that of 1835-36. This Legislature granted the charter for the Little Miami Railroad, and, for several years following, he devoted much of his time to the enterprise of constructing this, the first railroad in the Miami Valley. He was from the beginning a leading spirit in the work, and the President of the company. Amid all the doubts, delays, discouragements and financial embarrassments under which the road was constructed, his courage never gave way. On July 4, 1839, he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at Columbus. The address he delivered on this occasion has been much admired.

In 1840, he was elected a Member of Congress, to succeed Hon. Thomas Corwin, resigned, and served three years. He was then seventy-two years old. "My old associates," he said, "are nearly all gone. I am acting with another generation. The courtesies which members formerly extended to one another, are, in a great measure, laid aside, and I feel I am in the way of younger men."

He declined a re-election, and never consented to be a candidate for a public office again. He declined a seat in the Constitutional Convention, in 1850, saying that "he had assisted in framing one constitution, it was worn out, and he was worn out with it. The new one ought to be formed by those who would live under it." He continued, however, to serve as President of the Board of Trustees of Miami University. His interest continued in the church and in the school until the last. The winter before he died, old as he was, he traveled across the State to attend an educational convention.

His last days were passed in peaceful retirement, in a plain dwelling, on the bank of the Little Miami, not far from the spot where he had built his pioneer cabin. He retained the full possession of his mental faculties, and was able to use his extensive library or pour out in conversation the rich treasures of his memory, until his last brief illness. He died as he lived—a Christian; he was buried without ostentation, and in a country graveyard a plain tombstone, not larger nor costlier than those around it, marks his resting-place, bearing the simple inscription: "Jeremiah Morrow. Died March 22, 1852, aged 80 years 5 months and 16 days."

The career of Gov. Morrow was one of the happiest and most pleasing in the history of the West. Building his cabin in the frontier woods, with no ambition but to seek an honest livelihood and do good to those about him, he rose to distinction by the force of his own sound judgment and sterling worth, filled with honor the highest offices in the gift of the people of his State, passed an honored and serene old age in peace and content, and died without a blot on his fair fame.

In person, he was rather below the medium height, strong, compactly built and active, with dark hair and animated eyes. In his dress, he was negligent, but the story of his receiving La Fayette in his working clothes is not true. He had a strong relish for the facetious, and told a story admirably. He never was above labor with his own hands, and, when Governor of Ohio, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar found him on his farm engaged in cutting a wagon pole. With a kind and obliging disposition, he was greatly beloved by his neighbors, yet he could say *no* with decision when necessary, and would not violate a principle to oblige his best friend. He made it a rule never to become surety of another in a business transaction. He served as President of a railroad without compensation, but he would not help to pay for printing tickets to elect himself to Congress. He disdained to employ a public position for private ends. The friend of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and the younger Adams, and the supporter of their administrations, he never sought or secured an office or a contract for any of his relatives. Long at the head of the Public Land System, he never engaged in land speculation, and died in possession of a little more than a competency.

JUDGE M'LEAN ON GOV. MORROW.

The writer believes that he cannot better conclude this sketch than by quoting Justice John McLean's estimate of Gov. Morrow, as given in a letter to Robert F. Adair, of Kentucky, dated at Cincinnati August 10, 1852. McLean and Morrow were well acquainted. They lived in the same county for several years, and boarded at the same house in Washington, McLean being a Representative and Morrow a Senator:

"Gov. Morrow was an extraordinary man. He was not classically educated, but he had read much and reflected much on what he had read and observed. He was modest and retiring, and seemed not to appreciate his own talents. No man was firmer in matters of principle, and on these, as indeed in matters of detail, he always maintained himself with great ability. His mind was sound and discriminating. No man in Congress who served with him had a sounder



John Perrine



judgment. His opinions on great questions were of more value, and were more appreciated in high quarters, than the opinions of many others, whose claims of statesmanship and oratory were much higher than his. Mr. Jefferson had great reliance in him, and Mr. Gallatin gave him, in every respect, the highest evidence of his confidence.

"There never sat in Congress a man more devoted to the public interests, and of a fairer or more elevated morality. He was noted for his industry and strict attention to the interests committed to him. Though a decided friend and supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison, he never cast an aspersions upon his political opponents. He was firm in his party views and action, but his opponents were treated courteously, and he never failed to command their respect and confidence. He enjoyed wit in a high degree, and his mind was well stored with the actions and sayings of distinguished men with whom, in the course of his long service, he became acquainted. His memory was tenacious, and, although his utterance was slow, his remarks in conversation and in speaking were characterized by strong sense. He was a most interesting companion. It is believed that no one ever doubted his integrity or candor.

"Rufus King, Henry Clay and every leading member of Congress, esteemed him most highly. He bore his honors so meekly that no one envied his high reputation. As little selfishness could be found in him as in any other human being. In his last session in Congress, he found that he belonged to the past age—an age where the leading men were generally, if not universally, possessed of high talent and of a noble patriotism, which gave elevation to the action of their country. He had not kept up with the progress of Young America. He was a stranger to the spoils system, and knew nothing of those impulses which a hope of public plunder produces. He felt no desire to procure a service which in former years had deeply interested him, but had become irksome and disgusting. He carried to his retirement melancholy forebodings of the future.

"It will be a most happy thing for the country if our young politicians should form their principles by such a model as Jeremiah Morrow. This would bring back the Government to its old way-marks, and make it what it was intended to be, a government of the people. It would dispense with the machinery now used, not so much for the good of the country as for the success of a party.

"Mr. Morrow, early in life, became a member of the Associate Reformed Church, and his whole life was consistent with this profession. His unassuming manner and fine sense invited the confidence and affection of all his acquaintances. He was impelled by a nature upright, noble and generous. His acquaintances carried with them, from every interview with him, some new thought or fact worthy of being remembered. He lived more than eighty years. His end was peaceful, as the end of such a life ever must be."

MATTHIAS CORWIN.

The subject of this sketch was a prominent and influential pioneer and the father of Gov. Thomas Corwin. He was born in 1761, in Morris County, N. J.; removed with his father to the Redstone country, in Pennsylvania, thence to Bourbon County, Ky., and thence to what is now Warren County, Ohio, in 1798, and settled on a farm near where Lebanon now stands. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in Warren County; a member of the first Board of County Commissioners; Representative in the Legislature by annual elections for ten years; Speaker of the House at the sessions of 1815 and 1824;

and Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1816 to 1824. He was also appointed by the Governor one of the appraisers of damages on the Miami Canal at its first construction. These important public positions, held by him without his own seeking, are sufficient to show that he had the confidence and respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. The following facts illustrative of his character, are derived chiefly from the history of the Miami Baptist Association.

He was through life distinguished for his probity. He carried his notion of honesty much further than men generally do, condemning every shade of concealment or act calculated to deceive, as no better than direct fraud. All speculation, in the common acceptation of the term, was in his view wrong. He lived as a matter of choice on a farm, and took great pleasure in making it a pleasant home. In his habits, he was industrious, regular and abstemious and did not permit any under his control to spend time idly. By this industry he was able to raise and educate a family of nine children.

He was always a peacemaker, and very often selected as an arbiter to settle disputes between neighbors. All had the fullest confidence in his integrity. The office of Justice of the Peace he restored to its original intention of settling disputes, as well as constraining peace, and sometimes to effect this object, he resorted to measures, which, if not strictly legal, were always really just. It is told of him, and doubtless truly, that a suit once being brought before him by a man who had been grossly defrauded in a trade of watches, he required both of the watches to be placed on the table before him as the evidence was given, and, the fraud being palpable, as he gave his decision, he took up the two watches, declared the contract of exchange void on account of fraud, and then restored to each his original watch.

Judge Corwin was a member of the Baptist Church at Lebanon for a period of thirty years. During most of that time he was the principal and most active Deacon of that church. When at home he was always at his post and so constant was he in attendance at the meetings that if he was at any time missed when at home, it was known that something unusual had detained him. He was frequently one of the messengers of the church in the association, often a messenger of the association to some corresponding body. In the minutes of the Miami Association, the name of no layman occurs so frequently as that of Matthias Corwin. As in society, so in the church of which he was so long a member, the greatest confidence was placed in him and much deference was yielded to his opinions. He possessed that firmness and independence of mind which led him to investigate all opinions for himself before he adopted them. He was, therefore, slow to receive any new dogma on any subject. This gave him, in the eyes of those not well acquainted with him, the appearance of being bigoted and prejudiced, but such was not his character.

He is described as above the medium height, very stout, with dark skin, black hair and black eyes. He died of bilious fever September 4, 1829, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The following is an extract from an obituary notice of Matthias Corwin, which is believed to have been written by his intimate personal friend, Judge Francis Dunlevy:

"Judge Corwin, no doubt, partook of the frailties belonging to humanity but we think we have never known one within the range of our knowledge who had fewer faults. If we should search for them we know not where we would find one. He was not great nor learned, nor possessed of any dazzling talent to attract the admiration of the world; but he had qualities much more enviable and enduring. He was the friend of the friendless, the comforter of the disconsolate, the affectionate and kind neighbor and relative, and, connected as he was through life, with religious, social and political communities, he was

de and pattern in each. Such was the candor, the mildness, the uniformity his conduct and so unexceptionable his walk and conversation, that even amidst party strife and sectarian controversy, he never knew an enemy. By his name was respected, by those who knew him best and longest, we might say, venerated."

JOSHUA COLLETT.

This distinguished lawyer and Judge was born in Berkeley County, Va. (now West Virginia), November 20, 1781. Having obtained a good English education, he studied law at Martinsburg, in his native county. About the time he reached the age of twenty-one, he emigrated to the Northwest Territory, and stopped temporarily at Cincinnati, where he remained about a year. While he was at Cincinnati, the first constitution of Ohio was adopted and Warren was created a county, with a temporary seat of justice at Lebanon. In June, 1803, before the first court had been held in Warren County, he established himself at Lebanon for the practice of law, and was the first resident lawyer in the place. Here, it may be said, he commenced the practice of his profession, in which he afterward became distinguished, both at the bar and the bench. Modest, diffident, unassuming and unpretending, to a degree seldom met with, he had great difficulties to overcome. He traveled the whole of the First Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clermont, Montgomery, Miami, Greene and Champaign, and was thus brought into competition with the older and distinguished lawyers of Cincinnati and the bar of the whole Miami Circuit. Notwithstanding the embarrassments resulting from his modesty and diffidence, and the learning and eloquence of competitors, his knowledge of the law and his sound judgment made him a successful practitioner. In 1807, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial Circuit, a position he held for ten years, when he was succeeded by his pupil, Thomas Corwin. The diligence, integrity and ability, with which he discharged the duties of this office, made him widely known and universally respected. In 1817, he was elected by the Legislature, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the term of seven years, and, at the close of his term, was re-elected. He continued on the Common Pleas Bench until 1829, when he was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His duties as Supreme Judge were onerous; he was compelled to attend courts in distant parts of the State, and to ride on horseback from county to county. At the end of his term, in 1836, he retired to his farm, near Lebanon, where he resided until his death.

After his retirement from the bench, he permitted his name to be placed on the Whig electoral ticket, in 1836, and again in 1840, and, having been elected both times, he twice cast an electoral vote for his friend, Gen. Harrison. He was, for seventeen years, a member of the Board of Trustees of Miami University, and, during all that time manifested an earnest solicitude for the welfare of that institution. He was interested in the cause of education, and held for some time the office of School Examiner in Warren County.

Judge Collett, on emigrating to the West, left in Virginia six brothers and sister, who, about the year 1812, followed him to Ohio. Their descendants are now numerous in Clinton and Warren Counties. Joshua Collett, in 1808, married Eliza Van Horne. William R. Collett, his only son and only child who survived him, was the leading spirit in the organization of the Warren County Agricultural Society. He died on the farm he inherited from his father, July 19, 1860, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

For the last twenty-five years of his life, Judge Collett was a member of the Baptist Church. He was a benevolent and kind-hearted man, and, though

an able lawyer and Judge, the crowning glory of his life was his spotless purity, his scrupulous honesty and his unsullied integrity. He died on his farm, near Lebanon May 23, 1855, and was buried at Lebanon. A plain tombstone was erected at the head of his grave, but it is now fallen to the ground and is broken into several pieces. It bore this inscription:

JOSHUA COLLETT.

Born in Virginia in 1781; emigrated to Ohio in 1801; resided at Lebanon until his death, in 1855, aged 73 years and 6 months. Fifteen years a Lawyer, eighteen years a Judge of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts of the State, as a man and a Christian, he maintained a character for Piety, Simplicity, Righteousness and Love of Truth, such as only the Fear of God and Faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ can impart.

JOHN McLEAN.

This eminent jurist and statesman was born in Morris County, N. J., March 11, 1785. His father, Fergus McLean, was a poor man with a large family and, four years after the birth of John, he removed to the West, settling first Morganstown, Va., afterward near Nicholasville, Ky., and finally, in 1799 found a permanent home in what is now Warren County, Ohio. He opened and cleared a farm near Ridgeville, upon which he resided until his death forty years afterward. His distinguished son afterward owned and resided upon this farm. The town of Ridgeville was laid out by Fergus McLean the year 1814.

John received a good English education, notwithstanding the straitened circumstances of his father; he also studied the ancient languages, one of his teachers being Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, a Presbyterian clergyman. Desiring to study law, at the age of eighteen he went to Cincinnati and pursued his studies under the direction of Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of the Revolutionary General of that name, and a prominent lawyer, whose law office was at Cincinnati, but practiced at Lebanon and other places in the Miami Circuit. Young McLean, while pursuing his legal studies, supported himself by writing in the office of the Clerk of Court at Cincinnati. He also at times wrote in the court offices at Lebanon. Some of the early records in the court house at Warren County are in his handwriting. In his younger days, he wrote an excellent hand, and he is said to have been noted for his rapid work as a recording copyist.

In the spring of 1807, he was married to Miss Rebecca Edwards, and about the same time commenced the publication of the *Western Star*, the first newspaper at Lebanon. In the autumn of 1807, he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Lebanon, editing his paper at the same time. About three years later, he disposed of his paper to his brother Nathaniel. He was successful at the bar, and such were his character and ability that, at the age of twenty-seven, he was elected a Representative in Congress from the district which included Cincinnati, although Warren County had for the preceding ten years furnished Ohio with its sole member of the Lower House of Congress. In 1812, the State was for the first time divided into Congressional districts. McLean was elected to represent the First District, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Preble. In 1814, he was re-elected unanimously, receiving not only every vote cast for Representative, but, what is :

markable, the vote of every voter who went to the polls. He declined to be a candidate for the United States Senate in 1815, when his election was considered certain, but, the next year, resigned his seat in Congress to accept the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to which he had been unanimously elected by the Legislature of the State. He remained upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio until 1822, when Monroe appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. The next year, he became Postmaster General, and administered the affairs of this department with vigor, method and economy for years, under the administrations of Monroe and John Q. Adams. In 1830, Judge McLean was nominated by President Jackson, and confirmed by the Senate, to the most honorable position attainable by the American lawyer and jurist—Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This position he held for thirty years, and until his death.

Judge McLean was first elected to Congress as a Democrat, in favor of the war with England, and a supporter of Madison's administration. He held a position in the cabinet of J. Q. Adams during the Presidential election of 1828, and took no active part in the contest between Adams and Jackson, but both the War and Navy Departments were tendered him by Jackson and declined. His opinions from the Supreme Bench gave him great popularity with the anti-slavery people of the United States, especially in the Dred Scott case, in which he dissented from the opinion of the court as given by Chief Justice Taney, and expressed the opinion that in this country slavery was sustained only by local law. His name was prominently identified with the party opposed to the extension of slavery, and was before the Free-Soil convention at Buffalo for the nomination for President. At the National Republican Convention of 1856, he received 196 votes for the same office to 359 for Fremont. When Lincoln was nominated in 1860, McLean also received a number of votes.

When a young lawyer, John McLean was inclined toward skepticism in religion, but in 1811 he was converted under the preaching, at a private house in Lebanon, of Rev. John Collins, a pioneer Methodist preacher, and from that time until his death he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He edited the lives of two Methodist preachers—Philip Gatch and John Collins. In the last years of his life, his home was at Cincinnati, where he died April 4, 1861. He was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery.

THOMAS R. ROSS.

Thomas R. Ross was born in New Garden Township, Chester Co., Penn., October 26, 1788. He was the eldest child of Dr. John Ross and his wife, Catherine Randolph. On his mother's side, he was related to John Randolph, Roanoke, Va. His parents were Quakers, and Thomas R. was educated in a Quaker institution at West Town in his native county, and afterward studied law with his uncle, Thomas Ross, in Philadelphia. He opened a law office in Warren County soon after his admission to the bar, in 1808, but in 1809 he migrated to the West, stopping for awhile in Cincinnati, and in 1810 came to Lebanon and practiced his profession. He was a forcible speaker, and, notwithstanding the ability of the lawyers he encountered in the Miami Circuit, rose to distinction. In 1818, Mr. Ross was elected a Member of Congress from the First Ohio District, which consisted of the counties of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Preble, as the successor of Gen. William Henry Harrison. He was twice re-elected, and served as Representative in Congress from 1819 until 1825. Early in his Congressional career, Mr. Ross was called on to participate in one of the most exciting and agitating controversies in the history of the country—that which was settled by the adoption of the Missouri Compromise.

mise of 1820. Mr. Ross boldly opposed the compromise measures, which were really the work of the South, and were opposed by the majority of the members of the House from the non-slaveholding States. In 1824, Mr. Ross failed of re-election, and was succeeded in Congress by Hon. John Wood, the district at that time being composed of the two counties of Butler and Warren.

A personal friend of Mr. Ross, in an obituary notice, wrote of him as follows: "Associated in Congress with so many good and great men, it is not strange that his defeat for another term was to him a severe blow, and one from which he could never rally. The loss of his seat subjected him to a trial too great for him, and perhaps for any man of his ardent temperament. True, it requires me to say this much, and for years afterward he seemed to find relief from disappointed hopes only in the effects of stimulating drinks. Giving way to this indulgence, the appetite soon became uncontrollable, and for years his life was worse than a blank. But, with an iron constitution and a mind still unimpaired, when friends had almost given him up, he determined to resist the destroyer, and, by the blessing of God, as he himself recognized, was enabled to overcome this great foe to man's health and happiness. For many of his last years, he lived a temperate and considerate life, and was restored to the confidence and respect of his friends." He practiced law for some years after his retirement from Congress. In 1835, he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature. During the last years of his life, he resided on a farm one and a half miles east of Lebanon. During the last twenty years of his life, he was blind from cataract of the eyes. He died on the 28th of June, 1869, in the eighty-first year of his age.

In 1811, Mr. Ross was married to Harriet Van Horne, a daughter of Rev. William Van Horne, a Baptist clergyman and a Chaplain during the Revolutionary war. She survived her husband, with a family of six children.

THOMAS CORWIN.

This eminent orator, statesman and wit was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. He was the son of Judge Matthias Corwin, and, in 1798, came with his father to a farm near Lebanon. The ancestors of Thomas Corwin had moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and thence to Kentucky. They had long lived on Long Island, N. Y. The original ancestor of the family in America came from England about 1630. David Corwin, an uncle of Thomas, claimed that his family was of Welsh origin, which may have been suggested by the fact that there is a town named Corwen in Wales. The statement has often been published, and, among other works, in the American Cyclopaedia, that the family came originally from Hungary. This extraction seems to have been suggested by the similarity of the name to that of the Hungarian King Matthias Corvinus. Thomas Corwin, in 1859, wrote to Rev. E. T. Corwin, author of the "Corwin Genealogy," that he had in his possession several letters showing the connection of the family with the Hungarian Corvinus, and that at the time he read them, the account struck him as quite probable. He added: "I could never bring myself to feel interest enough in the subject to withdraw me from necessary labor long enough to enable me to form even a plausible guess as to the persons who might have been at work for ten centuries back in the laudable effort to bring me *volens nolens* into this breathless world on the 29th of July (a most uncomfortable time of the year), in the year of grace 1794."

A full account of the early life and education of Thomas Corwin, by his schoolmate and fellow law student, is appended to this sketch. A summary of the leading events in his life will here be given. Commencing the practice

of law at Lebanon in 1817, he soon became a leading spirit in the courts of our or five counties he attended. In 1818, he became Prosecuting Attorney of Warren County, and served in that capacity for more than ten years. He said, in the Ohio Legislature, in 1822: "In the prosecution, and sometimes in the defense, of criminals, I have had frequent opportunities of viewing and considering the occult and secret sources of crime more distinctly than I possibly could had I been an unconcerned observer. I will venture to assert that there is not, in the whole circle of society, a situation so favorable to the discovery of the true nature and causes of crime as a practice at the bar of a court of criminal jurisdiction." This was said in a speech against corporal punishment. In 1821, he was first elected a Representative in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1822, and in 1829. In 1830, he was first elected to Congress, and served ten years, resigning in 1840, to become the Whig candidate for Governor. The district he represented was composed at first of Warren and Butler Counties; afterward, of Warren, Clinton and Highland Counties. In 1840, he was elected Governor, but, two years later, when a candidate for re-election, the Democratic party was successful, and he was defeated. In 1844, he was tendered a unanimous nomination by the Whig State Convention as candidate the third time for Governor. This he declined, and his name was placed by the convention at the head of the Clay Electoral ticket in Ohio. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, and served in that body until July 22, 1850, when he became Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Fillmore. At the expiration of that administration, in 1853, he resumed the practice of law, having his office in Cincinnati, but retaining his residence in Lebanon. In 1858, he was again elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1860. In 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Minister to Mexico, which position he held until 1864, when he resigned. He died at Washington City, December 18, 1865, from a paralytic attack, and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

Mr. Corwin began his public life as a supporter of the administration of Monroe. In 1824, he supported Henry Clay for President; in 1828, he supported John Quincy Adams. He was afterward a firm supporter of the Whig party. After the rise of the Republican party, his views on the slavery question, which then agitated the country, continued to be in unison with those formerly advocated by him as a Whig, and differed considerably from those both of the Republican and the Democratic party. He was, however, elected to Congress in 1858 and in 1860 by the Republicans.

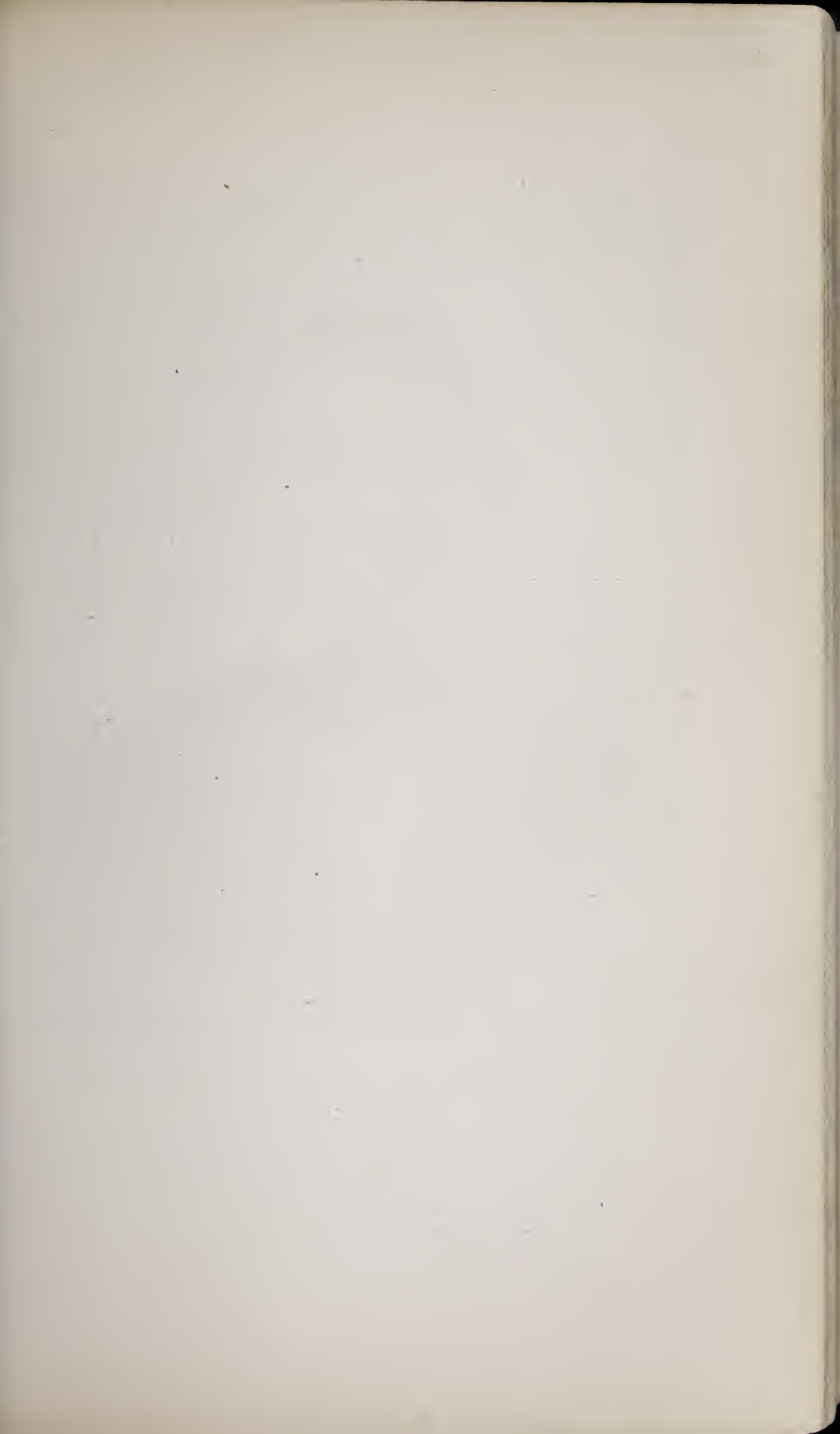
The reminiscences of Gov. Corwin, quoted below, give more information concerning the early life and education of "the Wagoner Boy" than anything yet given to the public. They are extracted from a paper read by A. H. Dunlevy at a meeting of the members of the bar held in the court house in Lebanon soon after the death of Gov. Corwin:

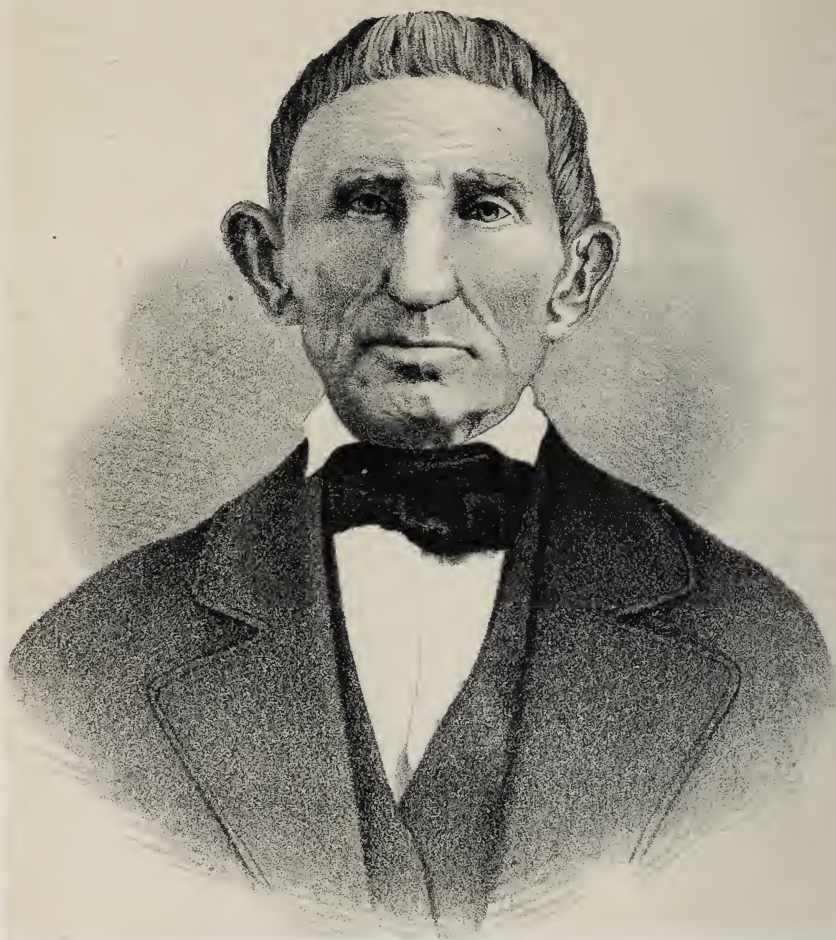
"I first met Thomas Corwin at a school taught by my father, about one-half mile west of where I now stand, in the summer or autumn of 1798. He was then about four years old, and I a few months older. I then, of course, at this tender age of him and myself, saw nothing remarkable in him. I always understood that he learned with great ease and rapidity, and remember to have heard that he acquired a perfect knowledge of the whole alphabet the first day he came to school. We did not, however, long continue together in that school, and, as we lived some three miles apart, we had little more intimacy than a mere acquaintance for several years afterward. Our parents, however, belonged to the same church, and the two families were always intimate. In the winter of 1806, or about that time, I again attended a school in which Mr. Corwin acquired nearly all the school education he ever had the opportunity

to enjoy. It was in this that his peculiar talent for public speaking was first developed. This school was taught by an English Baptist clergyman, the Rev Jacob Grigg, of good education, and possessing great influence in exciting among his scholars the spirit of emulation and determination to excel, to a greater extent than any school-teacher I have ever known. He encouraged school exhibitions—recitations of all kinds, and especially dialogues, and under his care and direction, they were not only attractive to the pupils, but to parents and the little public of Lebanon and vicinity, at that early day. For want of a hall, a bower was erected in front of the little schoolhouse (then standing on the spot now occupied by the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lebanon), and its interior fitted up to suit the various plays to be performed on the particular occasion. It was in these exercises that I first noticed the development of Mr. Corwin's particular talent for oratory—that attractive manner and fine elocution which so distinguished him in after time. In a dialogue then found in all our school books, by the common title of Dr. Neverout and Dr. Doubty, taking the character of the former, while his elder brother, Matthias, took that of Dr. Doubty, he gained universal applause. This was where he was but a little over twelve years of age, and yet I think it formed an important era in his life and history.

“From that time, he had a strong desire for the advantages of a liberal education. But his father was poor, the owner of a small farm only, had a large family to support, and had concluded that he could make a scholar of but one son, and that was the elder brother, Matthias, called after himself. Matthias, therefore, was kept at school, and Thomas on the farm. To young Tom Corwin, as he was then and all his life familiarly called, this was a severe trial of filial duty; but he submitted patiently and labored hard and assiduously on the farm and business connected with it. Wagoning for our merchants from Cincinnati, in certain seasons of the year, was an important part of the neighboring farmers' business. The roads were then merely tracks through the woods, with few bridges, and, in the new and fresh condition of the soil, often became deep and almost impassable. For mutual aid, in these trips, it was common for five or six teams to go together, and young Thomas Corwin generally drove his father's on these occasions. It was here he first acquired the name of ‘wagon boy.’ He drove his four-horse team with great skill, and, as these wagoners camped at night in the woods together, this young wagon boy, by his ready wit and humor, contributed greatly to their entertainment when about their camp-fires, as well as on their tiresome journeys. It was said, too, if any team stalled in the deep roads of that day, as was not uncommon, Corwin's skill in managing a team was called into requisition to get out of the difficulty.

“In the war of 1812, when Hull's disastrous surrender at Detroit exposed the whole northern frontier of Ohio to the combined attack of British and Indian forces, it became necessary to hurry an army to our outposts with all speed and without the possibility of furnishing supplies. In this emergency, it is known how rapidly Gen. Harrison hurried up a little army raised in Kentucky on the spur of the occasion and marched with unparalleled rapidity, all the way by land, to the relief of Fort Wayne, then besieged by a strong British and Indian force. The brother of Thomas Corwin—Matthias, before named—commanded a company, of which I was a member, in the Ohio Division of that little army, on which, now that Hull had surrendered all under his command, depended the defense of the Ohio and Indiana frontier, extending some four hundred miles, and embracing in its lines many strong and warlike savage tribes. Under these pressing circumstances, the farmers of Ohio were appealed to for teams and provisions to be carried to this now quite large military force,





James Perrine
(DECEASED)

so hastily collected together, and so destitute of supplies for their maintenance. Thomas Corwin, then barely eighteen years of age, hastened with his father's team, well loaded, to aid in this patriotic duty, and brought us supplies when camped on the waters of St. Mary's of the Maumee. This may now appear a trifling performance, but it was attended with difficulties and dangers which those who did not see them can hardly realize.

"Mr. Corwin continued on his father's farm until the year 1814, when he entered the Clerk's office of this county, then under the charge of his brother Matthias, who had before been admitted to the bar. This step was preparatory to the study of the law, and the next year, he and I together entered the law office of the late Judge Joshua Collett, of delightful memory, as pupils under his direction. From that time until our admission to the bar, in May, 1817, we were much of the time companions day and night; for more than twenty years, we were constantly, at the bar and in all the associations of life, together, and I think I knew Thomas Corwin better than any other man outside of his own immediate family.

"It was a common custom, in the early settlement of this county, at least, to have debating societies, as then called, during the winter seasons, in almost every neighborhood. Lebanon had one almost from its origin, and when I first came to town to board, in 1809, all the men of talent, whether professional or not, were members of one of these debating clubs, and when Mr. Corwin and I commenced the study of the law, we entered one of these societies. Here Mr. Corwin very soon attained such pre-eminence as to give it more than usual attraction, and he gained for himself a high reputation for youthful eloquence. These societies formed almost the only recreations of this young law student. He seldom attended those youthful parties so common then and now, but confined himself to his studies with an ardor and industry unusual even in that day. By this persevering industry, he not only read the usual course of law prescribed at that time, and which was more extensive than has been required in later years, but he made himself master of English history, and, in a good degree, of the English prose and poetic classics.

"At the May term of the Supreme Court, in 1817, we applied for admission to the bar. It was then the practice of the court to examine applicants themselves, in their presence, though they frequently called on members of the bar to take part in asking questions. For this purpose, we were taken into a large room of the principal hotel of the place, in the evening, after adjournment of the court, and there, to my surprise, I found quite a gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who had come to witness the examination. Mr. Corwin's reputation had brought them there. Under these circumstances, the examination was a thorough one, and we were subjected to a severe ordeal. But Mr. Corwin at least passed it with triumph. His first speech before court was made soon after this, and was a pledge of his future distinction at the bar.

"From this time on, Mr. Corwin was so well known here as to require no further remark from me. His genial temper, his kind and gentlemanly deportment at the bar, at all times and under all circumstances, you all know or have fully understood from others. His liberal encouragement and generous aid to young men in the pursuit of knowledge, and especially toward students of the law, had no limit, but embraced all who manifested a desire for the acquisition of knowledge, and he had the great pleasure, during the last thirty years of his life, of seeing many of his pupils distinguishing themselves at the bar and in high places of public confidence. Many of them have been called away from the scenes of earth long before their tutor, but there still remain of the alumni of Gov. Corwin's law office a number almost equal to those of a respectable college.

"Mr. Corwin came to the bar, as it now looks to me, in an auspicious time.

The men who presided in our highest courts and stood at the head of the bar on that early day have never been equaled since, as I think, for legal science and commanding eloquence. There are reasons for this which I may not stop here to explain. The Miami bar and courts had first such men as Judges Burnet, McLean, Collett, Crane, Hon. Thomas Morris, Nicholas Longworth, David K. Estlin and Thomas R. Ross. Soon after, Bellamy Storer, Nathaniel Wright, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Hammond, Thomas L. Hamer, John Woods, Joseph S. Benham, Robert S. Lytle, and others who might be named, but who have long since left us. It was the practice of early times to travel over the whole judicial circuit and the Miami bar, as it was called, embracing the whole Miami Valley, then contained in one circuit, often met at the same courts to test their legal learning and their intellectual strength in arguments before the court and jury. Here, at times, was witnessed the greatest contest of minds that I, at least, ever beheld. This war of intellectual giants not unfrequently embraced some eminent men from the Scioto bar and other courts of the State, and at an early day, Mr. Corwin, in his practice, met Henry Clay, the great orator of the West; Philip Doddridge, deceased; Hon. Thomas Ewing, still living; the late Hon. John C. Wright, and others at the United States Courts held at Columbus, Ohio, and it is enough to say of any man that, among this array of great men and minds, Mr. Corwin was always acknowledged as an equal and a compeer.

"Here, perhaps, I ought to stop, but I cannot forbear on this occasion to say some things more in reference to the character of this remarkable man. The world, judging from his speeches so widely published, judging from his long public life and attainment to so many high places, has no doubt set him down as a man of great ambition. But if he was more than ordinarily such, never discovered it. It is possible I may have overlooked this trait in his character and judged him by too humble a standard. In our early reading, we much admired and often repeated poetic quotations, and among them, Beattie's *Progress of Genius*, one stanza of which I have often thought of since as strikingly depicting my own and the fate of many others of his early companion in our pioneer boyhood, but which, in his case, so eminently failed of truth. That stanza reads thus:

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep, where Fame's proud Temple shines afar;
Ah! who can tell how many a soul sublime
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And wag'd with fortune an eternal war—
Checked by the scoff of pride—by envy's frown,
By *poverty's unconquerable bar*,
In life's lone vale, remote, has pin'd alone,
Then dropt into the grave unpitied, and unknown!"

Yet Thomas Corwin, contrary to all the conditions of the poet, however true in general, did overcome all opposing difficulties—even "*poverty's unconquerable bar*"—and ascended those giddy heights until he stood calm and erect in that very temple of fame which shines so bright but at such unattainable heights to the millions who in every age attempt to reach it. But Mr. Corwin was not ambitious in the common acceptance of the term. The ruling passion of his heart was not so much distinction as to be useful—to be great as to be good. I know the world has not thus read him. His bluntness of manner at times, his severe invective at others, and his denunciation of what ever he deemed wrong, in public or private life, in government or in law, often impressed the stranger as having a sternness and severity of disposition which never belonged to him. He, indeed, possessed a heart of great tenderness and his prevailing desire was to do good. He would not harm any one—but benefit all; and any attempt to injure or oppress, on the most limited scale, or

by the strong arm of official or national power, was sure to rouse his opposition. Sometimes, when he saw so little regard for these high principles of rectitude, justice and humanity, by government, by men in high places, and by the great masses who rule in this country, he would give vent to terrible rebukes, and remind his friends of the Psalmist when he cried: "In my haste I said, *all men are liars*." This strong trait in his character furnishes a key to many passages in his speeches, and particularly to that severe philippic against the Mexican war. He looked upon all the claims we had trumped up against Mexico, and the march of our army into Mexican territory for the very purpose of provoking attack, as the mere pretexts to hide the settled determination of our then national cabinet to wage a war of conquest, and this, too, with the sole aim of adding slave territory to our domain. His soul detested the object and the low subterfuges by which that object was attempted to be concealed, and he gave vent to his feelings in that great speech—for which he was ostracized for a time by the then ruling majority of the nation. But, as more light has dawned upon the true causes of that war, the ban of that ostracism has given way, and the time is not far distant when it will be deemed the greatest speech of the age.

"No, Mr. Corwin was not ambitious in the common sense of that term—and in the midst of all his success, his soul often sickened at the tinsel of worldly honors by which he was surrounded, and he looked upon the whole as mere shadows. 'What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!' was the exclamation of an eminent man before him, and such was his estimate of human greatness for many of the last years of his life."

GEORGE J. SMITH.

George J. Smith was born on the 22d day of May, 1799, near Newtown, in what is now Hamilton County, Ohio. He was the ninth and last child of Rev. James Smith, who emigrated with his family from Powhatan County, Va., to the territory northwest of the Ohio in the year 1798. Prior to his removal from Virginia, Mr. Smith had purchased a survey of land on the Little Miami River at the junction of Cæsar's Creek with the river.

As no improvement had been made upon the land, upon his arrival he took up his temporary residence at what was called Middletown Station, between Columbia and Newtown. Here the subject of this notice was born, and here his father died in July, 1800. His widow, Elizabeth Smith, was left with a family of nine children, the eldest of whom was about eighteen years of age. Mrs. Smith remained with her family at the residence above mentioned until the month of December, 1800, when she removed to the tract of land which had been purchased by her husband, and upon which, in the meantime, a dwelling house had been partly constructed. The country was then almost entirely new, the population sparse, and the family was in consequence compelled to endure many of the hardships and inconveniences incident to early pioneer life. Here the subject of this notice passed the years of his boyhood and youth, laboring on the farm, and from time to time availing himself of such opportunities for education as were then afforded. These, of course, were slender.

As he advanced toward manhood, he attended a school taught in the neighborhood by a person of considerable attainments, where he diligently prosecuted the study of the Latin language, in which he acquired a considerable degree of proficiency. During the whole of his after life, he retained his familiarity with and fondness for the Latin. He was not acquainted with any other of the classic languages, and had no opportunities for studying the higher mathematics. As may well be supposed, his opportunities for general reading in his

youth were very limited, on account of the scarcity of books at that day, but his taste for reading was gratified to the full extent of the means afforded. In April, 1818, he commenced the study of law, which he prosecuted under the preceptorship of Thomas Corwin. He continued his studies regularly until June, 1820, when he was admitted to the bar. In the following month, he commenced the practice of his profession at Lebanon, where he ever afterward resided. Shortly after entering the practice, he formed a partnership with William McLean, which continued for several years. Very soon thereafter, Mr. McLean was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Piqua, and was afterward elected to Congress, and for these reasons gave but little personal attention to the business of the firm, which was conducted almost entirely by the junior member. In accordance with the custom which obtained in the profession at that day, he attended the courts in the other counties composing the judicial circuit.

On the 9th day of April, 1822, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Hannah W. Freeman, the widow of Thomas Freeman, a former member of the Lebanon bar. This marriage union, which was one of singular felicity, subsisted for more than forty-four years, and until November 25, 1866, when it was terminated by the death of Mrs. Smith.

In 1825, Mr. Smith was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Warren County, and took his seat as such at the session of the Legislature commencing December 5, 1825. He was again elected to the same position in 1826, and again in 1827. In 1828, he was a candidate for re-election, but at that time, political feeling was running high in view of the approaching contest for the Presidency, and Col. John Bigger (also a candidate for Representative) and himself, who were favorable to the election of Adams, were defeated by a majority of about fifty votes, their successful opponents being friends of Gen. Jackson. During the session of the Legislature which commenced in December, 1828, and in February, 1829, Judge Joshua Collett, who was then the President Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, of which Warren County formed a part, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, and thereupon Mr. Smith was elected by the Legislature to the office vacated by Judge Collett. This result was brought about through the influence of his friends in the Legislature, without any solicitation upon his part, and, indeed, wholly without his knowledge, he having been taken by surprise by the bestowal of the honor upon him. The judicial circuit was then composed of Butler, Warren, Greene, Clinton, Highland and Adams Counties. During his term of office, however, the counties of Highland and Adams were detached from the circuit and placed in another, leaving the first four named counties constituting his circuit. At that time, the only practicable mode of traveling was by riding on horseback. To this necessity he attributed the fact that a tendency to pulmonary disease which had manifested itself in his earlier life soon disappeared, and his health, which had been somewhat delicate, became robust.

Judge Smith served a full term of seven years as President Judge, and, although a candidate for re-election, he was unsuccessful, Benjamin Hinkson, of Clinton County, having been elected as his successor. At the expiration of his term of office, there was a Democratic majority of ten or twelve in the Legislature, and it may serve to show the impression he had made by his judicial services to state that, although he was a decided and ardent Whig, his successful opponent, who was a Democrat, received a majority of but a single vote; and, although all of the counties in the circuit except Warren were represented in the Legislature by Democrats, yet all the Senators and Representatives from the counties composing the circuit supported Judge Smith. Soon after retiring from the bench, he resumed the practice of law, and formed a partner-

ship with John Probasco, Jr., which continued until the election of the latter as President Judge, in 1850.

In 1836, Judge Smith was elected a Senator in the Legislature from Warren County, and was re-elected in 1838, and accordingly served in the Senate two full terms of two years each. At the session commencing December 4, 1837, the Whigs then being in the majority in the Senate, he was elected Speaker of the Senate, and served in that capacity during the session. At the next session of the Senate, he was nominated by the Whig members for re-election as Speaker, and received their support, but, the Democrats then being in the majority in that body, he was not re-elected. While a member of the Senate, and when on the floor, he took an active and prominent part in all the more important parts of legislation, and served upon the Judiciary Committee, being the Chairman of that committee at one or two sessions.

In April, 1850, Judge Smith was elected the Senatorial Delegate from the counties of Warren, Greene and Clinton to the convention which framed the present constitution of the State. He served in that body as a member of the Standing Committee on the Judiciary, and was constant and faithful in his attendance during the whole time the convention was in session, but, owing to the state of his health, which had for a time become seriously impaired, was unable to take as active a part in the proceedings of the convention as he might otherwise have done. Believing that the new constitution, as adopted by the convention, contained some provisions that were liable to weighty objections, and others that he conceived to be in conflict with the constitution of the United States, he was not able to vote for the adoption of the constitution in convention or upon its final submission to the people for approval.

After the termination of his law partnership with Judge Probasco, he took into partnership with him his son, James M. Smith, which continued until the latter entered upon the office of Probate Judge, in February, 1855. Another son, John E. Smith, then became associated with him in the practice of law. From the time when Judge Smith resumed practice in 1836, until February, 1859, except when employed in public duties, he was actively and laboriously engaged in the duties of his profession. During the greater part of that time, he regularly attended the courts in Butler, Clinton and Greene Counties. His business was large and exacting, and as a lawyer he was characterized by his patience, diligence, conscientiousness and fidelity to the interests of others that were intrusted to his care.

In the summer of 1851, Judge Smith was nominated by a judicial convention for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third Subdivision of the Second Judicial District of Ohio. This nomination he declined. In 1858, he was again nominated for the same position, and accepted the nomination, and was elected, his term of office beginning in February, 1859. The counties composing the subdivision were Warren, Clinton, Greene and Clark. This office he held for two consecutive terms of five years each. On the 9th of February, 1869, he finally retired from the bench, having nearly reached the age of three score and ten years. After quitting the bench, he did not again re-enter the practice of law, although he did, on a very few occasions, accept employment from some of his old clients, and appeared for them in the trial of causes. Nevertheless, from force of long habit, he was, until prevented by the state of his health, as regular and constant in his attendance upon the sittings of the courts at Lebanon as he had been in former years when in active practice at the bar. The residue of his life was spent in that ease and comfort which he had well earned by a long life of arduous professional labor and faithful public service, and was quietly and happily passed in the enjoyment of his books and of the society of his relatives and friends. His tastes had always

been domestic, and, although a considerable part of his life was necessarily passed away from his home, he was always reluctant to leave it, and glad to return to it.

For the last few years of his life, his health was considerably impaired, and, in consequence, he did not often leave his home; but occasionally he visited his relatives, many of whom dwelt on and near the spot where he had spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and these visits were to him the source of great gratification and pleasure.

At length, on the 18th day of April, 1878, after a brief illness, his life was closed. Had he survived until the 22d day of the following month, he would have completed his seventy-ninth year. He died respected and esteemed by all who had known him, and it is believed that he was considered to have discharged all the public trusts that were committed to him with ability and fidelity, and creditably to himself, and with advantage to his fellow-citizens; and that his private life was regarded by all his acquaintances as a commendable example of uprightness, justice, conscientiousness and purity. Eight children were born of his marriage, of whom four died in infancy, and four (three sons and one daughter) survived him, and who are still living.

JOSEPH WHITEHILL.

Joseph Whitehill was born in Lancaster County, Penn., on the 30th of December, 1786. His family was of Scotch descent, but his immediate ancestors had lived for many years in Lancaster County. His father, Joseph Whitehill, removed with his family, about the year 1800, to Botetourt County, Va., and settled near Fincastle. Joseph Whitehill, the elder, died here in the year 1808. He had been in easy circumstances, but had met with reverses, and at his death his family was slenderly provided for. The subject of this notice, then a young man of twenty-one years of age, and the oldest surviving son of the family, took upon himself the care, direction and maintenance of the family, consisting of six sisters and a younger brother. The family occupied a farm near the town of Fincastle.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Whitehill, who was a Lieutenant in a militia company raised in Botetourt County, was ordered with his company to Norfolk, Va., to assist in the resistance of a threatened attack from the British at that place. He was engaged in this service for several months, and, during a part of the time, was in command of the company, on account of the sickness and death of his Captain.

In 1815, the family determined to remove to Ohio, and accordingly, in November of that year, they left Fincastle and came to Warren County. The first winter succeeding their arrival here they spent on a farm in the neighborhood of Waynesville. In the spring of the following year, they removed to a farm near Lebanon. Some two or three years afterward, Mr. Whitehill contracted for the purchase of the farm in the vicinity of Lebanon lately owned by Jehu Mulford, and, in fact, made one or more payments for it; but, owing to the hard times following the war of 1812, he was unable to complete the payments, and was consequently compelled to give up the land, and to sacrifice what he had already paid, as well as the cost of improvements which he had made. He continued the business of farming in the vicinity of Lebanon until his removal to the town. On account of severe and long-continued attacks of rheumatism, which rendered him permanently lame, he was unable personally to work much at farming, and devoted a considerable part of his time to the employment of hauling produce and merchandise to and from Cincinnati, which, at that time, was a business of very considerable importance. In 1826,

He was elected Sheriff of Warren County, and, at the commencement of his term of office, took up his residence at Lebanon. This office he held for two consecutive terms. After the expiration of his term of office, he purchased a farm about three miles north of Lebanon, to which he removed. In 1830, he was elected a Representative from Warren County in the Legislature, and was re-elected to the same position in 1831, and in 1832, and again in 1834, serving in that office, in all, four years. During his last term of service in the House of Representatives, he was elected Treasurer of State, and was three times re-elected, and held this office for four consecutive terms of three years each. Upon the commencement of his term of office as Treasurer of State, he removed to Columbus, where he ever afterward resided. Mr. Whitehill was never married. His eldest sister, Jane Whitehill, who also remained unmarried, resided with him. He acquired quite a large estate, but, by the failure of several institutions in which he had invested largely, toward the close of his life the greater part of his property was swept away. His death occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on November 4, 1861, when he had nearly completed his seventy-fifth year.

Mr. Whitehill was not a man of much knowledge of the sort that is derived from books, he having had but little time for the acquisition of that kind of knowledge in his early life, which was one of labor and activity, and rendered necessary by reason of the responsibilities imposed upon him, and to which reference has been made. But he was a man of strong sense and sound judgment. His disposition was frank and generous, and his manners were popular. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the affection of his relatives and friends, and the respect and esteem of his acquaintances.

JOHN PROBASCO, JR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Trenton, N. J., January 19, 1814. He was the son of Rev. John Probasco, a Baptist preacher of Huguenot extraction, who moved with his family to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1823. The removal was effected in wagons, and the family were on their journey just one month. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Olden. She belonged to a family long settled in New Jersey, and died at Lebanon in 1881, in her eighty-eighth year, having survived her distinguished son more than twenty-three years. Young John Probasco received a good English and classical education at Lebanon. He entered the Junior class at Miami University and remained one year, not waiting to graduate. Returning to Lebanon, he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a Member of Congress. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law in the year 1836.

For the four years subsequent to his admission to the bar, Mr. Probasco devoted himself unremittingly to the study and practice of his profession. This was called for by his limited circumstances, for he did not inherit wealth. It was accordant, too, with his ardent love for the law, and was rendered indispensable by the competition he had to encounter.

One of the earliest cases in which the extent of his talents and the vigor of his character were displayed was in a State prosecution against a man of influence and talents. The defendant was a lawyer of ability and considerable practice—a member of the Lebanon bar; but he was violent and reckless in his temper, and unforgiving and vindictive in his character. While under a paroxysm of anger, he shot at a man who had given him some offense, and was recognized to the Court of Common Pleas to answer the charge of shooting with intent to kill. The offense was punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Prosecuting Attorney happened to be distantly related to the

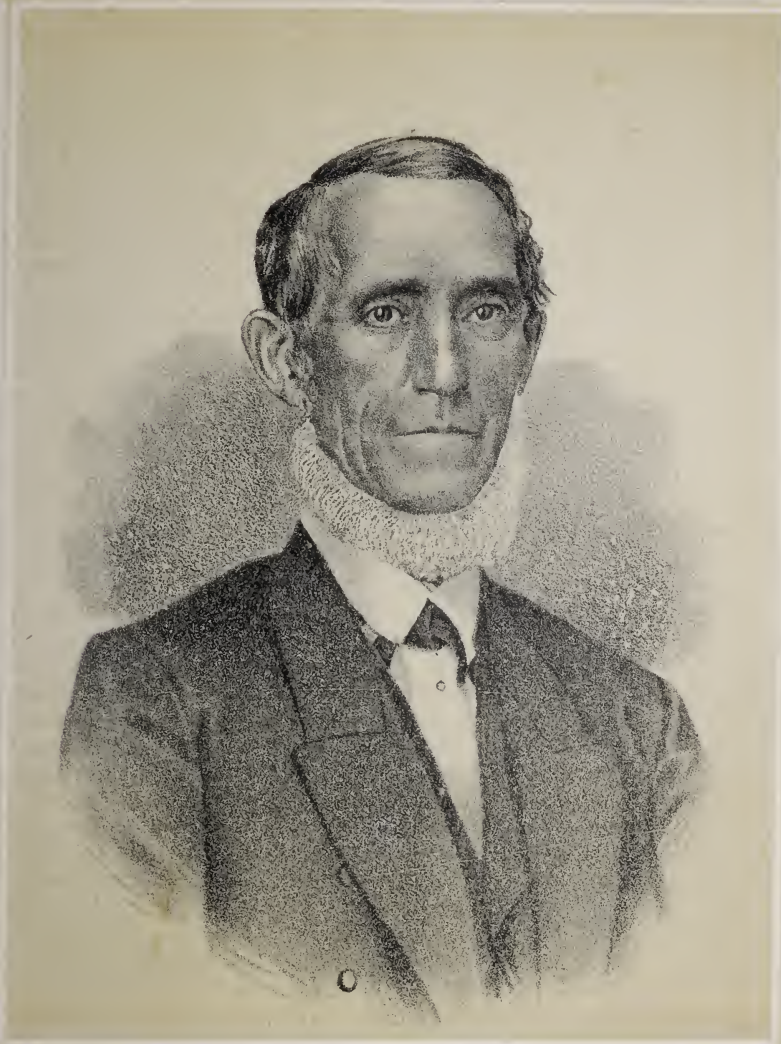
defendant, and was excused from appearing against him. Many of the bar were retained in his defense; others were unwilling to appear against him, as they had practiced at the same bar. The court appointed Mr. Probasco, the youngest member of the bar, as special prosecutor. He accepted the appointment and conducted the prosecution with masterly energy. Every effort of the able counsel of the defendant was unavailing, and he was found guilty.

On the 13th of February, 1838, Mr. Probasco was married to Miss Susan Jane Freeman. She was the daughter of Thomas Freeman, Esq., who died in 1818, and who practiced law at the same bar with such lawyers as Judge McLean and Judge Collett, with great success.

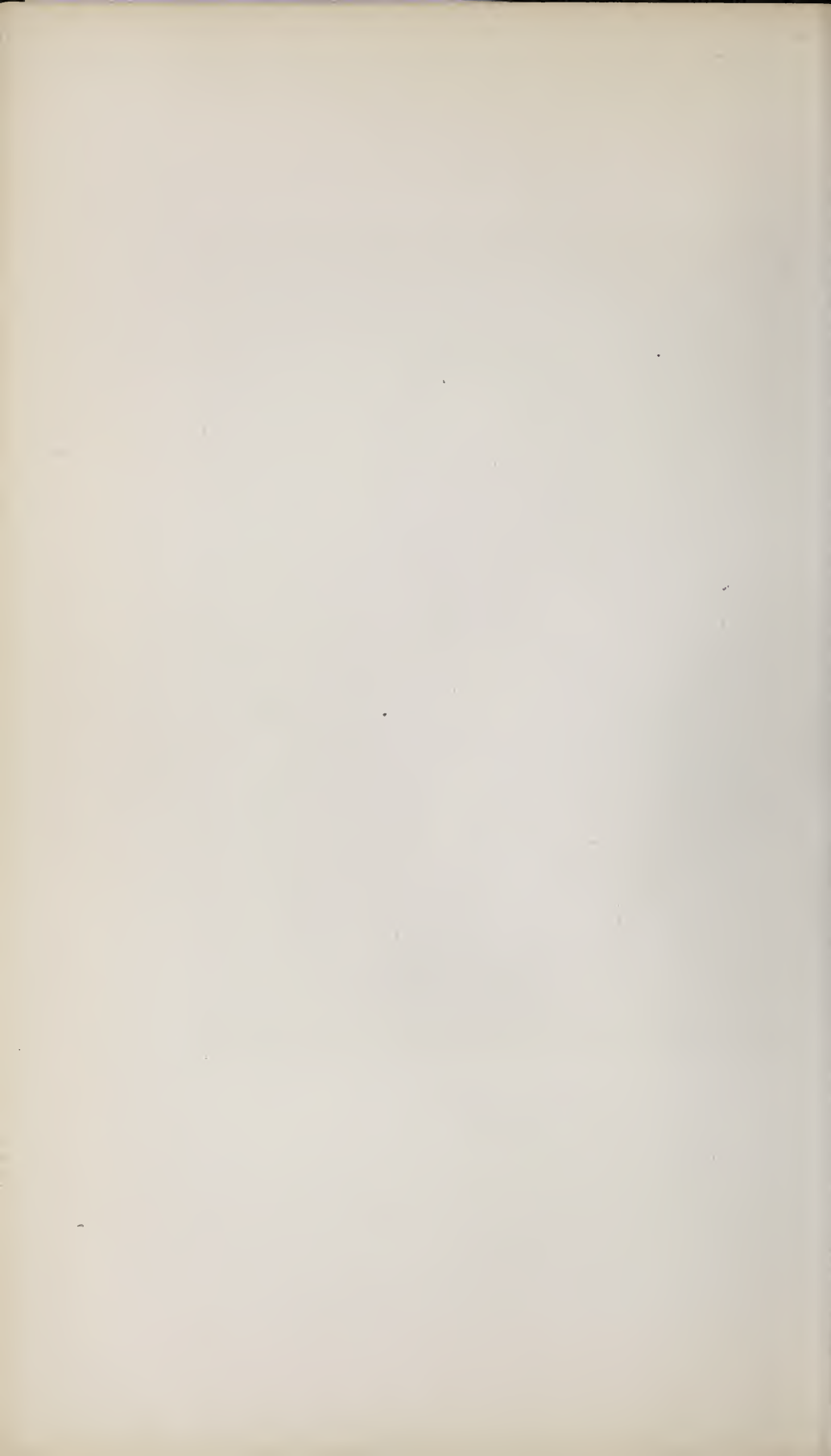
In 1840, Mr. Probasco was first called into public life. During that memorable period of political excitement which aroused the whole country, he was too ardent to remain inactive. A Whig from conviction and principle, he had ever been faithful to his party attachments, but he was too much devoted to his profession to mingle in the ordinary conflicts of politics. But when, in 1840, he was, though little more than eligible, invited by his party to take a seat in the Legislature of his State, he accepted the place. In the Lower House, to which he belonged, his party was largely in the ascendant, but the Democrats had a majority in the Senate. The most exciting question which divided the two parties was the banking system; and the Whig Speaker showed his appreciation of Mr. Probasco's abilities by placing him on the Standing Committee on Banks and Currency. This was posting him in the van of the battle, and he sustained himself triumphantly, though he was then in a legislative body for the first time, and though among the Democratic members was a large number of their able leaders, who have since been Governors, and Supreme Judges, and Members of Congress. His legal attainments were thus early very strikingly displayed in a protest which he put upon the journal against the passage of a bill whose provisions he alleged to be unconstitutional. He was re-elected in 1841, and was now in a minority. The same stormy conflicts were renewed, and he was still one of the leaders in shaping both the course of debate and the course of business. It was the intention of Mr. Probasco, at the close of his second term of service, to decline a re-election; but this design was changed by the events of an extra session held in July and August, 1842. Congress had delayed so long the passage of a law to apportion the members of the House of Representatives among the several States under the census of 1840, that the regular session of the State Legislature was ended before that apportionment was made. An extra session was therefore called to divide the State into districts for Congressional elections. That session proved to be the stormiest which had, up to that time, occurred in the annals of Ohio. The parties were almost equally balanced in both Houses, although the Democrats had a slight ascendancy. The Whigs, under the lead of Seabury Ford, Robert C. Schenck and John Probasco, in order to prevent the Democrats from re-districting the State in a manner that would have left the Whigs almost without representation in Congress, adopted the bold, but questionable, policy of dissolving the General Assembly by tendering their resignations in a body, and thereby leaving both Houses without a quorum of two-thirds. The movement succeeded, and the two Houses were compelled to dissolve and go home without districting the State for Congressional purposes.

However impolitic and revolutionary this movement may seem, since the excitement which produced it is past, it serves strongly to indicate the extent of party feelings at that period, and as strongly illustrates the energy and courage of men who could venture all their future prospects and hopes by leading in so daring a movement to defeat the tyranny of a majority.

Mr. Probasco now very naturally desired to have his course approved by



DAVID BROWN
(DECEASED)



is constituents, and was therefore a candidate for re-election. He was elected again, with scarce a decreased majority.

In the Legislature, Mr. Probasco was always an active and laborious member, and introduced a number of important measures of legislation. He did not speak frequently, considering the excitement of the times, but he was always listened to with great interest and attention, for he always spoke to the point. The solidity of his judgment and the determined energy of his character gave him his influence. He showed himself in debate rather a forcible and impressive speaker than a brilliant declaimer. He derived great improvement from the intellectual conflicts of his legislative life, and returned to the bar more fully prepared for the successful prosecution of his profession.

From 1843, when he retired from the Legislature, for the subsequent period of seven years, Mr. Probasco devoted himself to the practice of the law with eminent success. This period of his life, quiet as it seemed to be, he spent so as to lay deeper and broader the foundations for a life of future usefulness.

In February, 1850, though he had not been a candidate, he was elected, by the Legislature a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He remained upon the bench two years, when his term of service was cut off by the adoption of the new constitution.

Having declined a re-election to the Common Pleas bench under the new constitution, he resumed the practice of law at Lebanon in 1852. He soon afterward, in partnership with Gov. Corwin, opened an office at Cincinnati. As a member of the Cincinnati bar, he at once took high rank, and was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the city.

But he was not long permitted to engage in the contests and achieve the victories of his profession in this new field of labor. A sickness, brought on by labor in the harvest-field of his farm in Illinois, cut off his life in the prime of his manhood and the midst of his usefulness. He died at his residence in Lebanon, September 18, 1857, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

Judge Probasco was nearly six feet high, large and well proportioned, of robust health and vigorous constitution. Though not corpulent, he was of full build. His hair was black, his eye quick, sparkling and black, and his features and head well formed. His voice was sonorous, clear and distinct. Though warm-hearted and social, he was quiet and reserved in his manners. In company, he was rather a listener than a leading talker. He always evinced the tenderest attachment for his family, and spared no pains in the proper nurture and education of his children. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of the purest and most exemplary morals.

J. MILTON WILLIAMS.

This distinguished member of the bar was born at Lebanon December 17, 1807. His father, Enos Williams, was an early teacher of Warren County, and held several important civil offices, and among others, that of County Recorder for a period of fourteen years. John Milton received a good English education. In his boyhood, he assisted his father in the Recorder's office, and so wrote in the office of the Clerk of Court. His handwriting was legible, bold and rapid, and the training he received as a copyist at the court house was benefit to him in his future profession. He studied law with Judge George Smith, and, before he had reached the age of twenty-four years, on the 7th June, 1831, was admitted to the bar at a term of the Supreme Court held at Lebanon, with Judges Peter Hitchcock and Charles R. Sherman on the bench. When Robert C. Schenck, who had completed his legal studies under Thomas Corwin, was admitted at the same time and place.

Young Williams was poor, and was compelled to rely wholly on his own exertions. In after years, he wrote: "When I went out into the wide, wide world in business, on my own hook, I had two dilapidated shirts and a pair of clothes to match them. I opened my office in a cellar, with three musty old Ohio statutes, given me by my old father, which he had held as a public officer. This was my entire stock in trade." He soon acquired distinction at the bar. Not long after he began practice, he became Prosecuting Attorney—a position he held for twelve consecutive years. He was candid with his clients, and never misrepresented a case in consultation to encourage litigation. He charged lower fees for his services than other lawyers of the same rank. His popularity and personal influence with the masses were very great. For several years, he had a larger number of cases on the dockets of the courts than any other lawyer of the county, and was the attorney on one side of almost every important case. He could readily sway the minds of jurymen, and in the examination of witnesses he exhibited consummate skill. In 1850, he was elected a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Ohio, and in 1857 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly of Ohio as an independent candidate over the regular Republican nominee. He was Major of the militia, and was uniformly known as Maj. Williams. In politics, he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican.

The last years of the life of Maj. Williams are a sad history, over the details of which it is best that the mantle of oblivion should be drawn. Habits of intemperance separated him from his wife and family, and brought him misery and want before he was yet old. He saw the extremes of life. He rose from poverty and obscurity to wealth and distinction; he sank again into obscurity and poverty. When possessed of considerable means, accumulated by his own energy and ability, he erected for his residence one of the finest mansions which had, up to that time, been constructed in the county; he died without a home. When the legal proceedings were commenced which took from him the ownership and control of his property, he wrote and read in the court in which he had practiced with eminent success: "God help me! I am a miserable and ruined man! Let the curtains of oblivion rest over the whole affair until that great day when all things shall be brought into judgment." He died July 21, 1871, aged sixty-four years, and was buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

GEORGE KESLING.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Virginia, and in 1797, when fourteen years of age, came with his father, Teter Kesling, to Warren County, which was his home until his death. Having only the limited opportunities for an education afforded in a new country, George acquired a fondness for reading and study, and the ability to express his thoughts on paper. He was lighted to participate in the local debating clubs, and the native vigor of his mind soon attracted the attention of his neighbors. In 1812, he was elected Sheriff of Warren County. This position he left to become a Captain in the war with England. In 1815, after the close of the war, he became a merchant in Lebanon, and continued in this business for many years. In 1819, he was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and served one year. In 1820, he was appointed by the Legislature as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—a position he held for about ten years.

Judge Kesling was a leading spirit in public improvements. Early in 1825, soon after the canal from Dayton to Cincinnati was projected, and before work had yet been commenced upon it, he was at the head of a party engaged in leveling and surveying routes to determine the practicability of a canal from

ddletown to Lebanon, and, until the completion of the work, fifteen years
er, he was the most conspicuous advocate of the enterprise.

He was an early admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and a staunch
emocrat in politics until his death. In 1828, he became the editor of the
mocrat, a Jackson paper at Lebanon, which he afterward removed to Colum-
s, Ohio, and published there for a short time. At one time, he was before
a Democratic convention as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and
is defeated by only a few votes. He was appointed, by President Jackson,
master at Lebanon in 1831—a position he held for ten years. In 1840, he
is appointed, by Gov. Shannon, a member of the State Board of Equalization.

Judge Kesling was never married. He was a strong-minded man, with
eided opinions, and a useful member of society. In his last years, his men-
powers failed, and he died, after a protracted illness, at Lebanon, Decem-
r 16, 1860, aged seventy-seven years.

EPHRAIM KIBBY.

This pioneer surveyor and soldier was born in New Jersey, midway be-
een Trenton and Newark. Reaching his majority about the commencement
the Revolutionary war, he became a soldier in the struggle for independ-
ce, and continued in active service until it ended. Being a land surveyor,
was induced to seek his fortunes in the Miami Purchase. He was one of
a colony led by Maj. Benjamin Stites, which made the first settlement in
mmes' Purchase, and laid out the town of Columbia. Kibby was in the boat
ich brought the party which made the first improvement at Columbia, and
ich landed near the mouth of the Little Miami in November, 1788. On the
1 of January, 1789, he was one of thirty persons who drew each one outlot
d one inlot in the town of Losanteville, now Cincinnati. For several years,
was engaged as one of the surveyors in Symmes' Purchase, and was exposed
imminent dangers from the hostile Indians until Wayne's treaty of peace.
served in the campaigns against the Indians, and in Gen. Wayne's army
was Captain of the rangers. Gen. Wayne, profiting by the experience of
Clair and Harmar, determined to use the utmost caution in his movements
guard against being surprised. To secure his army against the possibility
being ambuscaded, he employed a number of the best woodmen the country
ordered to act as scouts or rangers. Capt. Ephraim Kibby commanded the
ncipal part of this corps, and was commended in McDonald's Sketches as "a
ld and intrepid soldier."

On the restoration of peace, he resumed the business of surveying. It is
own that in 1799 he laid out a road from Vincennes to the Great Miami
ver, and a published statement gave its length, on his authority, as 155 miles
d 48 poles. The *Western Spy* of July 23, 1799, contained the following:

"Capt. E. Kibby, who, some time since, undertook to cut a road from Fort
ncennes to this place, returned on Monday reduced to a perfect skeleton.
had cut the road seventy miles, when, by some means he was separated
m his men. After hunting them several days without success, he steered
course this way. He has undergone great hardships, and was obliged to
sist on roots, etc., which he picked up in the woods. Thus far report."

Capt. Kibby resided for some time in Columbia, in which place he is said
have built the first stone house. On the formation of Columbia Township,
1791—the oldest township between the Miamis, and originally embracing
rts of Hamilton, Butler and Warren Counties—he was appointed, by the
urt of Quarter Sessions, the first Clerk of the township. He also for a time
ided in the village of Cincinnati. About the commencement of this cen-
y, he removed with his family to Deerfield or its vicinity.

During the storm of excitement which followed Aaron Burr's attempt expedition down the Mississippi, rumor, fear, partisan feeling and prejudice endangered the reputation of every man who had even an acquaintance with Burr. The storm was nowhere greater than in Ohio, and Capt. Kibby, who had known Col. Burr as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and had probably met him several times in Cincinnati, in order to protect his reputation, published, in the *Western Spy*, an affidavit denying all connection with any scheme against the welfare of the Government. The published report of Burr's trial shows that Kibby was subpoenaed as a witness on the part of the Government, but he did not testify. His name is mentioned in the testimony of General William Eaton, from which it appeared that Burr, in order to win Eaton over to his Mexican scheme, had indulged in loose talk to the effect that a majority of the people about Cincinnati were ready to embark in his expedition, and that "a Mr. Ephraim Kibby, late Captain of the rangers in Wayne's army, a Brigade Major in the vicinity of Cincinnati, who had much influence with the militia, had already engaged the majority of his brigade, who were ready to march at Mr. Burr's signal."

In 1802, Capt. Kibby was elected a member of the Legislature of the Northwest Territory, but the formation of a State Government prevented the Legislature to which he was elected from meeting. He was elected a member of the first Legislature of the State of Ohio, and served two terms. He had a large family, and his descendants in Warren County are numerous. Judge John F. Kibby, of Richmond, Ind., who is a native of Warren County, is his grandson. Capt. Kibby died April 22, 1809, aged fifty-five years, and was buried at Deerfield.

JOHN BIGGER.

This prominent legislator was a native of Pennsylvania and an early pioneer in the Miami Purchase. He contracted with Judge Symmes for the purchase of lands in the fourth range, northwest of the present site of Lebanon, and settled thereon. His purchase falling outside of the tract patented to Symmes, he was unable to obtain a deed for his lands until the passage of an act of Congress for the relief of persons who had made written contracts with Symmes, and whose lands were not comprehended in his patent. In 1802, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, but the Legislature to which he was elected never assembled, on account of the formation of a State Government. He was more frequently elected to represent Warren County in the Legislature than any other citizen of the county in its whole history. He was a Representative in the first State Legislature, and from 1803 to 1833, he was twenty times elected either a Representative or Senator in that body. In the session of 1821-22, he was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Miami University. In 1822, he was elected by the Legislature a member of the first State Board of Equalization, and became the President of that body. In 1824, he was elected Presidential Elector on the Clay Electoral ticket, and in 1826, he was one of three unsuccessful candidates for Governor against Allen Trimble.

Col. Bigger possessed powers of mind which enabled him to discharge the duties of the offices to which he was chosen with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the community. He was known to be an honest man. He was esteemed for his integrity and uprightness of character, as well as his stability and sound judgment. He was an influential and useful member of the Dick's Creek Presbyterian Church, and served as Ruling Elder in that church from its organization until his death. An obituary notice of Col. Bigger said that "if any trait was exhibited more conspicuously than another, it was that which, in a very eminent degree, entitled him to the character of a peace

ker." He was the father of Gov. Samuel Bigger, of Indiana. After an illness of about ten days, he died on his farm north of Union Village, June 18, 40.

WILLIAM C. SCHENCK.

William C. Schenck was born in New Jersey in 1773, and was the son of Rev. William Schenck, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Anna Cummings, his wife. He is a surveyor by profession, and came to Marietta in 1793, and to Cincinnati 1795. In the winter of 1795-96, in connection with Daniel C. Cooper, he laid out the town of Franklin, and in 1801, with two associates, laid out the town of Newark, Licking Co., Ohio. In 1798, he was married to Betsey Rogers, of Long Island, and, with his wife, reached Cincinnati January 1, 1799, where they resided until about 1803, when they became residents of Franklin. He was elected Secretary of the Council in the first Legislature of the Northwest Territory in 1799. His name appears in the court records as Foreman of the Grand Jury of Hamilton County in 1799, and as Foreman of the first Grand Jury of Warren County in 1803. He served as a State Senator from Warren County in 1803, 1804 and 1805, and Representative in the Legislature in 1821. In 1814, he was appointed by the Legislature a Commissioner for the perpetuation of the evidence of the original field notes of the survey of the Miami purchase, the original notes having been lost in a fire, which destroyed the use of Judge J. C. Symmes. He died at Columbus, Ohio, while serving as a member of the Legislature, on his forty-eighth birthday, January 12, 1821. Gen. William C. Schenck left a large family, of whom the sole survivors, in 1881, were Gen. Robert C. Schenck and Admiral James F. Schenck, both of whom were born in Warren County.

MICHAEL H. JOHNSON.

Judge Johnson was born in Virginia November 10, 1769. Having received a better English education than was common at that time, he went, when a young man, to Kentucky, where he taught school. He soon afterward moved to the north side of the Ohio, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant under Gen. Wayne, and thus formed an intimate acquaintance with William Henry Harrison, an Ensign, a few years younger than himself. This acquaintance developed into an ardent friendship. Their last meeting was at the Williamson house, in Lebanon, while Gen. Harrison was a candidate for the Presidency. Johnson was one of the first settlers at Deerfield, being there as early as 1797. According to the manuscript notes of Judge R. B. Harlan, M. H. Johnson sold goods at Deerfield for Mr. Hinkson, and was the first store-keeper in Warren County. About 1801, he moved to the high ground immediately north of Perkinsville, where he resided until his death. He was appointed Assessor of Deerfield Township, Hamilton County, Northwest Territory, and afterward, Auditor of Supervisors' accounts for the same large Township, embracing the eastern part of Warren County. He received a commission from Gov. St. Clair as a Lieutenant in the Territorial militia. After the organization of Warren County, he was, in 1803, elected and commissioned one of the first Justices of the Peace of Hamilton Township, and discharged the duties of this office at intervals for about twelve years. He was the first Recorder of Warren County, and, after the creation of the office of Auditor, in 1820, he was the first person to hold that position in the county. In 1809, he was elected a member of the Senate of the General Assembly, and, in 1812, a Representative, serving, in all, seven terms in the Legislature between 1809 and 1819. In the latter-named year, he was commissioned by Gov. Brown Collector of Taxes for the Second District. In 1825, he was elected by the Legislature an Associate Judge, and served in that position for about ten years.

In politics, Judge Johnson was a Jeffersonian, or anti-Federalist, and afterward an active and ardent Whig. On election days, he was always to be found at the polls. He died at his home, near Hopkinsville, in the seventh year of his age.

THOMAS B. VAN HORNE.

The subject of this sketch was born in New Jersey June 1, 1783, and came to Warren County in 1807. He was the son of Rev. William Van Horne, a Baptist clergyman, who served as Chaplain in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1807, at Pittsburgh, on his journey to Ohio. His remote ancestors were emigrants from the Netherlands. Thomas B. settled on a farm one mile east of Lebanon in December, 1807, where he engaged in the arduous labors of opening a farm in the forests. He was among the earliest volunteers in the war of 1812, and was placed in command of a battalion in Col. Findley's regiment, with the rank of Major, and was surrendered with Hull's army at Detroit. He was soon exchanged, and received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, in which capacity he continued until the close of the war, being for a long time in command of Fort Erie. At the close of the war, he returned to agricultural pursuits. He was elected a Senator in the Legislature of Ohio in 1812, 1816 and 1817, and was afterward appointed, by President Monroe, a Register of the Land Office in the northwestern part of Ohio, which position he held until 1837. On returning from this position, he again established himself on his farm near Lebanon, where he remained until his death, a quiet and sober, but industrious and useful, citizen. He died September 21, 1841, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and was buried at Lebanon.



CHAPTER IX.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

TOPOGRAPHY.

THERE are no very high elevations and few rugged hills in Warren County, but the surface is far from being a level plain. The southwestern corner of the county is but thirteen miles in a direct line from the Ohio River at Cincinnati, yet the broken and hilly surface characteristic of the Ohio River counties is not found even in the southern part of Warren. The county is generally well drained, and on its first settlement only limited areas were too wet to be speedily brought under cultivation. The greater part of the county is drained by the Little Miami. This stream, which has a general direction southward, makes its most important deflection in this county, and flows due west for eight miles. Warren holds more of the river's course than any other county. About one-third of the surface is drained into the Great Miami, chiefly by means of Clear Creek and Dick's Creek. The two Miamis are but twelve miles apart, measured on a line from Franklin to Waynesville, this being their nearest approach to each other.

Although the county is comparatively near the majestic Ohio, it cannot be said to slope toward that river; in fact, the surface has no general slope in any direction. Important streams are found running toward every point of the compass. Turtle Creek and Muddy Creek, which drain a considerable portion of three townships, and have their sources sixteen miles apart, flow toward each other for nearly their entire courses, and before the two streams are deflected to enter the Little Miami, they approach within half a mile of each other.

The water-shed between the two Miamis passes from the northern boundary through the highlands about Raysville southward to the vicinity of Utica, hence westward to Red Lion, thence southwestward through the Shaker lands into Butler County. This water-shed is not a ridge, but a range of high land, frequently level. What was formerly known as the Shaker Swamp was found on this water-shed. The parting line of the waters passes not far to the west of the southwestern corner of the county, and in the vicinity of Socialville the lands have an elevation of 500 feet above the Ohio and 200 feet above the elevation of Lebanon.

In the southeastern part of the county is found a part of an extended flat-lying tract which takes in a part of Clermont, Clinton, Brown and Highland, the surface of which is almost a dead level, and which originally constituted an area of white-oak swamps. The swamps of Harlan retarded the settlement of that township for many years. They have now been mostly drained, but the descent from them is so slight that there are localities in which the water can be taken with nearly equal facility in different directions. A post office and railway station in this region have been appropriately named Level. The flat-lying tracts of Warren County, however, are only the beginnings of an extensive region, and do not constitute any large proportion of the territory of the county.

An interesting feature of the topography of the county is a broad valley of alluvial lands stretching from the Little Miami at South Lebanon to the

Great Miami at Middletown. Through this valley, the lower part of Turtle Creek and Muddy Creek find their way into the Little Miami and Dick's Creek into the Great Miami. The old Warren County Canal followed this depression and was without any intermediate locks from Middletown to within three miles of Lebanon. The probable union of the two Miamis by means of this ancient channel has been suggested by geologists. Dr. John Locke, in the report of the first Ohio Geological Survey, wrote as follows in describing the view from a hill overlooking this valley:

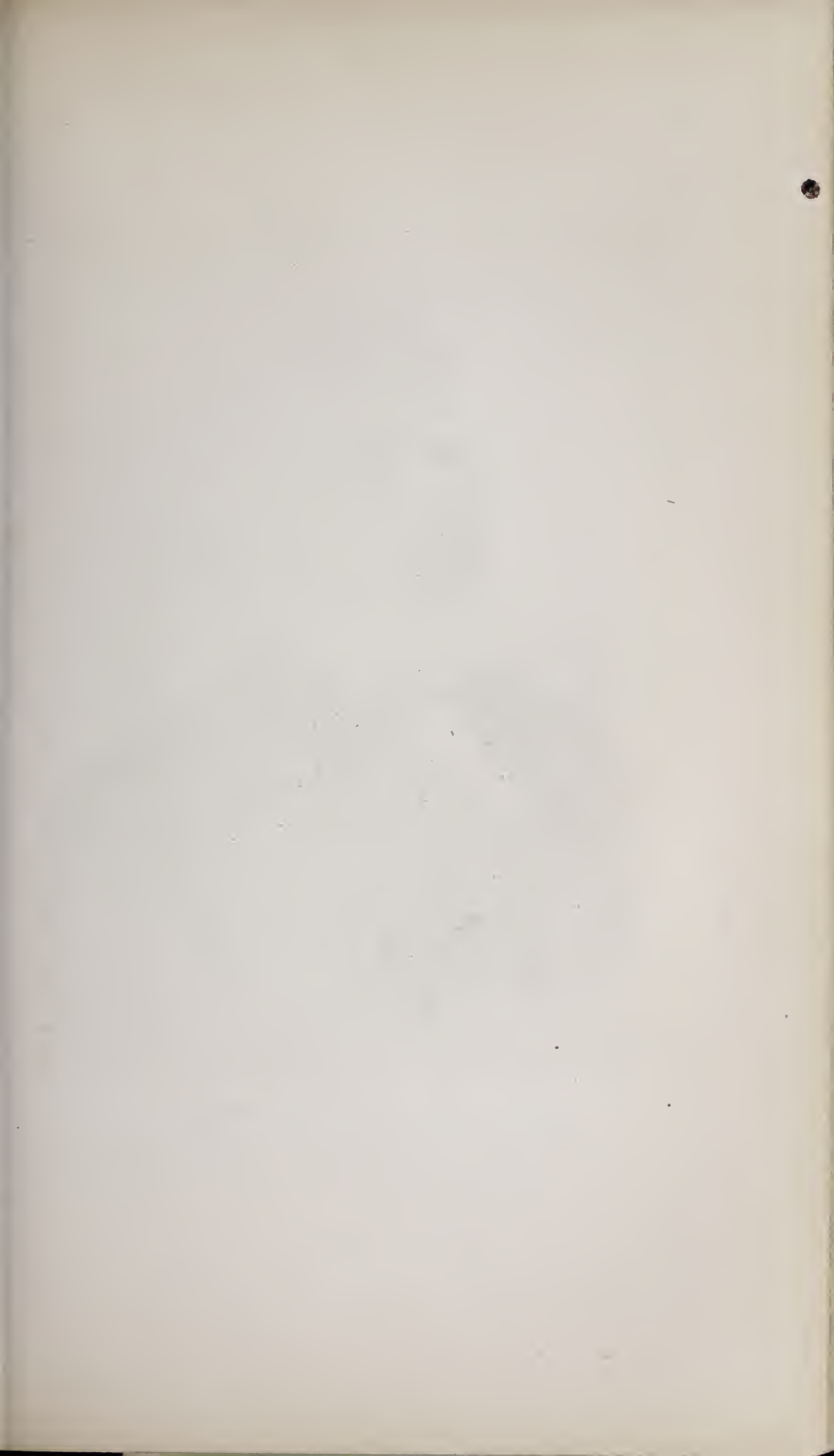
"This hill commands an extensive view of the fertile valley of Dick's Creek and its contiguous hills to the westward. Southwardly it looks quit across the valley to Monroe, which is four miles distant on the opposite side of it. It was in June, and the whole earth was a garden of verdure. The valley of Dick's Creek has an exceedingly fertile soil, black alluvion, extending in plain quite across it. It produces fine grass and corn, but is almost too strong for wheat. How so small a rivulet as Dick's Creek could have excavated valley 300 feet deep and three or four miles wide—a valley sufficient for the majestic Ohio itself, is a geological problem which I am unable to solve. Did the Little Miami ever pass in this direction? The canal now building from the Miami Canal to Lebanon through this valley might seem an absurd undertaking; but to open a conveyance for the produce of such a region is well worth the enterprise, independent of the interests of the thriving town at its terminus."

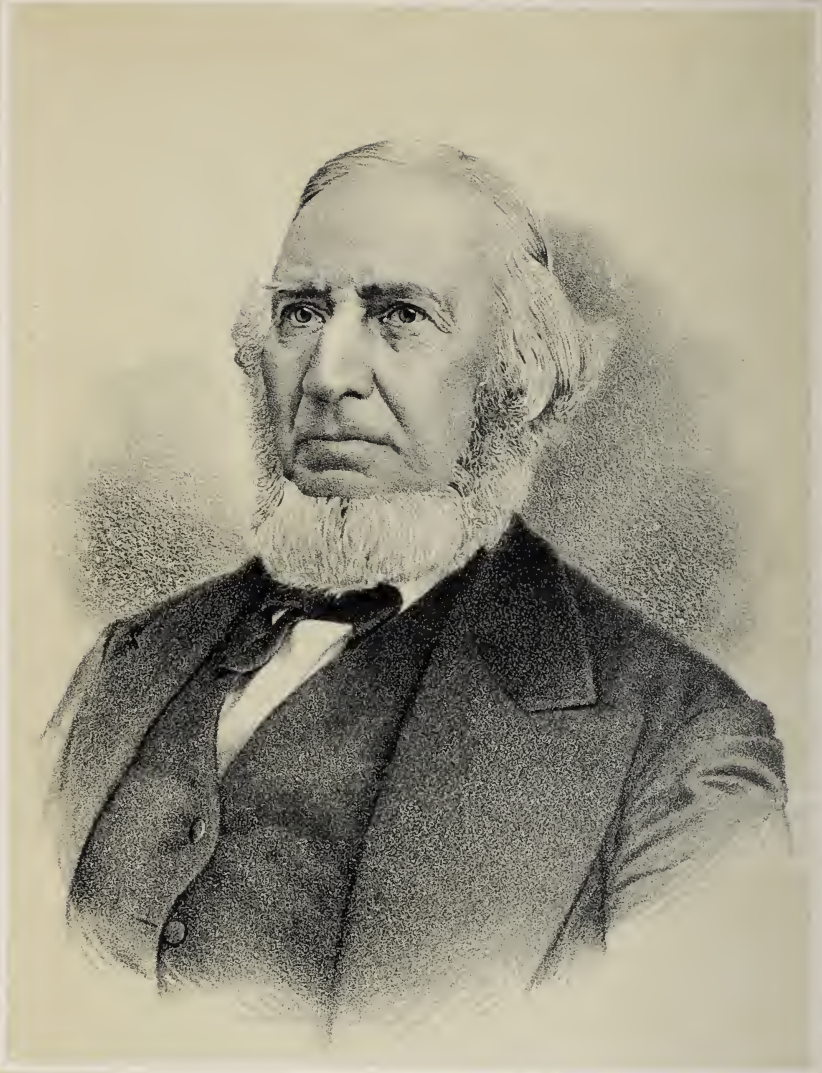
Prof. Orton thinks the two rivers were once united by means of this ancient channel, there being no rocky barriers in the way. Either the Little Miami held the western direction, which it now has, from Morrow to Deerfield or, as is more probable, the valley of the Great Miami was opened out by glacial erosion southeastwardly to the Little Miami, the direction in which glacial action has been most conspicuous in Southwestern Ohio.

The lowest land in the county is the bed of the Little Miami at Loveland which is about 125 feet above low-water at Cincinnati. The railroad at the same point is about thirty feet above the bed of the river. The watershed between the Miamis, near the northern boundary of the county, holds the highest land, which is about 625 feet above the Ohio at Cincinnati. From the lowest to the highest land there is, therefore, a vertical section of 500 feet. The highest lands in the county are believed to lie nearly midway between Ridgeville and Raysville.

A hill one mile east of Utica, on the farm of William Morris, is interesting from the fact that near its summit is the highest point of contact between the Upper and the Lower Silurian systems observed by Prof. Orton, and from this point was determined for the geological survey the dip of the blue limestone strata in various directions. According to Prof. Orton's measurement with the aneroid barometer, the point of contact between the two systems on this hill is 574 feet above the Ohio, the summit of the hill being 595 feet. According to the same authority, the altitude of the upper limit of the blue limestone series on Spring Hill, is 572, or only two feet lower than that found on the Morris hill.

The following table of elevations is the most complete one for the county ever published. For the purposes of comparison, the elevations of several points in adjoining counties are given. On account of their peculiar interest, the elevations of important points along the whole line of the Cincinnati Northern Railway, from Cincinnati to Waynesville, are given. Elevations found by railroad surveys are much more reliable than those taken from the geological report, which were obtained by use of the aneroid barometer. It should be remembered, however, that railroads and canals usually seek the lines of lowest





Samuel Harris

level, especially in crossing water-sheds, and they, therefore, do not fairly represent the variations of altitude in the country through which they pass. It may here be stated that the highest and the lowest land in Ohio are found in the Miami Valley, the latter being at the mouth of the Great Miami, the former in Logan County and measuring 1,540 feet above the level of the sea.

In the following table, all measurements are computed from low-water at Cincinnati, which is 441 feet above the ocean and 134 feet above Lake Erie, according to Col. Whittlesey. By adding to the figures in the table 441 feet, therefore, the elevation above the sea will be obtained, and, by subtracting 134 feet, the elevation above Lake Erie will be obtained:

ELEVATIONS ABOVE LOW WATER AT CINCINNATI.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Bed of Little Miami River at Loveland..... | 125 |
| Railroad track at Loveland..... | 154 |
| Spence's Station, M. & C. R. R..... | 388 |
| Morrow..... | 200 |
| Lebanon, public schoolhouse lot..... | 315 |
| Mason..... | 387 |
| Franklin, canal lock..... | 248 |
| Spring Hill, Washington Township..... | 600 |
| Raysville, highest point on railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati..... | 607 |
| Warren and Montgomery County line on T., D. & B. R. R..... | 584 |
| T., D. & B. R. R. Crossing of Ridgeville and Waynesville pike..... | 514 |
| Utica Station..... | 534 |
| Rock Schoolhouse, three miles southeast of Lebanon..... | 485 |
| Blanchester..... | 538 |
| Bethel, Clermont County..... | 490 |
| Middletown, canal level..... | 211 |
| Hamilton, canal basin..... | 169 |
| Spring Valley..... | 333 |
| Xenia..... | 491 |
| Wilmington..... | 551 |

CINCINNATI NORTHERN RAILWAY.

[The number at each stake multiplied by 100 gives the distance in feet from Court street, Cincinnati.]

| | No. of Stake. | Elevation. |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Court street, Cincinnati..... | 0 | 105 |
| Effluent Pipe street..... | 30 | 178 |
| Eden Park entrance..... | 47 | 234 |
| McMillan street..... | 82 | 354 |
| Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad junction..... | 202 | 260 |
| Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad junction..... | 292 | 185 |
| Montgomery pike..... | 480 | 398 |
| Jones & Cashin's..... | 507 | 439 |
| Hamilton and Butler County line..... | 880 | 448 |
| Butler and Warren County line..... | 948 | 500 |
| Summit on Ross farm..... | 960 | 519 |
| J. Milton Thompson's farm..... | 986 | 496 |
| J. L. Thompson's farm..... | 1,015 | 467 |
| Mason..... | 1,155 | 387 |
| Lebanon Pike, Hageman's..... | 1,336 | 240 |
| Muddy Creek..... | 1,374 | 232 |
| Lebanon pike (Avoca)..... | 1,439 | 247 |
| Foot of Broadway, Lebanon..... | 1,578 | 270 |
| Main street crossing, Lebanon..... | 1,610 | 305 |
| Crossing of Waynesville pike..... | 1,716 | 458 |
| L. D. Williams's farm..... | 1,804 | 551 |
| Waynesville, High street..... | 2,180 | 290 |

CLIMATE.

The climate of the county, like that of Ohio and a great part of the United States, is one of extremes. The extremes are of temperature rather than of moisture, as the rains fall usually at all seasons in sufficient quantities for the

purposes of supplying the wants of vegetation. It is comparatively rare the crops are destroyed, or so much injured by lack of moisture that there is not enough of the principal productions both for home consumption and shipment. An entire absence of rain for weeks attracts universal attention.

The extremes of temperature marked by the thermometer are 30° below zero, and $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above zero F. It is rare for the mercury to fall 16° below zero, or to rise above 98° . The mean annual temperature is about 52° , or lower than that of Cincinnati.

The mean annual precipitation of rain and melted snow cannot be determined from forty-two inches. More rain falls in a series of years in June than in any other month, and less in September. The moisture which gives fertility to the Ohio Valley comes chiefly from the Gulf of Mexico and the winds from the southwest are most likely to be rain-producing. The winds from western directions predominate far above all others, those from the southwest being the most frequent, the northwest next and the southeast next. The least frequent winds are from the north. A register kept by Mr. J. H. Jackson in the history of Cincinnati, for thirty-five years from 1814 to 1849, shows that the average annual winds at noon were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| From the southwest..... | 131 |
| From the northwest..... | 64 |
| From the southeast..... | 50 |
| From the west..... | 34 |
| From the northeast..... | 30 |
| From the south..... | 26 |
| From the east..... | 13 |
| From the north..... | 11 |

GEOLOGY.

In briefly describing the geological features of the county, only the leading points can be noticed. The attempt will be made to treat the subject in such a manner that it can be understood by any intelligent reader, although unacquainted with the technicalities of geological science. Free use will be made of the information contained in the reports of the two Ohio geological surveys, and especially of Prof. Edward Orton's papers on the Southwestern Geological District in the report of the last geological survey. The line of junction between two geological formations passes through several counties in Southwestern Ohio, of which Warren is one. The physical features of the county are thus very similar to those of Preble, Montgomery, Miami, Clinton, Greene and Clark. Warren County shows better than any of the others the uppermost beds of the blue limestone formation, called the Lebanon beds.

The blue limestone strata are the floor of the county. Over these strata there are four or five outliers of the Cliff limestone, occupying in all not more than ten square miles of the area of the county. Over both blue and Cliff limestone formations are spread the deposits of the Drift period, consisting of superficial clays, sands, gravels and bowlders. The geological strata of the county, beginning with the lowest, are the blue limestone, called the Cincinnati group, the Clinton formation, the Niagara formation and the Drift. In a chart of geological history, the formations constituting the stratified rocks of the county belong to the Palæozoic era, the blue limestone belonging to the Hudson River period, of the Lower Silurian age, and the Clinton and Niagara limestones belonging to the Niagara Period and the Upper Silurian age. The beds of drift belong to the Human era and Glacial epoch.

From the lowest exposed rocks in the county to the highest, there is a vertical scale of about 500 feet divided among the three formations as follows:

Niagara Limestone, 50 feet; Clinton Limestone, 16 feet; Blue Limestone, 434 feet.

The Blue Limestone is the principal formation of the county, as well as of Southwestern Ohio. The strata of this formation are surprisingly level in an east and west direction, but dip from a height of 450 feet, at Cincinnati, to a height of 275 feet at Lebanon, or an average fall northward of about six feet to the mile; and, from the central part of Warren County, northward thirty-five miles, to the central part of Miami County, the average descent is four feet per mile. The formation is supposed to have a total thickness of about 800 feet. The Ohio Geological Survey divided the entire blue limestone strata into three beds, the Lebanon beds, or the highest, having a thickness of about 400 feet, the Cincinnati beds, 450 feet, and the Point Pleasant beds, 50 feet. The greater part of the blue limestone found in Warren County belongs to the Lebanon beds. The name was given by Prof. Orton to the series of rocks for the reason that the entire bed is better exposed, and can be more readily studied, in two places east of Lebanon than any other locality. The Lebanon beds are found in the northern parts of Butler, Warren and Brown Counties, and make up the whole of the blue limestone formation of Preble, Montgomery, Miami, Clark, Greene and Highland Counties. In the Great Miami Valley, they are found from Hamilton to Troy, and, in the Little Miami Valley, from Morrow to Xenia.

The name blue limestone indicates the color of these strata of rocks. The bluish tinge of the rocks is due to the presence of an oxide of iron. Exposure to the weather frequently changes the color to a light gray or drab. The layers of this stone in Warren County range in thickness from three to eight inches. Between the layers of limestone are beds of shale, commonly called blue clay. Both the limestone and the blue clay contain numerous well-preserved fossils of ancient living forms inhabiting the seas, at the bottom of which these beds were formed.

The Clinton and Niagara formations have been popularly known as the Cliff limestone, and were so called in the first geological survey of Ohio. The valuable building stone known as Dayton stone, belongs to the Niagara formation. On the geological map of Warren County, four outliers of the Cliff limestone are marked. The largest of these includes a part of Clear Creek and Wayne Townships, and has its center nearly midway between Mount Holly and Franklin. The next in size is at Spring Hill, in Washington and Massie Townships. The other two are quite small, one being on a hill on the farm of William Morris, one mile east of Utica, and the other on the east side of the Little Miami, near Freeport. The last-named outlier embraces about three-fourths of an acre, and is about sixteen feet thick. Prof. Orton, perhaps without sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion, regarded it as a gigantic boulder which must have been transported from the highlands west of the river. His reason for the conclusion is that the outlier overlies drift material of clay and gravel, and is at least 125 feet below the elevation required at this point for the formation. Spring Hill is interesting from the fact that it is the most southern of the outliers of the Clinton limestone in Ohio.

The Niagara formation is found in Warren County over the largest of the four areas of the Clinton formation just referred to. Some valuable quarries of Dayton stone are here found. The formation is here at least fifty feet in thickness and the highest land in the county is believed to be found in this locality.

The Drift beds are spread over almost the entire county. They consist of clays, sands, gravels, boulders and buried vegetable remains, all of which have been transported by glacial action or by glaciers and icebergs, a greater or less distance from the places of their origin. These beds vary much in depth, in the materials of which they are composed and in the order in which the

layers of different materials are arranged. Fragments of wood are frequently found deeply buried in the drift. There is hardly a neighborhood in which instances of buried wood have not occurred in digging wells. The wood is generally coniferous, but ash, hickory, sycamore and grape-vines are said to have been found. The wood is found at any depth at from ten to fifty feet.

Considerable quantities of clean sand and gravel are found in these beds. In many parts of the county gravel-banks are numerous, and, in connection with the gravel found along the streams, have furnished excellent materials for the turnpikes which traverse the whole county in every direction.

Boulders are scattered irregularly over the county as well as other portions of the Miami country, and constitute an interesting feature of the surface geology. They are termed erratic rocks, hardheads or grayheads. They are universally recognized as of Northern origin. They are composed of rocks of foreign, not only to the county, but to Ohio. All geologists agree that many of them were brought from the Lake Superior region and the Canadian highland and that far the greatest number have been brought from beyond the great lakes. Prof. J. S. Newberry, late Chief Geologist of Ohio, believes that these boulders were deposited at a later date than the most recent stratified beds of drift, and that they were floated to their present resting-places by iceberg just as icebergs are now known to transport great quantities of rocks, gravel and sand, sometimes in the case of a single iceberg, amounting to 100,000 tons. The largest boulder in Southern Ohio yet described is found about three miles southeast of Lebanon, and has given the name to the Rock Schoolhouse. It measures, above ground, seventeen feet in length, thirteen feet in breadth and eight feet in height. As it is found to slope outward in all directions under ground, it is fair to suppose that at least one-half of it is buried. It weathers rapidly, and must have been formerly considerably larger. Estimating it to weigh 160 pounds to the cubic foot, the weight of the boulder must be not less than 275 tons. The composition of this and most other large boulders of the region, is gneiss, in which reddish feldspar is a large element. Not only the boulders, but the gravels of the drift beds, are of Northern origin. Among the pebbles found in the drift gravel are representatives of all the formations found to the northward in Ohio, Blue limestone, Clinton, Niagara, Waterlime, corniferous and black slate, and the granitic rocks found beyond the lake.

Fossils of great beauty and variety are found in abundance throughout the county. Perhaps no locality in the world furnishes superior facilities for the study of the fossils of the upper beds of the Lower Silurian. They occur in such numbers and are so perfectly preserved that the most careless observer have their attention directed to them in the stones by the wayside and in the pavements of streets. They are oftentimes so crowded as to constitute the chief substance of the rocks. Longstreth's Branch in Turtle Creek Township, which empties into the Little Miami opposite Freeport, has given several new fossils to science, among them two new crinoids, both discovered by J. Kelly O'Neal Esq., and one of which bears his name—the *Glyptocrinus O'Nealli*. A fossil seaplant found near Waynesville, and now in the cabinet of Israel Harris, has been named *Fucoides Harrisii*.

The soil of a great part of the county is of foreign origin; that is, it has not been derived from the decomposition of the underlying strata of rocks and shale, but has been transported by the drift agencies from northern sources. As the underlying rocks are limestone and the gravels of the drift largely composed of the same kind of rock, the soil is calcareous and of wonderful fertility. It is, in fact, an extension of the famous Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, and is equal in fertility and beauty of scenery. As fine fields of blue grass are to be found in Southwestern Ohio as in Kentucky. In the lower valleys of the

streams the soil is a deep black alluvium, which yields year after year abundant crops of Indian corn. Still more desirable farming lands are found in the intervals of an earlier epoch, which are now in part filled with the beds of drift. The valley of Turtle Creek in its combination of richness, beauty and healthfulness, probably is not excelled on the continent. There are also broad areas of uplands of great strength and fertility of soil, equaling in productiveness the best bottom lands.

Most parts of the county have a fair supply of good water. Spring Hill derives its supply from the Clinton limestone, with which it is capped. The main water supply of the county, however, is derived from the drift beds, in which good water is generally obtained for wells at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet. The most noted string in the county is near Springboro, and has long been turned to account in running one or more mills. This spring, rather, series of springs, uniting in one current, has its origin in heavy beds of drift. Near Harveysburg, in a beautiful grove, is the collection of springs known as the "Fifty Springs." At Lebanon are two chalybeate and one sulphur spring. Where the blue limestone formations are not covered with drift beds, the water supply is inferior. The rainfall cannot penetrate the compact clays of this formation, and is consequently turned to the streams by surface drainage. There are comparatively few farms in the county upon which an adequate supply of water for domestic purposes and farm animals cannot be obtained, even in the driest seasons, either from rivulets, springs or wells.

ANTIQUITIES.

Very interesting archæological remains abound in the county and throughout the region of the Miamis. The extensive and elaborate ancient earthworks show conclusively that this region was in the distant past occupied by a dense population, not of nomadic tribes, but dwelling in fixed communities, probably devoted to agriculture, and having certain peculiar laws, customs and religious rites. Some of their works required an immense amount of labor and considerable engineering skill. What race of people built these remarkable and interesting earthworks is unknown, and, in the absence of positive knowledge, their origin is referred to a people called Mound-Builders. Both tumular and mural remains of this extinct race are found in almost every portion of Warren County. Many of the less important archæological works have been obliterated by the cultivation of the soil; others remain to-day among the largest and most interesting ancient works in the Mississippi Valley. One of the largest mounds in the United States is found near the Great Miami at Miamisburg; it is 65 feet high and 800 feet around the base. Fort Ancient, on the Little Miami, is one of the largest, strongest and most important of the defensive works of the extinct race on the continent. The following description of this remarkable work is from Caleb Atwater, and was published in the *Archæologia Americana*:

"The fortification stands on a plain, nearly horizontal, about two hundred and thirty-six feet above the level of the river, between two branches with very deep and deep banks. The openings in the walls are gateways. The plain extends eastward along the State road, nearly level, about half a mile. The fortification on all sides, except on the east and west, where the road runs, is surrounded with precipices nearly in the shape of the wall. The wall on the inside varies in its height, according to the shape of the ground on the outside being generally from eight to ten feet; but on the plain, it is about nineteen and a half feet high, inside and out, on a base of four and a half poles. In a few places, it appears to be washed away in gutters, made by water collecting on the inside.

"At about twenty poles east from the gate, through which the State road runs, are two mounds, about ten feet eight inches high, the road running between them nearly equidistant from each. From these mounds are gutters running nearly north and south, that appear to be artificial, and made to communicate with the branches on each side. Northeast from the mounds, on the plain, are two roads, each about one pole wide, elevated about three feet, and which run nearly parallel, about one-fourth of a mile, and then form an irregular semi-circle round a small mound. Near the southwest end of the fortification are three circular roads, between thirty and forty poles in length, cut out of the precipice between the wall and the river. The wall is made of earth.

"Many conjectures have been made as to the design of the authors in erecting a work with no less than fifty-eight gateways. Several of these openings have evidently been occasioned by the water, which had been collected on the inside until it overflowed the walls and wore itself a passage. In several other places, the walls might never have been completed.

"The three parallel roads near the southwest end of the fortification appear to have been designed for persons to stand on and annoy those who were passing up and down the river. The Indians, as I have been informed, made this use of these roads in their wars with each other and with the whites. Whether these works *all* belong to the same era and the same people, I cannot say, though the general opinion is that they do. On the whole, I have ventured to class them among 'Ancient Fortifications,' to which they appear to have higher claims than almost any other, for reasons too apparent to require a recital.

"The two parallel roads outside the fortification running from two mounds northeastward are very similar to modern turnpikes, and are made to suit the nature of the soil and make of the ground. If the roads were for foot-races, the mounds were the goals from which the pedestrians started, or around which the ran. The area which these parallel walls inclose, smoothed by art, might have been the place where games were celebrated. We cannot say that these works were designed for such purposes; but we can say that similar works were thus used among the early inhabitants of Greece and Rome."

The extreme length of these works, in a direct line, is nearly a mile, but following the angles of the walls, they reach probably a length of six miles.

On the river hill on the west side of the Little Miami, at Foster's Crossing, is an ancient work composed of burnt earth. The inclosure contains about twenty acres, and the embankment, although nearly leveled by time in some places, can be traced around the whole area. As a work of defense, it had the position of great strength. It could be attacked with advantage only from a narrow space of level land on the north. At this place the wall was higher and strongest, and is now about ten feet high and fifteen feet wide at the base. Here, too, was the gateway, defended by an elliptical mound on the outside. The peculiarity of this work, however, is the burnt earth of which the embankment is composed. There does not seem to be a handful of clay in the remainder of the ancient wall which has not undergone the most intense heat. The rocks, too, show the marks of fire. Even where the embankment is highest, excavations by the hand of man, by water, or the uprooting of large trees show that the earth is as red as brick-dust down to the level of the ground. The burnt clay was not molded, but is found pulverized, or in large or small irregular-shaped masses.

There were other works of defense in the county of less size and importance which have never been surveyed or platted, or accurately described. It cannot be said that any law governing the arrangement of either the tumuli or fortifications has been discovered. Both appear to be more numerous along the river than elsewhere. It has been thought by some writers that the archæology of

a Miamis has for its distinguishing feature a system of strong fortifications along the two rivers, and that the numerous mounds on the headlands and interior points may have been signal stations, commanding the whole region and binding the country together as the seat of one united nation. A more common view is that the mounds were places of sepulture and memorials raised over the dead, the largest mounds being erected in honor of distinguished personages. The notion that they contain the remains of vast heaps of dead fallen in great battles is wholly unsupported by the facts obtained from excavations and examinations. But one or two skeletons are usually found in these mounds, and where many are found it is probable that the later Indians, and, in some cases, Europeans, have buried their dead in them. The New American Encyclopedia assumes, from facts and circumstances deemed sufficient to enable it to arrive at approximate conclusions concerning the antiquity of the Mound-builders' records, that we may infer, for most of these monuments in the Mississippi Valley, an age of not less than two thousand years. "By whom built, whether their authors migrated to remote lands under the combined attractions of a more fertile soil and more genial climate, or whether they disappeared beneath the victorious arms of an alien race, or were swept out of existence by some direful epidemic or universal famine, are questions probably beyond the power of human investigations to answer. History is silent concerning them, and their very name is lost to tradition itself."

Among the most interesting archaeological relics are the utensils, implements, weapons and personal ornaments of pre-historic times. It should be borne in mind that, while most writers on American antiquities make a distinction between the Mound-Builders and the tribes the whites found in possession of the country, such a line of demarkation cannot well be drawn with accuracy with respect to the stone, flint and copper relics. Some of these relics may belong to a pre-historic race of the distant past, some to the earliest Indian tribes inhabiting the country, and others to later Indians, whose mechanical arts may have been modified by contact and trade with the whites. It is therefore, impossible to separate the relics of the Mound-Builders from those of the later races. We cannot refer the copper implements to any particular epoch, nor can we determine when the stone age began or ended. Stone implements have been found associated with the remains of animals long since extinct, yet these implements are not different from those known to have been in use among the savage tribes when first seen by the whites.

The relics now under consideration have been found in as great quantities in Warren, perhaps, as in any county in Ohio. With respect to the purposes for which they were designed, they may be divided into utensils for domestic use, implements for handicraft, weapons and ornaments. With respect to the materials from which they were fabricated, they are stone, flint, slate, copper, pottery, bone, horn and shell.

The most common relics are the flint arrow-heads, spear-heads and daggers. Thousands of arrow and spear heads have been picked up in the county. Other flint implements, such as knives and cutting tools, scrapers and borers, have been found. Of stone relics, the most common are axes and hammers, grooved so that a forked branch or split stick could be fastened for a handle; mallets more or less round, probably used as hand-hammers; pestles for crushing grain, and many ornaments—among them, flat, perforated tubes of highly polished slate, and various forms of flat stones, polished and perforated. Stone pipes are found of various sizes and construction. Specimens of ancient pottery have not been often found in the county.

Charles Rau, the author of several valuable papers on American antiquities, has shown that there was an extensive trade or traffic among the pre-his-

toric races of America. This is rendered evident from the fact that their manufactured articles consist of materials which must have been obtained from sources in far-distant localities. The materials of which many relics found in the Miami country are composed can only be found at a distance of hundred of miles. The term "flint," used to describe the material of which various chipped implements are manufactured, is used to include various kinds of hard and silicious stones, such as hornstone, jasper, chalcedony, and different kind of quartz. There have been found in the United States places where the manufacture of flint implements was carried on. There was a great demand for arrow-heads among the primitive tribes, and in places where the proper kind of material could be found, there were work-shops for their manufacture. An important locality to which the aborigines resorted in Ohio for quarrying flint is now called Flint Ridge, and extends through Muskingum and Licking Counties. Dr. Hildreth says of this ancient flint quarry:

"The compact, silicious material of which this ridge is made up seems to have attracted the notice of the aborigines, who have manufactured it largely into arrow and spear heads, if we may be allowed to judge from the numerous circular excavations which have been made in mining the rock, and the piles of chipped quartz lying on the surface. How extensively it has been worked for these purposes may be imagined from the countless number of the pits, experience having taught them that the rock recently dug from the earth could be split with more freedom than that which had lain exposed to the weather. These excavations are found the whole length of the outcrop, but more abundantly at 'Flint Ridge,' where it is most compact and diversified with rich colors."

The greenish, striped slate, of which variously shaped tablets are made, is believed to occur in no parts of the Union except the Atlantic Coast district, and to have been transported, either in a rough or worked condition, from that region to the different parts of the Mississippi Valley in which the relics are found. The copper used by the aboriginal tribes was probably obtained chiefly from the northern part of Michigan.

As comparatively few copper relics are found in the mounds, an account of the excavation of a mound in which were found a number of copper articles is here given. The mound was situated on the farm of J. S. Couden, on the south side of the Little Miami, between Morrow and South Lebanon, and near the terminus of a series of ancient works extending for nearly a mile in length. It was a small mound, only about four feet high, and not different in appearance from several others near by. It was opened in the spring of 1878. The explorers made an excavation three and one-half feet by five feet, and eight feet deep. In digging, stones were found promiscuously arranged and bearing the marks of fire. At a depth of eight feet were found a skeleton, a large sea-shell, and a number of copper implements and ornaments. The skeleton was lying on its back, with its head toward the northeast. The shell was large enough to hold a gallon of water. On the skeleton were found ten copper axes, the largest being found on the head, the smallest at the feet. The axes varied in size from seven to four and one-half inches in length, and from four to three inches in width. They were only about one-half an inch in thickness. As is usually the case with Mound-Builders' axes, none of them were perforated for the attachment of a handle. One of them was flat on one side and rounded on the other, and was probably intended for use as an adze, with a handle fastened at right angles to the side. In the mound were found a thin copper crescent, perforated with four holes, and several other copper pieces, which were supposed to have been ornaments.



Yours Truly
D. M. Worley.



CHAPTER X.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COLLECTIONS.

ROUTES THROUGH THE COUNTY OF MILITARY EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

It is proposed in this place to state briefly what can at this day be learned from the best histories of the Indian wars concerning the routes of the expeditions against the Indian villages on the head-waters of the two Miami rivers. Four of these passed through Warren County. The earlier expeditions were organized before settlements had been commenced northwest of the Ohio, and consisted chiefly of Kentuckians. The later expeditions of St. Clair and Wayne passed from Fort Washington up the Great Miami, and with them we are not here further concerned. In 1786, Col. Benjamin Logan destroyed the back-a-cheek towns in Logan County. His route seems to have been from Maysville, Ky., where he crossed the Ohio, thence to a point on Todd's Fork afterward called the "Deserted Camp," in Clinton County, thence to Madison River. The four expeditions which passed through Warren County all proceeded from the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Licking, the present site of Cincinnati.

The first of these was that of Col. John Bowman, who, in July, 1779, with 160 mounted Kentuckians, marched against Old Chillicothe, the Shawnee town, about three miles from the site of Xenia. It was in retaliation for atrocities then recently committed by the Shawnees in Kentucky. The following particulars of this expedition are from the "Notes on Kentucky:"

"The party rendezvoused at the mouth of the Licking, and, at the end of the second night, got in sight of the town undiscovered. It was determined to await until daylight in the morning before they would make the attack; but, by the imprudence of some of the men, whose curiosity exceeded their judgment, the party was discovered by the Indians before the officers and men had arrived at the several positions assigned them. As soon as the alarm was given, a fire commenced on both sides, and was kept up, while the women and children were seen running from cabin to cabin, in the greatest confusion, and collecting in the most central and strongest. At clear daylight, it was discovered that Bowman's men were from seventy to one hundred yards from the cabins, in which the Indians had collected, and which they appeared determined to defend. Having no other arms than tomahawks and rifles, it was thought imprudent to attempt to storm cabins well-defended by expert warriors. In consequence of the warriors collecting in a few cabins contiguous to each other, the remainder of the town was left unprotected, therefore, while fire was kept up at the port-holes, which engaged the attention of those within, fire was set to thirty or forty cabins, which were consumed, and a considerable quantity of property, consisting of kettles and blankets, was taken from those cabins. In searching the woods near the town, 133 horses were collected.

"About 10 o'clock, Bowman and his party commenced their march homeward, after having nine men killed. The men had not marched more than eight or ten miles on their return home before the Indians appeared in considerable force on their rear, and began to press hard upon that quarter. Bowman selected his ground, and formed his men in a square; but the Indians declined a close engagement, only keeping up a scattering fire. It was soon evident that their object was to retard their march until they could procure reinforcements from the neighboring villages.

"As soon as a strong position was taken by Col. Bowman, the Indians tired, and he resumed the line of march, when he was again attacked in rear. He again formed for battle, and again the Indians retired, and the scene was acted over several times. At length, John Bulger, James Hax and George Michael Bedinger, with about one hundred more, mounted on horseback, rushed on the Indian ranks and dispersed them in every direction, at which the Indians abandoned the pursuit. Bowman crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Miami, and, after crossing, the men dispersed to their several homes."

The "Notes on Kentucky" gives the number of men under Bowman in this expedition as 160, but the memoranda of Col. Robert Patterson, afterward of Dayton, who was in it, puts the number at 400.

The next two expeditions passing through the county were both led by Gen. George Rogers Clark. The first of these was in 1780, when he destroyed the Piqua town on Mad River, near the site of Springfield; the second in 1782, when he destroyed the Upper and Lower Piqua towns on the Great Miami, within the present limits of Miami County, and also Loramie's store on Loramie's Creek, within the present limits of Shelby County. In the first of these expeditions, Gen. Clark probably marched near the present site of Lebanon, and crossed the Little Miami about a mile below the mouth of Caesar's Creek. This was Gen. Harmar's route in 1790, and he followed the old trace of Clark. There is a reference in the description of Virginia Military Lands located in 1787, on the east side of the Little Miami, above Caesar's Creek to this "Clark's Old War Road." In the expedition of 1782, Gen. Clark appears to have marched between the site of Lebanon and the Great Miami, and to have crossed Mad River not far from the site of Dayton. The army in both cases consisted of about one thousand men, all Kentuckians.

"On the 2d of August, 1780, Gen. Clark took up the line of march, from where Cincinnati now stands, for the Indian towns. The line of march was as follows: The first division, commanded by Clark, took the front position; the center was occupied by artillery, military stores and baggage; the second division, commanded by Col. Logan, was placed in the rear. The men were ordered to march in four lines, at about forty yards distant from each other, and a company of flankers on each side, about the same distance from the right and left lines. There was also a front and a rear guard, who only kept in sight of the main army. In order to prevent confusion, in case of an attack of the enemy, on the march of the army, a general order was issued, that, in the event of an attack in front, the front was to stand fast, and the two right lines to wheel to the right, and the two left-hand lines to the left, and form a complete line, while the artillery was to advance forward to the center of the line. In the event of an attack on either of the flanks or side lines, these lines were to stand fast, and likewise the artillery, while the opposite lines wheeled and formed on the two extremes of those lines. In the event of an attack being made on the rear, similar order was to be observed as in an attack in front.

"In this manner the army moved on without encountering anything worthy of notice until they arrived at Chillicothe (situated on the Little Miami River, in Greene County), about 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 6th day of August. They found the town not only abandoned, but most of the houses burnt down and burning, having been set on fire that morning. The army encamped on the ground that night, and, on the following day, cut down several hundred acres of corn; and, about 4 o'clock in the evening, took up the line of march for the Piqua towns, which were about twelve miles from Chillicothe [in Clark County]. The army came in sight of the Indian town on the west side of Mad River, about five miles west of the site of Springfield,

lock in the afternoon of the 8th. The Indians were concealed in the high grass of a prairie adjoining the town. A desperate battle ensued. Twenty whites were killed, but the Indians were defeated and put to flight, and their town utterly destroyed.

"It was estimated that at the two Indian towns, Chillicothe and Piqua, more than five hundred acres of corn was destroyed, as well as every species of table vegetables. In consequence of this, the Indians were obliged, for the support of their women and children, to employ their whole time in hunting, which gave quiet to Kentucky for a considerable time.

"The day after the battle, the 9th, was occupied in cutting down the growing corn, and destroying the cabins and fort, etc., and collecting horses. On the 10th of August, the army began their march homeward, and encamped at Chillicothe that night, and on the 11th, cut a field of corn, which had been left for the benefit of the men and horses on their return. At the mouth of the Licking, the army dispersed, and each individual made his best way home.

"Thus ended a campaign in which most of the men had no other provisions for twenty-five days than six quarts of Indian corn each, except the green corn and vegetables found at the Indian towns, and one gill of salt; and yet not a single complaint was heard to escape the lips of a solitary individual. I appeared to be impressed with the belief that, if this army should be defeated, that few would be able to escape, and that the Indians then would fall upon the defenseless women and children in Kentucky, and destroy the whole. From this view of the subject, every man was determined to conquer or die."

Mr. Abraham Thomas, afterward of Troy, Ohio, was in both of Clark's expeditions. He says:

"In the summer of 1780, Gen. Clark was getting up an expedition, with the object of destroying some Indian villages on Mad River. One division of the expedition, under Col. Logan, was to approach the Ohio by the way of Licking River; the other, to which I was attached, ascended the Ohio from the falls in boats, with provisions and a six-pound cannon. The plan of the expedition was for the two divisions to meet at a point in the Indian country opposite the mouth of Licking, and thence march in a body to the interior.

Ascending the Ohio, Daniel Boone and myself acted as spies on the Kentucky side of the river, and a large party on the Indian side was on the same duty. The latter were surprised by the Indians, and several killed and wounded.

It was then a toilsome task to get the boats up the river, under constant expectation of attacks from the savages, and we were much rejoiced in making our destination. Before the boats crossed over to the Indian side, Boone and myself were taken into the foremost boat, and landed above a small cut in the bank, opposite the mouth of Licking. We were desired to spy through the woods for Indian signs. I was much younger than Boone, ran up the bank with great glee, and cut into a beech tree with my tomahawk, which I verily believe was the first tree cut into by a white man on the present site of Cincinnati. We were soon joined by other rangers, and hunted over the other bottom. The forest everywhere was thick-set with heavy beech and scattering underbrush of spicewood and papaw. We started several deer, but, seeing no sign of Indians, returned to the landing. By this time the men had assembled, and were busy in cutting timber for stockades and cabins. The division under Col. Logan shortly crossed over from the mouth of Licking, and, after erecting a stockade, fort and cabin, for a small garrison and stores, they started for Mad River. Our way lay over the uplands of an untracked, primitive forest, through which, with great labor, we cut and bridged a road for the accommodation of our pack-horses and cannon. My duty in the march was to spy some two miles in advance of the main body. Our progress was

slow, but the weather was pleasant, the country abounded in game; and saw no Indians, that I recollect, until we approached the waters of Mad River. In the campaigns of these days, none but the officers thought of tents—each man had to provide for his own comfort. Our meat was cooked upon sticks set up before the fire; our beds were sought upon the ground, and he was the most fortunate man that could gather small branches, leaves and bark to shield him from the ground in moist places. After the lapse of so many years, it is difficult to recollect the details or dates so as to mark the precise time or duration of our movements. But, in gaining the open country of Mad River, we came in sight of the Indian villages.

"In the year 1782, after corn-planting, I again volunteered in an expedition under Gen. Clark, with the object of destroying some Indian villages about Piqua, on the Great Miami River. On this occasion, nearly one thousand men marched out of Kentucky, by the route of Licking River. We crossed the Ohio at the present site of Cincinnati, where our last year's stockade had been kept up, and a few people then resided in log cabins. We proceeded immediately onward through the woods, without regard to our former trail, and crossed Mad River not far from the present site of Dayton. We kept to the east side of the Miami, and crossed it about four miles below the Piqua towns. On arriving at Piqua, we found that the Indians had fled from the villages, leaving most of their effects behind. During the following night, we joined a party to break up an encampment of Indians said to be lying about what was called the French Store. We soon caught a Frenchman, tied him on horseback, for our guide, and arrived at the place in the night. The Indians had taken alarm and cleared out. We, however, broke up and burned the Frenchman's store [Lorimie's store], which had for a long time been a place of outfit for Indian marauders, and returned to the main body early in the morning, many of our men well stocked with plunder. After burning and otherwise destroying everything about Upper and Lower Piqua towns, we commenced our return march."

The last and largest of the armies in the Indian wars which marched through the county was that led by Gen. Josiah Harmar, in 1790. This military expedition was the first one organized after civil government had been established in the Northwest Territory. Although the objective point of the expedition was the Indian villages on the Maumee, in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Ind., Gen. Harmar followed the old trace of Gen. Clark, and crossed to the east side of the Little Miami. His route was readily traced in the early settlement of the Miami country. One of his encampments is believed to have been on the hillside between the town of Lebanon and the County Infirmary. The army was organized at Fort Washington, and consisted of 1,453 men, including one battalion of Kentucky mounted riflemen, and a small artillery company, with three brass pieces. Among the troops were several persons who, for the first time, viewed the fertile lands in Warren County, which they afterward purchased and resided upon. On the 15th of October, Gen. Harmar reached the Indian villages on the Maumee, and, finding no enemy, spent the next few days in burning the villages and about twenty thousand bushels of corn. After this was done, the General sent Col. Harding, with a detachment of 300 men, to look for the enemy, and to bring them to an engagement. Col. Harding fell into an ambuscade of Indians numbering about seven hundred, commanded by Little Turtle. The Indians fought with great fury, and the militia and regulars alike behaved with gallantry. More than one hundred of the militia, and all the regulars except nine, were killed, and the rest were driven back to the main body. Dispirited by this severe misfortune, Harmar immediately marched to Cincinnati, and the object of the expedition in intimidating the Indians was entirely unsuccessful.

The route of Gen. Harmar from Fort Washington to Old Chillicothe will be more particularly described. The General ordered Col. John Harding proceed with 600 of the Kentucky troops in advance of the main army. Accordingly, Col. Harding set out from Fort Washington on the 26th of September, 1790, and marched to Turtle Creek, and encamped a few miles west of present site of Lebanon. Gen. Harmar, on September 30, followed with remainder of the army, and formed a junction with Col. Harding on October 3. The following account of the daily movements of the army is abridged from the journal of Capt. John Armstrong, the parts of the journal relating to Warren County being given entire. The stream called in the journal Sugar Creek is undoubtedly Cæsar's Creek:

"September 30, 1790.—The army moved from Fort Washington about ten miles northeast course. Encamped on a branch of Mill Creek.

"October 1.—Marched about eight miles to a small branch of Mill Creek. General course, a little westward of north.

"October 2.—Marched about ten miles a northwest course. The first five miles over a dry ridge to a lick; then five miles through a low, swampy country to a branch of the Little Miami, where we halted one hour and forty-five minutes. After 1 o'clock, moved on five miles further, in a northeast, east and northeast course, and encamped in a rich and extensive bottom on Muddy Creek, a branch of the Little Miami. This day's march, fifteen miles, and one mile from Col. Harding's command.

"October 3.—The army, at 8 o'clock, passed Col. Harding's camp, and halted at Turtle Creek, about ten yards wide, where we were joined by Col. Harding's command. Here the line of march was formed. Two miles.

"October 4.—The army moved at half past 9 o'clock. Passed through a low country (some places broken), a northeast course, and, at 3 o'clock, crossed Little Miami, about forty rods wide, moved up it one mile a north course to a branch called Sugar Creek and encamped. Nine miles.

"October 5.—The army moved from Sugar Creek at forty-five minutes after 9 o'clock; march through a level country in a northeast course up the Little Miami, having it often in view. The latter part of this day's journey, through glades or marshy land. Halted at 5 o'clock on Glade Creek, a very lively, clear stream. Ten miles.

"October 6.—Reached Chillicothe, an old Indian village. Re-crossed the Little Miami. Encamped at 4 o'clock on a branch. Nine miles."

A JOURNEY THROUGH WARREN COUNTY IN 1797.

The following is an extract from the manuscript journal of Rev. James Smith, father of Judge George J. Smith:

"Monday, October 9, (1797).—We returned to Columbia, where we had occasion to visit Mr. Smith, the Baptist minister. We breakfasted with Mr. Smith, and then returned to Bro. McCormick's. After we got dinner, we started for the old Chillicothe Indian town near the head of the river. We proceeded as far as Col. Paxton's, with whom we spent the evening.

"Tuesday, 10th.—Having sent for Mr. Donnels, a surveyor of the military lands, he arrived this morning, and we bargained with him to do ours, return work and send us a certificate in eight months, for which we agreed to give a one-third of the land. We breakfasted at Col. Paxton's, then rode on to Deerfield, took dinner and pursued our course, and took up, in the evening, with a Richard Kirby. The land through which we have passed to-day has been various. A considerable part we found to be thin, white-oak land, but we found also some large bodies of fine, rich, fertile land, well adapted to farming and excellent for meadow and the raising of stock. It may not be amiss here

to observe that there has not been a frost to bite anything in this country to this morning; hence it appears that this climate, though about one hundred and twenty miles north from Lexington, is not near as cold, for when I left the parts, the corn blades in many places were entirely killed. But on my arrival northwest of the Ohio, I was surprised to find not the smallest symptom of frost. To account for this surprising circumstance, it may be observed that the soil of this country is a little inclined to sand, which is naturally warm. It is also generally very clear of stones, whereas Kentucky, being without sand, and at the same time has everywhere a bed of stone under the surface makes it (as I suppose) subject to frost and those sudden chills which are common in that country. During last winter, the wheat in Kentucky was most entirely killed, while the wheat in this country grew and produced a fine crop.

"Wednesday, 11th.—We started pretty early, baited at Martin Keever and then rode on to Waynesville. This little town is situated on the west bank of the Little Miami. The lots are sold to none but actual settlers, although it was only settled last spring, about fourteen families are already here. They have the advantage of good air, good water and good land. They are also on an equality. Pride and slavery are equally strangers; industry is seen in all, and the consequences are, they are happy.

"We lodged here with a Mr. Heighway, an emigrant from England, who with a number of his country people, suffered inconceivable hardships in getting to this country. It was curious to see their elegant furniture and silver plate glittering in a small, smoky cabin. We have to-day traveled through a fine country; the land is extremely rich and well-watered.

"Thursday, 12th.—Mr. Heighway, after compelling us to take breakfast with him, accompanied us some distance, and put us into the right way to Chillicothe. We pursued our journey, still north, over fine land and streams of water. About 1 o'clock, we were saluted with a view of one of those beautiful plains which are known in the country by the name of 'pararas.' Here we could see many miles in a straight direction, and not a tree or a bush obstruct the sight. The grass in the 'parara' we found higher than our heads on horseback as we rode through it. After riding about two miles through this enchanting paradise, we arrived on the spot where the old town of Chillicothe stood, of which scarcely a vestige now remains. We saw a few slave huts and something like an old breastwork, but so decayed and covered with grass that it was scarcely discernible. The stumps of gate-posts were still to be seen, but the houses were all destroyed, having been burnt a few years ago by the order of a commander of an expedition against the Indians. We sat us down on the green grass and eat our dinner of bread and cheese on the very spot where, a few years ago, the bloody savages held their grand councils. When we rested here, there came a man to us and informed us that himself and two brothers (who lived about a mile from this place) had found sixty bee-hives within a mile and a half of their house, three of which they had taken the week before, and had gotten fourteen or fifteen gallons of honey. The land about this town, I think, is equal, for wheat and grass, to any that I ever saw. Having now traveled sixty or seventy miles from the Ohio, we determined here to put a period to our travels northwardly, and pursue a different route to Ohio again. We returned about ten miles, and lodged with a Mr. Vaunts.

"Friday, 13th.—We took in our way the town of Deerfield. It has thirty or forty families residing in it. It is a new town, having only been settled since last spring twelve-month. It is something surprising to see with what rapidity settlements are made and towns erected in this country. This, I suppose, is owing to two causes: First, the fertility of the land, which indu-

adventurers to settle there; and second, that excellent regulation which sets out slavery. This induces the mechanic and the manufacturer who choose to settle in towns to carry on their different employments. * * * * We passed the river at Deerfield, and rode on six or seven miles to Col. Paxton's. "Saturday, 14th.—We took breakfast, and set forward and reached Bro. McCormick's about 11 o'clock. After resting ourselves an hour or two, we rode down the river to Mr. Smallie's, and got some old corn to take with us through the wilderness to the Scioto."

THE PILGRIMS OF 1818.

A strange sect of religious fanatics, organized about 1817, wandered from the Eastern States to Arkansas. They called themselves "Pilgrims," and were in search of the Promised Land. As they stopped at three different places in Warren County, at which some deserted and found permanent homes, account of them is here inserted. Isaac Buller, a native of one of the New England States, was their leader and Prophet. He had suffered for many months from the effects of a fall, which had injured his spine and produced total paralysis. Confined to his bed for a long time, he suffered great pain. His pious neighbors frequently met at his room and held prayer meetings for his recovery. On one of these occasions, he suddenly announced to his friends that he was restored to health. He had no more pain, and, with the aid of two crutches, was able to walk. He announced that the Lord had restored him, and had made him His Prophet. Many believed that his sudden relief from severe suffering was by the immediate interposition of Providence. The new Prophet told his followers that the people should be collected together and he would lead them to the Promised Land. Some persons of wealth and respectable standing in society embraced the new religion. In all, about one hundred persons started, under his leadership, for the Promised Land. The Prophet showed his cane upright and let it fall. Thus was indicated the direction they should go. The cane always fell toward the Southwest.

With wagons, teams, a limited supply of beds, clothes, food and cooking utensils, they made their way from New England first to the city of New York. The next year, they arrived at Lebanon, Ohio. On the journey, the Prophet had frequent revelations from the Lord, directing the Pilgrims to change their habits of dress and mode of life. They were not to wash their persons or their clothes. They were to dispense with everything superfluous. Their clothing should only be sufficient to protect them from the cold; their only meat, raw meat. Filth, rags and wretchedness were necessary for them to enjoy the Promised Land. On their arrival in Warren County, they were truly a squalid band. Some of the more intelligent members of the company had become convinced that Buller was an impostor, and returned to their New England homes and remained at places along their route. At Lebanon, those who remained faithful held public meetings for worship, at which the Prophet and other speakers warned the people to avoid all pride and everything superfluous in dress and food. The speakers at their religious meetings would cry out: "Ho-a, Ho-a, Oh-a, Ho-a, Oh-a, Ho-a, My God, My God, My God!" and all the members of the congregation would repeat the same words after them. From Lebanon they went to Union Village, and remained there for some days. The records of the Shakers speak of this band as being first heard of at Xenia, where two of the brethren went to see them on the 19th of February, 1818. On the 10th of March, the Pilgrims, being then fifty-five in number, reached the Shaker village, where they were kindly received, the Shakers feeding them and their horses free of charge. At a called meeting, held in the church, one of the Pilgrims—three men and two women—preached. At the close of

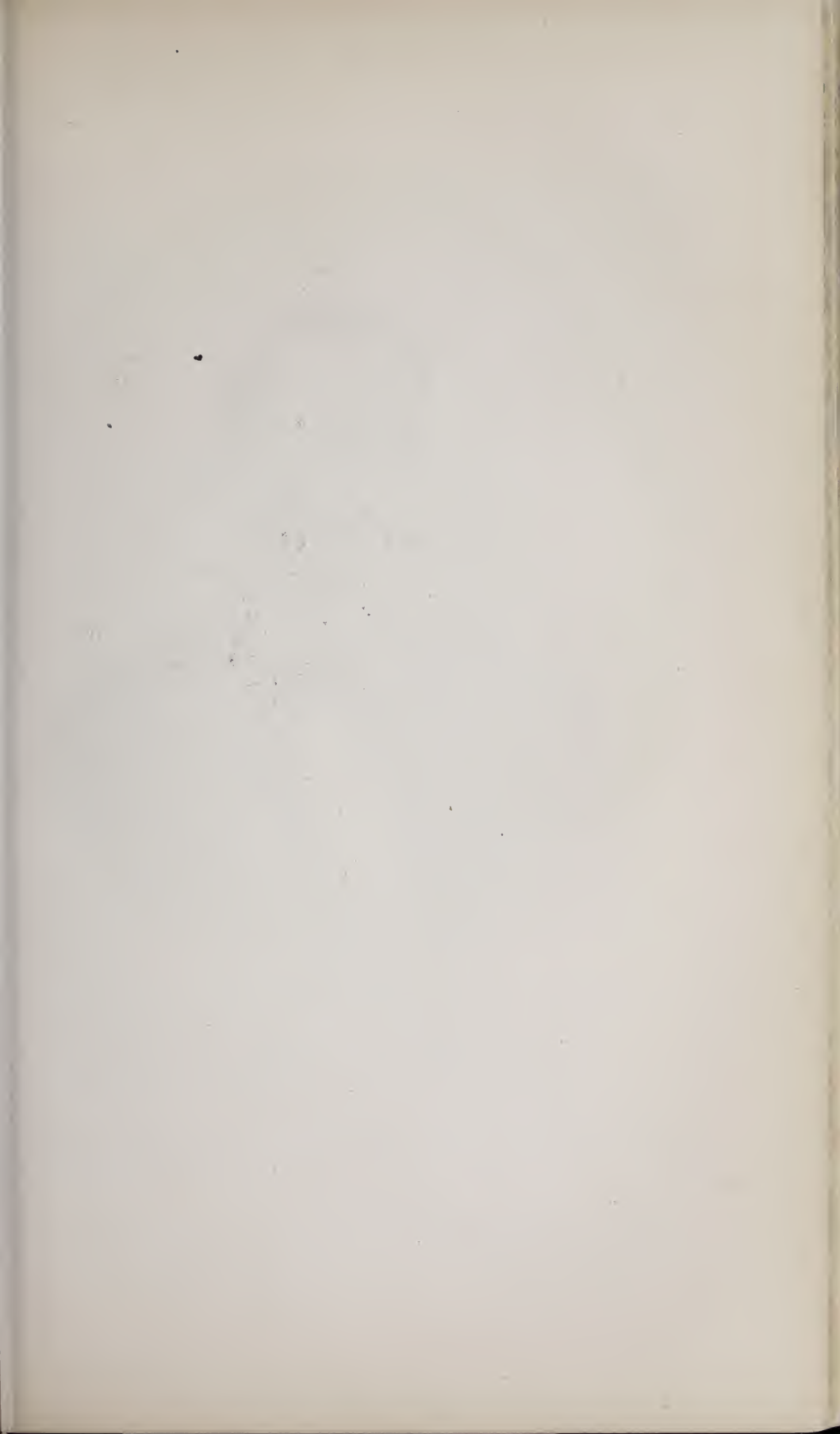
the speaking, the Pilgrims immediately withdrew from the church, probably to avoid hearing any reply. The Shakers, however, having assigned them a singing room for their lodging, sent some of their preachers to address them in the evening, much to the displeasure of the leaders of the Pilgrims. The next day, they took their departure toward the Southwest. It has been said that some of the Pilgrims joined the Shakers, but there is no mention of this in the records of the society. Mason was the next stopping-place of the band. While in that vicinity, the small-pox broke out among them, of which disease many members of the band died. With diminished numbers, still following in the direction the cane fell, they arrived at New Madrid, Mo., where the Prophet sickened and died. Before his death, he promised his followers to return to them in two years, and directed them to continue on their journey. The feeble band continued on to the Southwest, and at last arrived at the Promised Land, on the west bank of the Mississippi, not far from the mouth of the Arkansas.

Many of the foregoing facts are derived from a letter written by Hon. John Hunt to Col. James Sweny, dated at Red Lion, August 20, 1874. In 1824 Mr. Hunt made a journey to New Orleans with a flat-boat, in company with two other flat-boats. Mr. Hunt, J. D. Blackburn, Esq., and some others stopped at the mouth of the Arkansas and made a visit to see the last of the Pilgrims. They found the Promised Land a most forbidden place, situated on a narrow ridge of dry land, almost surrounded by a swamp. In a wretched tent, made with forks and poles, reed cane and bark, were two interesting ladies, the only persons left of the band of Pilgrims. Neat and clean in their persons and dress and intelligent in their conversation, they still adhered to their belief in Buller's religion. Mr. Hunt offered to see that their way was paid to Cincinnati by steamboat if they desired to return to their native New England. They thanked him very kindly for his offer, but said they had started out for the Promised Land, they had found it, and nothing on earth would induce them to leave it. On a subsequent trip down the Mississippi Mr. Hunt learned that one of these ladies had died, and the fate of the other was unknown.

VISIT OF GOV. DE WITT CLINTON.

The subject of most interest to the people of Ohio in 1825 was the inauguration of work upon the two great canals which were to unite the waters of the Ohio and the lakes. Gov. De Witt Clinton, of New York, the projector of the Erie Canal, and a statesman of national reputation, was invited to assist the Governor of Ohio in the ceremonies of inaugurating work upon the two canals. Gov. Clinton was received with enthusiasm by the people of Ohio. Ground was broken for the Ohio Canal at the Licking Summit, July 4, 1825, by Gov. Clinton and Gov. Morrow, in the presence of great crowds. A newspaper report says that "the two Governors each took a spade and removed the first sod upon a work which will be admired when the pyramids of Egypt shall be effaced at this interesting moment, the simultaneous voices of thousands rent the skies." The ceremony of beginning work upon the Miami Canal, which took place two weeks later, near Middletown, was an event of great interest to the people of Warren County. Already had the Warren County Canal been projected. The visit of Gov. Clinton to Lebanon was an interesting event. At the banquet, given in his honor at Lebanon, several men, distinguished in the history of the nation, were present, and a large number of men prominent in the history of the county participated in the ceremonies.

Some days before the celebration at Middletown, a committee of the citizens of Warren County was appointed at a public meeting held at the courthouse to make arrangements for the reception of Gov. Clinton, and to provide





Nathan Heever

public dinner for the occasion. The committee consisted of John Bigger, George Kesling, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson, William Lowry, Phineas Ross and George J. Smith. This committee visited Middletown on the day of the canal inauguration. George J. Smith, in behalf of the citizens of Warren County, addressed Gov. Clinton and invited him to attend a public dinner the next day at Lebanon, to which the distinguished gentleman replied in a very handsome and dignified manner, accepting the invitation.

On the afternoon of the same day (Thursday), July 21, 1825, Gov. Clinton; Jeremiah Morrow, Governor of Ohio; Gen. William Henry Harrison, United States Senator; ex-Gov. Ethan Allen Brown, and Gen. N. Beasley, one of the State Canal Commissioners, started on their journey from Middletown to Lebanon. Henry Clay, then Secretary of State in the cabinet of President John Q. Adams, was already in Lebanon, where he had arrived on his journey to Washington, and was detained by the sickness of his daughter. As the distinguished guests approached the town, a signal gun on the hill west was fired. The visitors were welcomed to the town by a salute from Capt. Mix's artillery, and the cheers of a large body of delighted citizens. The next day, at 12 o'clock, a procession of citizens was formed on Main street under the command of Maj. George Kesling, and marched to the Presbyterian Church, where an address to Gov. Clinton was delivered by A. H. Dunlevy. To this address, the Governor made a short but beautiful and elegant reply. The procession then moved back to Main street and was dismissed. The distinguished visitors, including Henry Clay and his son-in-law, Mr. Irwin, with a large number of citizens of Warren County, sat down to dinner, which had been provided by William Ferguson. After the repast, twenty toasts were drunk. The first toast was "The President of the United States;" the second, "The Vice President;" the third, "The Memory of Washington;" the fourth, "The Government of the United States;" the fifth was as follows:

Our distinguished guest, His Excellency De Witt Clinton—While the fame of other men lives only in the perishable pages of history, his is deeply engraven in the soil of his native State.

This sentiment was received with loud and reiterated applause. Gov. Clinton rose, and, in a felicitous manner, expressed his acknowledgements for the kind attentions paid him by the citizens of Warren County. It is said, by A. H. Dunlevy, that Gov. Clinton never made extemporaneous addresses, and that both his remarks at the church and at the dinner on this occasion, were written out and read from the manuscripts. Before he sat down, he prosed the following:

GOV. CLINTON'S TOAST.

The County of Warren and its worthy citizens—The dispensations of Providence have been so liberal that nothing but their own exertions are necessary to conduct them to a distinguished elevation of prosperity.

The following sentiment was read:

Gov. Morrow—An able civilian—whether in the Gubernatorial chair or the legislative hall, he reflects credit upon his State.

This was received with loud cheers, and Gov. Morrow rose and addressed the company in appropriate remarks. Before sitting down, he gave as his toast, "The Ohio and Miami Canals."

GEORGE J. SMITH'S TOAST:

The Hon. Henry Clay, Secretary of State—An enlightened and independent statesman and incorruptible patriot; his past life has been identified with the interest and happiness of his country—a sure guarantee that his future days will be devoted to her glory.

Mr. Clay then rose and addressed the audience for a short time in an eloquent manner and gave the following:

HENRY CLAY'S TOAST:

Gen. Bolivar—He has exhibited more than Roman patriotism in his desire of voluntary exile to perpetuate that liberty which he has established.

Ex-Gov. Brown, having been toasted by C. D. Morris as "The Project of the Ohio Canal," addressed the meeting. Gen. Beasley, having been toasted by J. D. Miller, Esq., also made some remarks.

A. H. DUNLEVY'S TOAST:

Our guest, Gen. William Henry Harrison—During the late war defended our Northern and Western frontiers from the ravages of a savage foe; but his services can be properly appreciated only by those who witnessed the obstacles he surmounted.

Gen. Harrison then addressed the company in an eloquent manner and proposed the following:

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON'S TOAST:

Gen. Anthony Wayne—The man without fear and without reproach.

THOMAS R. ROSS' TOAST:

Gen. Andrew Jackson—The distinguished citizen and soldier; may the freemen of the United States never forget his past eminent services, the surest pledge of his future usefulness.

The next day, Gov. Clinton, accompanied by Gov. Brown and Judge Kellogg, left Lebanon for Hillsboro, where arrangements had been made for another public reception.

Henry Clay, who had carried the State of Ohio at the Presidential election the preceding year, arrived at the residence of Judge Lowe, on the 14th of July, 1825, on his journey to Washington City. The next day, he came to Lebanon and stopped at Ferguson's Hotel, and called a physician to see his sick daughter, aged twelve years. Although Mr. Clay declined to attend a meeting designed to honor him, he found the next day, on his return from a visit to Union Village, that about forty persons had assembled to dine with him at the hotel, all anxious to offer some testimony of their high regard for the distinguished statesman. After the dinner, Mr. Clay was called on to address the company, which he did briefly, but in a manner that displayed some of the powers of his matchless oratory. He was detained at Lebanon for several weeks by the illness of his daughter, who died on the 11th of August. Mr. Clay was accompanied by his wife and other members of his family.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar, with his party, passed through Warren County in 1826. Having arrived at Cincinnati by steamboat, and, desiring to visit the interior of the State, he procured a carriage and four horses in Cincinnati for which he paid \$6 per day. On the 3d day of May, 1826, he started up the State road leading from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, and traveled the first day over a muddy road about twenty miles, to the residence of Gov. Morrow, the Chief Magistrate of the State, to whom he had a letter of introduction from Gov. Johnson, of New Orleans. In his book of travels, the Duke says:

"The dwelling of the Governor consists of a plain frame house, situated on a little elevation not far from the shore of the Little Miami, and is entirely surrounded by fields. The business of the State calls him once a month to Columbus, the seat of government, and the remainder of his time he passes at his country seat, occupied with farming. a faithful copy of an ancient Cincinnati; he was engaged at our arrival in cutting a wagon pole, but he immediately stopped his work to give us a hearty welcome. He appeared to be about fifty years of age; is not tall, but thin and strong, and has an expressive physiognomy, with dark and animated eyes. He is a native of Pennsylvania

and was one of the first settlers in the State of Ohio. He offered us a night's lodging at his house, which invitation we accepted very thankfully. When seated round the chimney fire in the evening, he related to us a great many of the dangers and difficulties the first settlers had to contend with. * * * We spent our evening with the Governor and his lady. Their children are settled, and they have with them only a couple of grandchildren. When we took our seats at supper, the Governor made a prayer. There was a Bible and several religious books lying on the table. After breakfasting with our hospitable host, we took our leave."

In the records of the Shakers at Union Village, mention is made of a visit from the Duke under the date May 4, 1826.

BUTLER AND WARREN COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

There is in existence no historic or pioneer society in Warren County. The following historic sketch of a large pioneer association, in which Warren County is interested, is furnished by the Secretary of the association, Dr. Edward Kimball:

"The origin of the Butler and Warren County Pioneer Association was as follows: Dr. Samuel S. Stewart was born in 1807, and was reared to manhood and resided the greater part of his life within one mile of Monroe. But, having removed to Indiana, in the spring of 1871, he wrote to Mr. Israel B. Carr, one of his earliest intimates, who still resided at Monroe, requesting him to call a meeting of all those yet remaining in the neighborhood of their old associates at the home of some one of them some day that spring, and let him know the day and he would attend. Mr. Carr, after consulting with several, then concluded to hold such a meeting, but to hold it in a grove adjoining Monroe. On days' public notice of that meeting was given by posters of the size of six by eight inches. That meeting was held on the 19th day of May, 1871; was a complete and gratifying success, near 2,000 being present. Dr. Otho Evans was made President, and Joseph W. O'Neal, Secretary; Maj. J. M. Millikin was the orator. Then and there it was determined to hold their meetings each year thereafter, and they have been held, with an annual attendance ranging from 4,000 to 9,000; and these re-unions have been publicly acknowledged the most orderly and well-conducted meetings held in the country—the largest pioneer association, if not larger than all others combined, in the State. It was, by unanimous vote, named the 'Butler and Warren County Pioneer Association, of Monroe, Ohio.' It is supported by voluntary contributions at each annual meeting. Its constitution requires no initiation fees or dues; any person of good moral habits, who resided within either of these counties, in or previous to 1820, by signing the constitution, can become a member, and his and her descendants, upon signing the constitution, are members. No alcoholic liquors, wine, ale, beer or cider are allowed on the grounds. The object of the association is to gather and preserve history, reminiscences, statistics, relics or other information connected with the early settlers and settlement of our counties and State; also to encourage pioneer simplicity of life; to encourage habits of integrity, sobriety, industry, economy—goodness of heart, friendly intercourse in the walk, conversation and character of members and persons in pioneer life."

TOWNS LAID OUT.

The dates at which the towns of the county were laid out are given below. Except in the case of Deerfield, the dates were all obtained from official records. It will be borne in mind that these dates refer not to the first settlement of the locality, nor to the springing-up of a village, but to the regular survey and platting of the town-site. In some cases, villages had grown up long before

there was any regular division of the site into lots, streets and alleys. In other cases, the proposed town has never been built, and its site to-day is a field or a road crossing:

Deerfield, 1796; Franklin, 1796; Waynesville, 1796; Lebanon, 1802 Ridgeville, 1814; Palmyra (Mason), 1815; Gainesboro, 1815; Springboro 1815; Freeport (Oregon), 1816; Morristown (Green Tree), 1816; Salen (Roachester), 1816; Westfield (Red Lion), 1817; Fredericksburg, 1818 Crosswicks, 1821; Edwardsville, 1824; Harveysburg, 1829; Mount Holly 1833; Middleboro, 1838; Butlerville, 1838; Black Hawk, 1838; Osceola, 1838 Morrow, 1844; Corwin, 1845; Hammell, 1845; Fort Ancient, 1849; Maine ville, 1850; New Columbia, 1852; New Columbia (Pleasant Plain), 1852 Raysville, 1855; Cozaddale, 1871.

EATON TOWNSHIP.

This township is the only one in the county which has become extinct. It was established June 28, 1806, and was chiefly in the northern part of that portion of the county afterward attached to Clinton. The following were the boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county, thence west with the north boundary to Cæsar's Creek, thence down said creek, with the meanders thereof, so far that a line running from said creek south 37 degrees east will strike the northeast corner of survey No. 1,507, and to continue on the same course so far that a due east and west line will strike the dividing line between Warren and Highland Counties ten miles south of the northeast corner of Warren County, thence north with said line to the beginning.



CHAPTER XI.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

| YEARS. | RECORDERS. | SHERIFFS. | PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 803..... | Michael H. Johnson. | George Harlan..... | Daniel Symmes. |
| 804..... | Michael H. Johnson. | George Harlan..... | Arthur St. Clair. |
| 805..... | Michael H. Johnson. | George Harlan..... | Arthur St. Clair. |
| 806..... | Michael H. Johnson. | Ephraim Hathaway. | Joshua Collett. |
| 807..... | Michael H. Johnson. | Ephraim Hathaway. | Joshua Collett. |
| 808..... | Michael H. Johnson. | Ephraim Hathaway. | Joshua Collett. |
| 809..... | Enos Williams..... | Ephraim Hathaway. | Joshua Collett. |
| 810..... | Enos Williams..... | Samuel McCray..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 811..... | Enos Williams..... | Samuel McCray..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 812..... | Enos Williams..... | George Kesling..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 813..... | Enos Williams..... | George Kesling..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 814..... | Enos Williams..... | Benjamin Sayre..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 815..... | Enos Williams..... | Benjamin Sayre..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 816..... | Enos Williams..... | Benjamin Sayre..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 817..... | Enos Williams..... | Coonrod Snyder..... | Joshua Collett. |
| 818..... | Enos Williams..... | Coonrod Snyder..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 819..... | Enos Williams..... | Coonrod Snyder..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 820..... | Enos Williams..... | Coonrod Snyder..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 821..... | Enos Williams..... | John Hopkins..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 822..... | Enos Williams..... | John Hopkins..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 823..... | Asahel Brown..... | John Hopkins..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 824..... | Asahel Brown..... | Coonrod Snyder..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 825..... | Asahel Brown..... | John Hopkins..... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 826..... | Asahel Brown..... | Joseph Whitehill... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 827..... | Asahel Brown..... | Joseph Whitehill... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 828..... | Asahel Brown..... | Joseph Whitehill... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 829..... | Asahel Brown..... | Joseph Whitehill... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 830..... | Asahel Brown..... | Joseph Whitehill... | Thomas Corwin. |
| 831..... | Asahel Brown..... | John M. Houston..... | A. H. Dunlevy. |
| 832..... | Asahel Brown..... | John M. Houston..... | A. H. Dunlevy. |
| 833..... | William Lytle..... | John M. Houston..... | A. H. Dunlevy. |
| 834..... | William Lytle..... | John M. Houston..... | A. H. Dunlevy. |
| 835..... | William Lytle..... | William Russell..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 836..... | Gabriel Sellers..... | William Russell..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 837..... | Gabriel Sellers..... | William Russell..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 838..... | Gabriel Sellers..... | William Russell..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 839..... | Gabriel Sellers..... | Nathaniel Bowers..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 840..... | Gabriel Sellers..... | Nathaniel Bowers..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 841..... | Gabriel Sellers..... | Nathaniel Bowers..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 842..... | Isaiah M. Corbly.... | Nathaniel Bowers..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 843..... | William Sherwood.... | Israel Woodruff..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 844..... | William Sherwood.... | Israel Woodruff..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 845..... | William Sherwood.... | Israel Woodruff..... | J. Milt Williams. |
| 846..... | John R. Bone..... | Israel Woodruff..... | J. Durbin Ward. |
| 847..... | John R. Bone..... | William Eulass..... | J. Durbin Ward. |
| 848..... | John R. Bone..... | William Eulass..... | J. Durbin Ward. |
| 849..... | John R. Bone..... | William Eulass..... | J. Durbin Ward. |
| 1850..... | John R. Bone..... | William Eulass..... | J. Durbin Ward. |
| 1851..... | John R. Bone..... | Charles A. Smith..... | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1852..... | John R. Bone..... | Charles A. Smith..... | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1853..... | John R. Bone..... | Charles A. Smith..... | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1854..... | John R. Bone..... | Charles A. Smith..... | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1855..... | John R. Bone..... | D. P. Egbert..... | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1856..... | John R. Bone..... | D. P. Egbert..... | Thos. F. Thompson. |
| 1857..... | John R. Bone..... | D. P. Egbert..... | Thos. F. Thompson. |
| 1858..... | John R. Bone..... | D. P. Egbert..... | Thos. F. Thompson. |
| 1859..... | F. S. Welton..... | A. E. Stokes..... | Thos. F. Thompson. |

LIST OF OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

| YEARS. | RECORDERS. | SHERIFFS. | PROSECUTING ATTORNEY |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1860. | F. S. Welton. | A. E. Stokes. | George R. Sage. |
| 1861. | F. S. Welton. | A. E. Stokes. | George R. Sage. |
| 1862. | Phillip F. Sullivan. | A. E. Stokes. | George R. Sage. |
| 1863. | Phillip F. Sullivan. | John Butler. | George R. Sage. |
| 1864. | Phillip F. Sullivan. | John Butler. | George R. Sage. |
| 1865. | Phillip F. Sullivan. | John Butler. | George R. Sage. |
| 1866. | A. B. Gooch. | John Butler. | David Allen. |
| 1867. | A. B. Gooch. | N. V. Cleaver. | David Allen. |
| 1868. | A. B. Gooch. | N. V. Cleaver. | Collin Ford. |
| 1869. | A. B. Gooch. | N. V. Cleaver. | Collin Ford. |
| 1870. | A. B. Gooch. | N. V. Cleaver. | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1871. | Thomas H. Blake. | John L. Ely. | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1872. | Thomas H. Blake. | John L. Ely. | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1873. | Thomas H. Blake. | John L. Ely. | J. Kelly O'Neal. |
| 1874. | Thomas H. Blake. | John L. Ely. | David Allen. |
| 1875. | Thomas H. Blake. | William H. Harlan. | David Allen. |
| 1876. | Thomas H. Blake. | William H. Harlan. | David Allen. |
| 1877. | Thomas H. Blake. | William H. Harlan. | David Allen. |
| 1878. | H. H. Dunham. | William H. Harlan. | David Allen. |
| 1879. | H. H. Dunham. | Jasper M. Johnston. | David Allen. |
| 1880. | H. H. Dunham. | Jasper M. Johnston. | Seth W. Brown. |
| 1881. | H. H. Dunham. | Jasper M. Johnston. | Seth W. Brown. |

| YEARS. | AUDITORS. | CLERKS. | TREASURERS. |
|--------|--|------------------|----------------|
| 1803. | [Duties of this office discharged by Commissioners' Clerk until 1820, when the office of Auditor was created.] | David Sutton. | Silas Hurin. |
| 1804. | | David Sutton. | Silas Hurin. |
| 1805. | | David Sutton. | Silas Hurin. |
| 1806. | | David Sutton. | Silas Hurin. |
| 1807. | | David Sutton. | Enos Williams. |
| 1808. | | David Sutton. | Enos Williams. |
| 1809. | | David Sutton. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1810. | | David Sutton. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1811. | | David Sutton. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1812. | | David Sutton. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1813. | | David Sutton. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1814. | | David Sutton. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1815. | | Matthias Corwin. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1816. | | Matthias Corwin. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1817. | | Matthias Corwin. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1818. | | Matthias Corwin. | Matthias Ross. |
| 1819. | | Matthias Corwin. | Francis Lucas. |
| 1820. | Michael H. Johnson. | Matthias Corwin. | Francis Lucas. |
| 1821. | D. F. Reeder. | Matthias Corwin. | Samuel Nixon. |
| 1822. | D. F. Reeder. | Matthias Corwin. | Samuel Nixon. |
| 1823. | George J. Smith. | Matthias Corwin. | Samuel Nixon. |
| 1824. | Allen Wright. | Matthias Corwin. | Samuel Nixon. |
| 1825. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | Samuel Nixon. |
| 1826. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | Samuel Nixon. |
| 1827. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | Samuel Nixon. |
| 1828. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1829. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1830. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1831. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1832. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1833. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1834. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1835. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | John Randall. |
| 1836. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | Robert Wilson. |
| 1837. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | Robert Wilson. |
| 1838. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | Robert Wilson. |
| 1839. | Allen Wright. | J. K. Wilds. | Robert Wilson. |
| 1840. | Allen Wright. | H. M. Stokes. | Robert Wilson. |

LIST OF OFFICERS—CONTINUED.

| YEARS. | AUDITORS. | CLERKS. | TREASURERS. |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 841..... | Allen Wright..... | H. M. Stokes..... | Robert Wilson. |
| 842..... | Allen Wright..... | H. M. Stokes..... | Robert Wilson. |
| 843..... | Allen Wright..... | H. M. Stokes..... | Robert Wilson. |
| 844..... | John C. Skinner.... | H. M. Stokes..... | Robert Wilson. |
| 845..... | John C. Skinner.... | H. M. Stokes..... | Robert Wilson. |
| 846..... | John C. Skinner.... | H. M. Stokes..... | Jacob Morris. |
| 847..... | John C. Skinner.... | G. W. Stokes..... | Jacob Morris. |
| 848..... | John C. Skinner.... | G. W. Stokes..... | Jacob Morris. |
| 849..... | John C. Skinner.... | G. W. Stokes..... | Jacob Morris. |
| 850..... | John C. Skinner.... | G. W. Stokes..... | Jacob Morris. |
| 851..... | John C. Skinner.... | G. W. Stokes..... | Jacob Morris. |
| 852..... | John C. Skinner.... | F. S. Van Harlingen | Jacob Morris. |
| 853..... | Jacob Koogle..... | F. S. Van Harlingen | Jacob Morris. |
| 854..... | Jacob Koogle..... | F. S. Van Harlingen | Joel G. Rockhill. |
| 855..... | Jacob Koogle..... | James S. Totten.... | Joel G. Rockhill. |
| 856..... | Jacob Koogle..... | James S. Totten.... | Huston Hopkins. |
| 857..... | Jacob Koogle..... | James S. Totten.... | Huston Hopkins. |
| 858..... | Matthias Corwin.... | James S. Totten.... | Huston Hopkins. |
| 859..... | Matthias Corwin.... | James S. Totten.... | Huston Hopkins. |
| 860..... | Matthias Corwin.... | James S. Totten.... | Wm. Adams. |
| 861..... | Matthias Corwin.... | James S. Totten.... | Wm. G. Hopkins. |
| 862..... | George W. Smith.... | James S. Totten.... | Wm. G. Hopkins. |
| 863..... | George W. Smith.... | James S. Totten.... | Wm. G. Hopkins. |
| 864..... | O. C. Maxwell..... | James S. Totten.... | Wm. G. Hopkins. |
| 865..... | O. C. Maxwell..... | James S. Totten.... | Richard Lackey. |
| 866..... | James W. Ross..... | James S. Totten.... | Richard Lackey. |
| 867..... | James W. Ross..... | James S. Totten.... | Richard Lackey. |
| 868..... | Wm. S. Dynes..... | James S. Totten.... | Richard Lackey. |
| 869..... | Wm. S. Dynes..... | James S. Totten.... | Lot Wright. |
| 870..... | Wm. S. Dynes..... | Wm. H. Rockhill.... | Lot Wright. |
| 871..... | Wm. S. Dynes..... | Wm. H. Rockhill.... | Lot Wright. |
| 872..... | Wm. S. Dynes..... | Wm. H. Rockhill.... | Lot Wright. |
| 873..... | Wm. S. Dynes..... | Wm. H. Rockhill.... | Ephraim Sellers. |
| 874..... | C. W. Randall..... | Wm. H. Rockhill.... | Ephraim Sellers. |
| 875..... | C. W. Randall..... | Wm. H. Rockhill.... | Ephraim Sellers. |
| 876..... | C. W. Randall..... | Lot Wright..... | James S. Totten. |
| 877..... | C. W. Randall..... | Lot Wright..... | James S. Totten. |
| 878..... | C. W. Randall..... | Lot Wright..... | James S. Totten. |
| 879..... | C. W. Randall..... | Lot Wright..... | M. A. Jameson. |
| 880..... | C. W. Randall..... | Lot Wright..... | M. A. Jameson. |
| 881..... | A. H. Graham..... | Lot Wright..... | M. A. Jameson. |

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1804—Matthias Corwin, Robert Benham, William James. 1805—Aaron Harlan, Robert Benham, Francis Dill. 1806—7—Aaron Harlan, Samuel McCray, Michael H. Johnson. 1808—Aaron Harlan, Samuel McCray, Robert Benham. 1809—Aaron Harlan, Samuel McCray, Nathan Kelley. 1810—Aaron Harlan, David Fox, John C. Death. 1811—Aaron Harlan, David Fox, Daniel F. Reeder. 1812—13—Aaron Harlan, Ichabod B. Halsey, Daniel F. Reeder. 1814—17—Aaron Harlan, Ichabod B. Halsey, Enos Williams. 1818—Aaron Harlan, Benjamin Sayre, Enos Williams. 1819—21—Jabish Phillips, Benjamin Sayre, Enos Williams. 1822—Jabish Phillips, Samuel Caldwell, Enos Williams. 1823—Wyllys Pierson, Samuel Caldwell, Enos Williams. 1824—Ichabod Corwin, Samuel Caldwell, Michael H. Johnson. 1825—28—Jabish Phillips, Henry King, Burwell Goode. 1829—Jabish Phillips, Henry King, Nathan Kelley. 1830—Jabish Phillips, William Hopkins, Nathan Kelley. 1831—Jabish Phillips, Samuel Caldwell, Nathan Kelley. 1832—33—Jabish Phillips, Noah Haines, James Cowan. 1834—Jabish Phillips, George Harlan, James Cowan. 1835—Jabish Phillips, George Harlan, John Bigger.

1836—Benjamin Blackburn, George Harlan, Otho Evans. 1837-38—Benjamin Blackburn, John Hopkins, Otho Evans. 1839-40—Benjamin Blackburn, John Hopkins, Jacob Pence. 1841—William H. Hamilton, John Hopkins, Jacob Pence. 1842—William H. Hamilton, John Hopkins, Benjamin Blackburn. 1843—William H. Hamilton, James Sweney, Benjamin Blackburn. 1844—David Evans, James Sweney, Benjamin Blackburn. 1845—David Evans, James Sweney, Isaac Leming. 1846—David Evans, Benjamin Blackburn, Isaac Leming. 1847-49—John M. Snook, Benjamin Blackburn, Isaac Leming. 1850—Henry Sherwood, Benjamin Blackburn, Isaac Leming. 1851—Henry Sherwood, Benjamin Blackburn, Jacob Egbert. 1852-59—Henry Sherwood, David Deardorff, Jacob Egbert. 1860—Henry Sherwood, David Deardorff, William H. Hamilton. 1861-66—Henry Sherwood, Joseph S. Reece, William H. Hamilton. 1867—Henry Sherwood, Hugh J. Death, William H. Hamilton. 1868—Ephraim L. Mehan, Hugh J. Death, William H. Hamilton. 1869-70—Ephraim L. Mehan, L. G. Anderson, John M. Dyer. 1871—Joel Evans, L. G. Anderson, John M. Dyer. 1872—Joel Evans, L. G. Anderson, John Bone. 1873—Joel Evans, Nathan Keever, John Bone. 1874-77—W. P. Mounts, Nathan Keever, John Bone. 1878—W. P. Mounts, Nathan Keever, Perry Lukens. 1879-80—W. P. Mounts, E. K. Snook, Perry Lukens.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Under the constitution of 1802, the Court of Common Pleas was composed of a President Judge and three Associate Judges, appointed by the Legislature for seven years. William James, 1803-4; Jacob D. Lowe, 1803-24; Ignatius Brown, 1803-24; Nathan Kelley, 1804-4; Jacob Reeder, 1804-7; Peter Burr, 1807-10; George Harlan, 1810-16; Matthias Corwin, 1816-24; George Harnsberger, 1824-25; Wylls Pierson, 1824-34; George Kesling, 1824-34; Michael H. Johnson, 1825-34; Benjamin Baldwin, 1834-38; David Morris, 1834-35; Samuel Caldwell, 1834-35; James Cowan, 1835-42; John Hart, 1835-42; Egbert T. Smith, 1838-39; William S. Mickle, 1839-46; Daniel Crane, 1842-49; Richard Parcell, 1842-51; James Cowan, 1846-51; Rezin B. Edwards, 1849-51.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The office of Probate Judge was created by the constitution of 1851. John C. Dunlevy, 1852-55; James M. Smith, 1855-58; James C. Sabin, 1858-60; John C. Dunlevy, 1860-64; James Scott, 1864, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dunlevy; William W. Wilson, 1865-69; Thomas R. Thatcher, 1869-72; William W. Wilson, 1872, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thatcher; John W. Keys, 1872-79; Joseph W. O'Neill, 1879.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Territorial Legislature, 1801—Francis Dunlevy and Jeremiah Morrow.

First General Assembly, March, 1803—Senators, Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy; Representatives, John Bigger and William James.

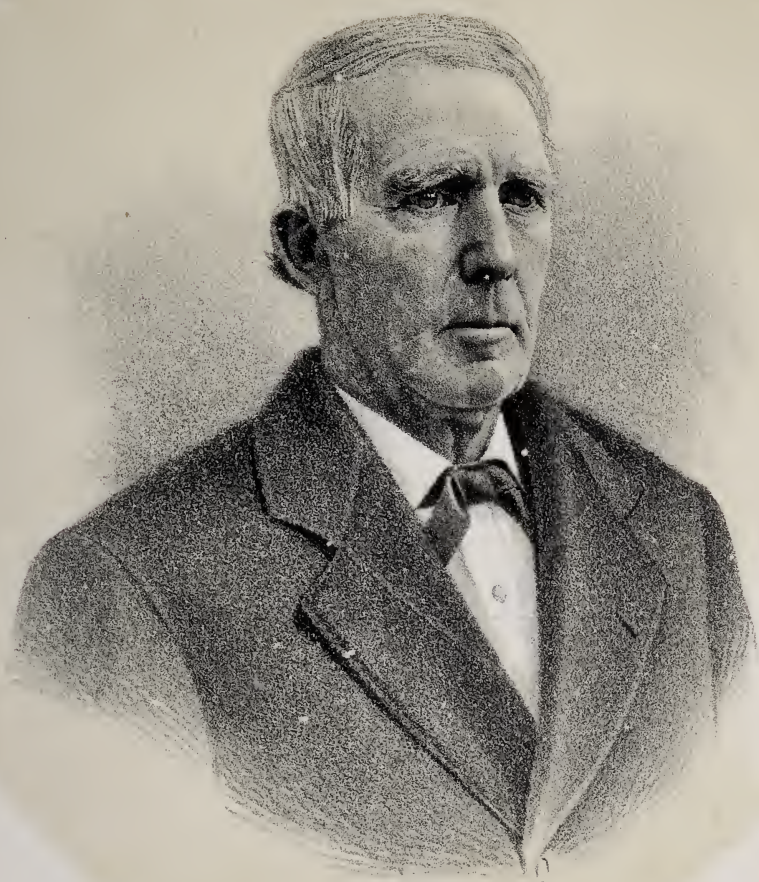
Second General Assembly, December, 1803—Senators, John Bigger and William C. Schenck; Representative, Ephraim Kibby.

Third General Assembly, 1804—Senators, John Bigger and William C. Schenck; Representatives, Matthias Corwin and Peter Burr.

Fourth General Assembly, 1805—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives Peter Burr and Matthias Corwin.

Fifth General Assembly, 1806—Senator, Richard Thomas; Representatives, Peter Burr and Matthias Corwin.

Note—The Senatorial district was then composed of Warren, Butler, Montgomery, Greene and Champaign Counties.



THOMAS P. HUTCHINSON



Sixth General Assembly, 1807—Senators, Richard S. Thomas and John Bigger; Representatives, George Harlan and Matthias Corwin.

Seventh General Assembly, 1808—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, George Harlan and John James.

Note—Warren County was then a separate Senatorial district.

Eighth General Assembly, 1809—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson, Jesse Newport.

Ninth General Assembly, 1810—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, David Morris, Nathan Kelly.

Tenth General Assembly, 1811—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Jesse Newport. David Morris.

Eleventh General Assembly, 1812—Senator, Thomas B. Van Horne; Representatives, John Welton, Michael H. Johnson.

Twelfth General Assembly, 1813—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson.

Thirteenth General Assembly, 1814—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Michael H. Johnson.

Fourteenth General Assembly, 1815—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, Samuel Caldwell.

Fifteenth General Assembly, 1816—Senator, Thomas B. Van Horne; Representatives, Michael H. Johnson, David Sutton.

Sixteenth General Assembly, 1817—Senator, Thomas B. Van Horne; Representatives, Michael H. Johnson, Nathaniel McLean.

Seventeenth General Assembly, 1818—Senator, Michael H. Johnson; Representatives, Nathaniel McLean, David Sutton.

Eighteenth General Assembly, 1819—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, George Kesling.

Nineteenth General Assembly, 1820—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, William C. Schenck.

Twentieth General Assembly, 1821—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, Thomas Corwin.

Twenty-first General Assembly, 1822—Senator, Nathaniel McLean; Representatives, John Bigger, Thomas Corwin.

Twenty-second General Assembly, 1823—Representatives, John M. Houson, David Sutton.

Twenty-third General Assembly, 1824—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, Matthias Corwin, John Bigger.

Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1825—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, John Bigger, George J. Smith.

Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1826—Senator, Jacob D. Miller; Representatives, George J. Smith, John Hopkins.

Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1827—Senator, Jeremiah Morrow; Representatives, George J. Smith, John Hopkins.

Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1828—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, Benjamin Baldwin, James McEwen.

Twenty-eighth General Assembly, 1829—Senator, Samuel Caldwell; Representatives, Thomas Corwin, Jeremiah Morrow.

Twenty-ninth General Assembly, 1830—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Joseph Whitehill, Jacoby Hallack.

Thirtieth General Assembly, 1831—Senator, John Bigger; Representatives, Joseph Whitehill, Jacoby Hallack.

Thirty-first General Assembly, 1832—Senator, Jacoby Hallack; Representative, Joseph Whitehill.

Thirty-second General Assembly, 1833—Senator, Jacoby Hallack; Representatives, John Bigger, Benjamin Baldwin.

Thirty-third General Assembly, 1834—Senator, John M. Houston; Representative, Joseph Whitehill.

Note—Joseph Whitehill resigned and Thomas R. Ross was elected to fill the vacancy June 1, 1835, and served in an extra session convened June 8, 1835.

Thirty-fourth General Assembly, 1835—Senator, John M. Houston; Representatives, Jeremiah Morrow, John Hunt.

Thirty-fifth General Assembly, 1836—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, John Hunt.

Thirty-sixth General Assembly, 1837—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, A. H. Dunlevy.

Thirty-seventh General Assembly, 1838—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, John Hunt.

Thirty-eighth General Assembly, 1839—Senator, George J. Smith; Representative, William Sellers.

Thirty-ninth General Assembly, 1840—Senator, Isaac S. Perkins; Representative, John Probasco, Jr.

Note—The Senatorial district was then composed of Warren and Greene.
Fortieth General Assembly, 1841—Senator, Isaac S. Perkins; Representative, John Probasco, Jr.

Forty-first General Assembly, 1842—Senator, W. H. P. Denny; Representative, John Probasco, Jr.

Forty-second General Assembly, 1843—Senator, W. H. P. Denny; Representative, Edward Noble.

Forty-third General Assembly, 1844—Representative, Edward Noble.

Note—Montgomery and Warren then composed the Senatorial district.

Forty-fourth General Assembly, 1845—Representative, Edward Noble.

Forty-fifth General Assembly, 1846—Senator, John Hopkins; Representative, Robert Wilson.

Forty-sixth General Assembly, 1847—Senator, John Hopkins; Representative, Robert Wilson.

Forty-seventh General Assembly, 1848—Representative, John A. Dodds.

Forty-eighth General Assembly, 1849—Representative, John A. Dodds.

Forty-ninth General Assembly, 1850—Representative, John A. Dodds.

Note—The Forty-ninth was the last held under the constitution of 1800. Under the first constitution, members of the Legislature were elected annually under the constitution of 1851, they are elected every two years.

Fiftieth General Assembly, 1852—Representative, Durbin Ward.

Fifty-first General Assembly, 1854—Senator, Granville W. Stokes; Representative, Daniel Crane.

Fifty-second General Assembly, 1856—Representative, Seth S. Haines.

Fifty-third General Assembly, 1858—Senator, Lauren Smith; Representative, J. Milton Williams.

Fifty-fourth General Assembly, 1860—Representatives, James Scott, Malon Wright.

Fifty-fifth General Assembly, 1862—Senator, A. G. McBurney; Representative, James Scott.

Fifty-sixth General Assembly, 1864—Senator, A. G. McBurney; Representative, James Scott.

Fifty-seventh General Assembly, 1866—Representative, J. H. Coulter.

Fifty-eighth General Assembly, 1868—Representative, James Scott.

Fifty-ninth General Assembly, 1870—Representative, W. W. Wilson.

Sixtieth General Assembly, 1872—Representative, James Scott.

Sixty-first General Assembly, 1874—Senator, Benjamin Butterworth; Representative, James Scott.

Sixty-second General Assembly, 1876—Senator, Peter M. Dechant; Representative, Thomas M. Wales.

Note—Peter M. Dechant died and William H. Stokes was elected to fill the vacancy.

Sixty-third General Assembly, 1878—Senator, William H. Stokes; Representative, Thomas M. Wales.

Sixty-fourth General Assembly, 1880—Senator, J. L. Mounts; Representative, James Scott.

Sixty-fifth General Assembly, 1882—Senator, Lewis G. Anderson; Representative, James Scott.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention of 1802—Jeremiah Morrow, Francis Dunlevy.

Convention of 1850—George J. Smith, J. Milton Williams.

Convention of 1873—Thomas F. Thompson.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Members of Congress—Jeremiah Morrow, 1803 to 1813; John McLean, 1813 to 1816; Thomas R. Ross, 1819 to 1825; Thomas Corwin, 1831 to 1840; Jeremiah Morrow, 1840 to 1843; Thomas Corwin, 1859 to 1861.

United States Senators—Jeremiah Morrow, 1813 to 1819; Thomas Corwin, 1845 to 1850.

Governors of Ohio—Jeremiah Morrow, 1822 to 1826; Thomas Corwin, 1840 to 1842.

Lieutenant Governor—Andrew G. McBurney, 1866 to 1868.

Judges of Supreme Court of Ohio—John McLean, 1816 to 1823; Joshua Pollett, 1829 to 1836.

Judge of United States Supreme Court—John McLean, 1829 to 1861.

Cabinet Members—John McLean, Postmaster General, 1823 to 1829; Thomas Corwin, Secretary of Treasury, 1850 to 1853.





PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.



TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP—LEBANON.

COMPILED BY JOSIAH MORROW.

[The writer of the following township and town history desires to be regarded as its compiler rather than its author. Several papers by other hands have been consulted and freely used. Records have been examined wherever it was possible to find them. On the subject of the early settlement of the township, the chief authority is A. H. Dunlevy. During the last twenty-five years of his life, Mr. Dunlevy wrote and published in various newspapers a number of articles on the early settlement of Lebanon and vicinity. These articles, which give much of the pioneer history of the township, were collected and preserved by the writer, and it has been his purpose in the following pages to give all the important facts contained in them. Mr. Dunlevy wrote from memory, and scarcely ever took the trouble to verify his dates by an examination of records. The dates given by him are sometimes changed in the following pages, and the facts derived from his papers are united with those obtained from other sources. The writer desires to express his great obligations to Anthony Howard Dunlevy, who wrote more than any other person concerning the early history of the Turtle Creek Valley, in which he lived for eighty-four years, and who died at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, while these pages were being prepared for the press. At the time of his death, he believed, after investigation, that he was the oldest living man born north of the Ohio River.

The valuable journals of the Shaker Society at Union Village, extending over a period of more than seventy-five years, have been freely opened to the examination of the writer. Much assistance has been derived from the files of the *Western Star*. The officers of various societies and churches have freely given the aid which could be derived from the records under their charge. Acknowledgments are due to many intelligent persons in different parts of the township, and in other places, for generous assistance. No source of information available to the writer has been left unsearched. Fully sensible of its imperfections, the compiler trusts that the history will be found trustworthy in all important matters.]

ORGANIZATION.

Turtle Creek Township was organized August 15, 1804. Originally, the township included a part of Union and all of Salem Township north and west of the Little Miami. The original boundaries were as follows: "Beginning on the Little Miami River, on the south side of Section No. 9, Township 4, Range 4, thence west, including two tiers of sections off of the south side of the Fourth Range, to the county line, at the south side of Section No. 3, Township 2, Range 4; thence south six miles to the south side of Section No. 3, Township 3, Range 3; thence east eight miles to the northeast corner of Section No. 32, and southeast corner of Section No. 33, Township 5, Range 3; thence south to the Little Miami, between Sections 31 and 25; thence up the Miami

along the same to the beginning." Elections were held at the house of Ephraim Hathaway, in Lebanon.

The east, north and west boundaries of the township remain as originally established. The south boundary only has been changed. The township is the largest in the county, and contains sixty-three entire sections and several fractional sections.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement in the township was made at Bedle's Station in 1795. September, 1795, is believed to be the time at which the first families were brought to that place and lived in the cabins protected by Bedle's Block House. Here William Bedle, with his sons-in-law and their families, lived in much simplicity. The clothing of the grandchildren is said to have been made principally out of dressed deerskin, and some of the larger girls were sometimes clad in buckskin petticoats and short gowns. Within two or three years, other settlers gathered around in such numbers that Bedle's Station, as it was long known, although the blockhouse erected as a protection against the Indians proved to be unnecessary, became a well-known place and quite a strong settlement.

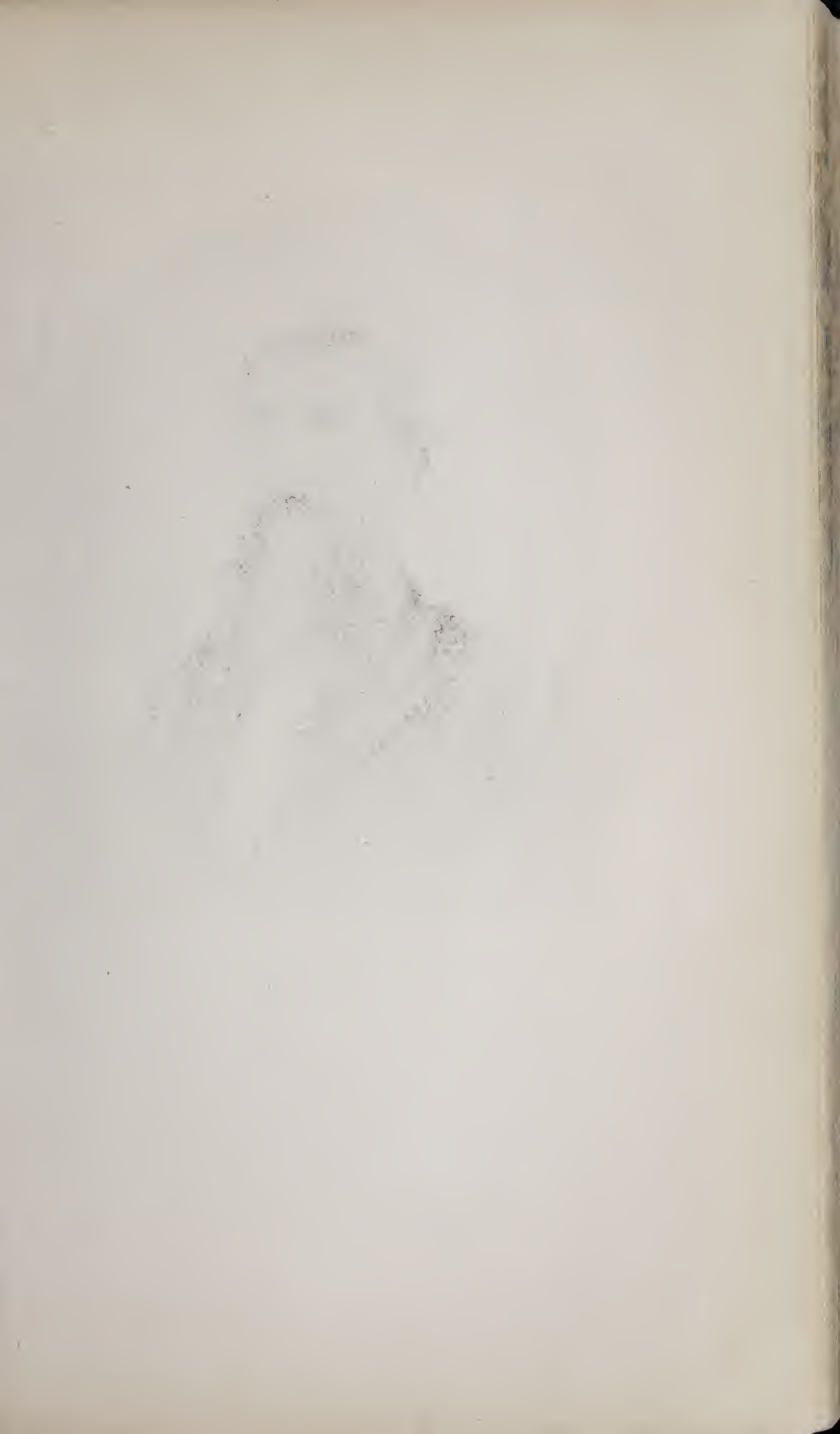
The first cabin in the immediate vicinity of Lebanon was built by John Shaw, a member of the Seceder Church, in the fall of 1795, and the next spring he brought his family to the place. He had a large family of six sons and as many daughters, nearly all full-grown, large and robust. He owned the west half of the section on which the northwest part of Lebanon stands, and was soon able to clear and cultivate a considerable tract.

Ichabod Corwin, who owned the east half of the same section, came from Bourbon County, Ky., and settled, in March, 1796, on land now in the northwest part of Lebanon. His first cabin was on the west side of the North Branch of Turtle Creek. He had first seen this land while serving on a military expedition against the Indians. In the winter and spring of 1799 and 1800, he built a second and better house of hewed logs, pointed with lime mortar and covered with walnut shingles, put on with pegs instead of nails. It stood near the center of the town of Lebanon as afterward laid out, and became known as "the house of Ephraim Hathaway on Turtle Creek"—the first seat of justice of Warren County. In the spring and summer of 1796, Mr. Corwin succeeded in clearing and planting with corn about twelve acres. Before the corn was worked, the Indians stole all his horses. He returned to Kentucky to obtain another team. He there purchased a yoke of oxen and hired a Yankee to drive them to the plow—a work then unknown to the Kentuckians. After his horses were stolen, he carried meal or flour from Waldsmith's mill, on the Little Miami, twenty miles distant, to provide his family with bread. Ichabod Corwin died October 26, 1834. On his tombstone we read: "The deceased was the first settler on the place where Lebanon now stands—March, 1796."

Henry Taylor settled on the west half of Section 5 before the close of the year 1796. He built a house on the south side of Turtle Creek, half a mile below the site of Lebanon. His residence was a frame one-story building, covered with split-and-shaved weather-boards and shingles made on the ground, and was tenantable as late as 1840. About 1803, he sold his place and moved to Butler County, Ohio.

Samuel Manning, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1795. He purchased of Benjamin Stites the west half of the section on which the court house stands, at \$1 per acre, and settled east of the site of Lebanon about 1796. He died at Lebanon in 1837, aged seventy-five years.

John Osborn, Sr., also settled east of Lebanon about the year 1796. He





John T Mardis

died at Lebanon in 1859, aged ninety years. Among the early settlers east of Lebanon were Daniel Banta, Jacob Trimble, William Dill, Patrick Meloy, and several brothers named Bone.

During most of the winter and spring of 1798-99, a company of Indians had their camp on the hillside south of the Cincinnati pike and on the western part of what is known as Floraville, in Lebanon. They encamped for a short time for several succeeding springs in the vicinity of Lebanon, for the purpose of making sugar.

In 1798, Matthias Corwin, the father of Gov. Corwin, settled on a farm northeast of Lebanon. His mother, brothers and sisters accompanied him from Kentucky. It is said that, while the neighbors were raising his cabin, Matthias Corwin took his gun, and, going but a short distance into the woods, killed a large supply of turkeys for the dinner prepared on the occasion. A flock of several hundred wild turkeys, and droves of six or eight deer, would sometimes be seen; at other times, both deer and turkeys were scarce.

Ichabod B. Halsey was an early settler and prominent citizen of the township. He was the son of Maj. Daniel Halsey, of New Jersey, and received from his father a section of land on condition that he would settle upon it and improve it. The section was No. 31, north of Lebanon, and contained over eight hundred acres, all good land. Mr. Halsey became one of the wealthiest and most prosperous citizens of the township; but, about 1822, he lost all his property by becoming surety for his friends. His splendid farm and his chattels were sold to pay the debts of the business firm for which he had become surety, and he and his family were turned out of their comfortable home. Much sympathy was expressed for the unfortunate pioneer, but the sympathy of Judge Francis Dunlevy took a practical turn. The Judge invited Mr. Halsey and his family to make their home on his farm, which was gladly accepted. Twenty acres were assigned them at one corner of the farm, where a cabin was built and other improvements made with the aid of neighbors. Here the unfortunate family had a rude but comfortable home for some years. Before the organization of Turtle Creek Township, Mr. Halsey's land was in Franklin Township, and his name is found in the list of Trustees of the latter township.

In the autumn of 1798, Aaron Hunt and family settled in the section south of the present site of Red Lion. They emigrated from Washington County, Penn. Aaron, the father, and his oldest son, Charles, made the journey on horseback to Cincinnati, where they awaited the arrival of the remainder of the family, who came down the Ohio on a flat-boat. In the winter of 1799-1800, John Hunt, son of Aaron, then a lad seven years of age, broke his arm between the elbow and shoulder by falling against the sharp end of a log. There was no doctor within less than thirty miles. John's mother assumed to responsibility of acting as surgeon for the broken arm, and set the fractured bone, and soon the young patient mended rapidly. "In 1802, the first wheat crop raised by the Hunt family ripened. The only implement the family had with which to harvest it was a butcher knife. Mrs. Hunt, at her own suggestion, started for Cincinnati to purchase a sickle, leaving a babe three months old in the care of the children. She went on horseback, riding on a man's saddle, taking with her a piece of linen manufactured by herself with which to buy the sickle. After an absence of three days and two nights, having been detained one day by a storm, she returned with the needed implement. The babe did well in her absence. The wheat was cut, threshed and ground, but it proved to be 'sick wheat,' the bread made from it producing sickness at the stomach and vomiting."

Benjamin Morris emigrated from New Jersey about 1794, and, after passing a few years in Hamilton County, came, in 1797, to the neighborhood now

known as Green Tree. About the same time, his father, Isaac Morris, purchased and settled upon a tract of about four hundred acres, now owned by the North Family of Shakers.

David Reeder, on February 28, 1797, received a deed from Jedediah Tingle for 320 acres, one-half of Section 12, west of Lebanon, for which he paid \$213.33. About the same time, he settled upon this tract and gave name to that branch of Turtle Creek which flows past the Children's Home, which was long known as Reeder's Run. Jedediah Tingle, about 1797, settled upon the north half of the same section.

Elder Daniel Clark, the pioneer Baptist preacher, in 1797 settled upon a little tract of land purchased by him about four miles northeast of the site of Lebanon. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was licensed to preach in that State, and, about 1790, removed to Columbia, where he preached to the Baptists in the absence of Elder John Smith. James McBride, in his pioneer biographies, says of the Baptists at Columbia: "In February, 1792, the congregation resolved to build a house of worship, which was to be thirty-six feet long by thirty feet wide, with galleries." It was not completed until late in the year 1793. On September 23, 1793, Elder John Gano, a venerable Baptist minister, visited Columbia and preached to a large and attentive congregation in a beautiful grove of elms near the village (the meeting-house not being yet completed). After the sermon, Mr. Gano, in connection with the pastor, Mr. Smith, ordained Daniel Clark to the Gospel ministry, in a solemn and impressive manner. This was the first ordination in the Miami country." Elder Clark is regarded as not only the first ordained minister in the Miami country, but the first in the Northwest Territory. He began preaching at the Clear Creek and Turtle Creek Baptist Churches about 1798, and continued to preach at Lebanon until he became too feeble by reason of old age. He died in 1834, aged ninety years. He is described as a plain man, with little education, his sermons being marked by frequent quotations from the Scriptures. The Bible is said to have been the only book with which he was familiar, except, perhaps, "Pilgrim's Progress," but his life and conduct commanded respect and confidence.

The first mill in the township was built by Henry Taylor, on Turtle Creek near where the present western boundary of Lebanon crosses the stream. It was built about 1799. Samuel Gallaher, an early settler on Turtle Creek, was a millwright, and assisted in building Taylor's mill. Another millwright of the early times was named Sample, whose marriage to the daughter of Henry Taylor, in 1798, was the first wedding in the Turtle Creek settlement.

A man named Gunsawly is said to have been the first shoemaker in the settlement. He went from house to house, making and mending shoes for the settlers. Some of the first settlers, however, did their own cobbling.

The wheelwright business at that time was an important one, as the flax and wool for clothing was all homespun.

The first schoolhouse was a low, rough log cabin, put up by the neighbors in a few hours, with no tool but the ax. It stood on the north bank of Turtle Creek, not far from where the west boundary of Lebanon now crosses Main street. The first teacher was Francis Dunlevy, and he opened the first school in the spring of 1798. Some of the boys who attended his school walked a distance of four or five miles. Among the pupils of Francis Dunlevy were Gov. Thomas Corwin, Judge George Kesling, Hon. Moses B. Corwin, A. H. Dunlevy, William Taylor (afterward of Hamilton, Ohio), Matthias Corwin (afterward Clerk of Court), Daniel Voorhis, John Sellers and Jacob Sellers.

"As the cold weather of 1798 commenced, this school was crowded with young men of a much larger size than had attended during the summer. At

Christmas, it was determined to bar out the master, according to the custom of the times. The object in part was a mere frolic, in part to secure the holidays free from school, and sometimes the master was required to treat. When the arranging out was successful, there was a regular and sometimes tedious negotiation between scholars and teacher, and the terms of pacification were required to be stipulated with precision. But the teacher was not easily thwarted. He was opposed on principle to treating, and he had served in so many campaigns against the Indians that he had imbibed a spirit which knew not how to submit to suffer defeat. After having been driven from the window by long hand-saws, with which he was several times severely struck, he retired for a time. Returning, he ascended, unobserved by the boys, to the top of the chimney, made of 'cat and clay,' and very large. He suddenly descended down the chimney, though a brisk fire was burning. The boys, astonished at his appearance from this unlooked-for point, capitulated with as much coolness as, under the circumstances, they could command. Defeated in their Christmas frolic, on New Year's Day the boys gathered recruits from the young men who did not attend school, and took much pains to secure every possible point of ingress. The fire-place was well guarded, the window secured and the door barricaded with large logs piled against it to the top. As the master approached, a loud note of defiance went up from the inmates. The scene was the more exciting as many of the neighbors had come to witness the siege, which was to result in the triumph or defeat of the young men. After surveying the field as well as he could from the outside, Judge Dunlevy soon determined on his mode of assault. Taking a large green log which had been brought for firewood on his shoulders, he stepped off some ten paces from the door, and then rushed with his utmost speed, bringing the end of the log against the top of the door. The concussion was so violent as to break the door and displace the logs on the inside so much as to open a hole, through which he instantly entered, to the terror and consternation of the boys. For a moment, there was some show of resistance, notwithstanding the fort had been captured. But this soon subsided. There were no more attempts to bar out Francis Dunlevy." Another teacher, who succeeded Dunlevy, it is said, not long after was barred out, and treated the boys to a gallon of stew.

The settlements at Bedle's Station and on Turtle Creek, about the present site of Lebanon, formed in some respects a single neighborhood. The men met at the same house-raisings and log-rollings; the women, at the same social gatherings; and the children attended the same school. They attended also, for the most part, the same churches—the Presbyterian Church, near Bedle's Station, and the Baptist Church, east of the site of Lebanon.

In order to form a path for the children to the schoolhouse, the settler sometimes harnessed a horse to a log and dragged it through the tall and dense weeds and spice-bushes. Smooth foot-paths winding through the deep woods led from one cabin door to another. When a settler was sick, the neighbors aided him, freely planting his corn for him, tilling or gathering it, or, in winter, supplying his family with firewood already chopped. Cincinnati being the nearest point at which merchandise could be purchased, two or three neighboring women would mount their horses on a summer morning, ride to that village, thirty miles distant, do their shopping and return the same day, a large portion of the journey being through an unbroken wilderness, without a single house on the road.

The following is a list of the names of pioneers who settled in the township before the close of the last century. It is not claimed to be by any means complete, but it is as complete as the writer was able to make it after extended researches:

William Bedle, Francis Bedle, Joseph Bedle, James Blackburn, Daniel Banta, Benjamin Bundy, Robert Benham, Ichabod Corwin, Matthias Corwin, Joseph Corwin, David Corwin, Elder Daniel Clark, James Cowan, Daniel Cory, Noah Cory, Francis Dunlevy, William Davis, William Dill, Lewis Drake, Peter Drake, Joseph Dill, Ithamer Drake, Levi Estell, Samuel Gallaher, Joseph Hatfield, Nathan Hathaway, Ichabod B. Halsey, Daniel Hole, Aaron Hunt, Silas Hurin, Jacob Holloway, Thomas Humphreys, John Hormel, Teter Kesling, Henry Kesling, Thomas Lucas, Job Mulford, Isaac Morris, Benjamin Morris, Samuel Manning, John McCain, Patrick Meloy, James McCreary, James Norris, John Osborn, Augustine Price, Wyllis Pierson, David Reeder, John Shaw, Peter Sellers, Jacob Sellers, Jonas Seaman, Matthias Spinning, Samuel Sering, Henry Taylor, John Terry, Jonathan Tichenor, John Tharp, Jacob Trimble, Aaron Tullis, Jedediah Tingle, Cornelius Voorhis, James Voorhis, Edward Woodruff, Moses Williams, Enos Williams, Peter Yauger.

The following article on the health of the early settlers of the Turtle Creek Valley was written by A. H. Dunlevy in 1879. It is given at length for the reason that, in addition to the subject of health, it gives much history of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood in which the author passed his boyhood.

"There is no one living here now who was so early in this neighborhood as myself. I knew all the sites of the graveyards before there was any burial here, and some two years before there was a death in all the neighborhood around Lebanon, as since laid out. I was present at the burial of the first grown person who died in this county. This was in the fall of 1799, and was a young man named John Price, who accidentally shot himself. He was buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard. There had been one burial a short time before—a child of old Daniel Banta, who settled as early as 1795, in the fall of that year, about a mile east of Genntown, now called. All the Bantas in the neighborhood are his descendants, as I remember.

"It is generally believed that a new country, wooded with a dense forest and immense growth of weeds and grass, is uniformly unhealthy. This, I am sure, is a mistake. If the new country is naturally well drained, I think the less of the bare surface of the ground exposed to the hot sun of summer, the greater the health. In giving the proof of this position, I might refer to many facts, but this would require too much time, and I will only give the facts on this subject, in relation to our neighborhood—that in which I was reared for sixteen years of my early life. That neighborhood was bounded by the North Branch of Turtle Creek and the Dayton road on the east, the Hamilton or Shakertown road on the south, and extending two and a half miles west, then two miles north, then two and a half miles east to the section line on which the Dayton pike is laid. This neighborhood had its school property in 1798, most of the houses in its center. In this neighborhood I was raised, and not only knew every resident in its bounds, but was familiar with every acre of its surface, and I therefore speak with certainty.

"Its inhabitants, from 1797 to 1800, consisted of the following families, with their children, thence soon after born: Ichabod Corwin and thirteen children; John Shaw and twelve children; Jacob Sellers and four children; Peter Sellers and four children; Wyllis Pierson and seven children; Benjamin Bundy and five or six children, and Jacob Holloway and five children, as I recollect; Noah Corey and four children; Jedediah Tingle and thirteen children; David Reeder and four children; Jonathan Tichenor and four children; Edward Woodruff and six children; Matthias Spinning and seven children; Francis Dunlevy and eight children; James Blackburn and seven children; Daniel Corey and eight children; James McCreary and five children; Samuel Gallaher and eight children. These were the original settlers in this neighborhood, with a few

ceptions, where they soon left it, and that which I consider the most remarkable fact is that all these children of the eighteen families above named, and consisting of 125 children in all, were raised to maturity without one death in any of the families, with the exception of one child still-born, not included in the above enumeration. I might name other families which came into this neighborhood at different periods after these original settlers, and the same health attended them.

"The only two deaths in the neighborhood, until 1810, were a hired hand Ichabod Corwin, about 1806, and a child of William Stevens, about 1809, both of consumption, and both recent settlers in the neighborhood. Such is my recollection, and I think I am entirely correct, as I have thought of those remarkable instances of general health so long and so frequently, that, had there been any mistake, I should have been able at some time to remember it.

"I do not confine myself to this neighborhood particularly so much because I think it was more healthy than others at that time, but because I was acquainted here, and must confine myself to some boundary, otherwise I would not know where to stop. Still, on account of its perfect drainage, I think it was more healthy than others. Until 1810, there was no bilious fever known in this county, and I never knew a case of intermittent, or ague, generally called, which originated in said neighborhood, until the year 1830. In 1810, there were several cases of bad bilious fever and two deaths of grown persons within the neighborhood. One of these was Peter Sellers, father of Dr. Sellers, of Lebanon, and the other Mr. Jacob Sellers, a near neighbor and relative of Peter Sellers. There were a few cases of this fever in this neighborhood during that year, but all the others recovered.

"In the year 1814, the cold plague, as called, prevailed generally all over the United States, and in Lebanon, a town of some one thousand inhabitants, there were many deaths, but in the above neighborhood I recollect of but three cases of cold plague; one of these, James McCreary, died; the other two recovered.

"In the year 1819, there was much sickness throughout the Miami country, the first year of general sickness which had been known here from the first settlements, except the year of the cold plague. The spring and summer, up to the middle of July, had been very wet. It then became very dry and hot, and scarcely any rain fell from the middle of July until the last of October. This sudden drought and heat soon poisoned the surface water, and seriously affected wells and springs; and the consequence was that dysenteries or bloody stools prevailed to an extent never known before or since. In one of the above families, that of Jedediah Tingle, there were three or four deaths, two of them, at least, from dysentery. One, I think, was supposed to be from consumption. These cases of fatal dysentery were evidently the result of bad water. Mr. Tingle, from his first settlement, had used a spring which had heretofore afforded healthy water; but the dry, hot weather of 1819 so affected this spring that it became green, and the water contracted a bad taste and smell. This information I had from neighbors who sat up with and nursed the sick in the family at that time; and Mr. Tingle was so thoroughly convinced of that fact that he immediately afterward dug a well and abandoned the old spring as a supply of water for the family.

"Now, I attribute the uncommon health of the above neighborhood, first, to its almost perfect natural drainage; in which area of two and a half by two miles it had but two or three swamps or bogs, so common in new countries, and these were very small, and two of them were on hillsides, so as to drain them pretty well; and secondly, the well and spring water in all this neighborhood was, from the very fact of its perfect drainage, pure and healthy, with the one exception which I have referred to—that of Jedediah Tingle's spring.

"And now, in the close of this long article, let me say that my object was to show the importance of perfect drainage to the health of families and communities. Long observation has convinced me that more of our sickness is the result of impure water, not only the water used for drinking and house use generally, but the water around our dwellings, in the form of pools or mud holes, however small, than from all other causes of summer diseases.

"In my limits of the above neighborhood, I purposely left out forty acres of the original farm of Ichabod Corwin, because it lies on the east side of the North Branch of Turtle Creek, and forms almost the entire part of the original plat of Lebanon. I could not undertake to give the particulars of the health of the whole town. But besides this, there were on this plat originally some three pieces of swampy ground, naturally well drained, but, by the improvement of its streets, this drainage has been much impeded, and, as I have long thought, thereby seriously affecting the health of the most populous portion of Lebanon. These swampy places have been covered up, but the old channels which supplied them with water remain, while the original drains have been impeded by filling them up without culverts, and thereby the water is retained to stagnate and penetrate the wells in the country, and render their water unhealthy. This has been my opinion for years, but I have been alone on this subject, and perhaps may be in error."

The early records of the township are lost, or at least are not in the custody of the present township officers. From other sources, we are able to learn the names of those who held the office of Justice of the Peace. Robert Benham and Samuel Sering appear to have held this office under the government of the Northwest Territory before the organization of the State; whether they held the office after they became residents of the township does not appear. At the first elections of Justices in Warren County, Turtle Creek Township was not organized, but persons residing within the limits of the township were elected to the office. Matthias Corwin and John Miller were commissioned Justices of Deerfield Township, and Wyllis Pierson of Franklin Township, prior to 1804.

The following-named persons were commissioned Justices of the Peace for Turtle Creek Township prior to 1825: Enos Williams, Matthias Corwin, Silas Hurin, John T. Jack, James Long, Patrick Meloy, John Welton, Wyllis Pierson, Abram Van Vleet, Benjamin Sayres, John M. Houston, James Cowan and Jeremiah Smith. Several of these served for a number of successive terms.

The copy of an old receipt, the original of which is in the possession of the writer, is given for the purpose of indicating the character of the currency of former days:

LEBANON, 26 June, 1820.

Rec'd of John Hart, Esq., Treasurer of Turtlecreek Township, one Book and four notes of hand—One on Jabish Phillips for \$13.46, one on S. & J. Welton for \$11.00, one on J. Davis and Jonathan Davis for \$5.50 and balance \$10.87½ on Foster, Drake & Earnheart. As also nine dollars Cincinnati Corporation paper, one dollar Steam Mill paper, and ten dollars fifty-six and one-fourth cents, in all \$20.56½—all of which is property of the Township.

GEO. KESLING,
Treas. T. T.

TWO INDIANS KILLED ON TURTLE CREEK.

The following, furnished by Herschel W. Price, of Butlerville, is the only history which has been preserved of the killing of Indians within the limits of Warren County:

In July, 1792, two men, with Mrs. Coleman and Oliver M. Spencer, then a lad, were returning in a canoe from Cincinnati to Columbia. They were fired on by two Indians in an ambush on the bank; one of the men was killed, the other wounded; Mrs. Coleman jumped from the canoe into the river and was saved. Young Spencer was taken prisoner and carried to the Maumee, where

remained about eight months, and was ransomed. A narrative of his captivity, written by himself, has been published.

When the captivity of the lad was learned at Columbia, the settlers were called on to pursue the Indians. They were unsuccessful in their pursuit. One party followed a trail to the forks of Turtle Creek, where they abandoned the search and disbanded to return home. Among the party was Henry Boltzelle, who discovered a smoke in the woods close to the fork of Turtle Creek now within the limits of Lebanon. Cautiously making his way toward the smoke, he saw an Indian leaning against a tree and eating meat from a large pone. Boltzelle aimed at the savage and shot him dead. As he fell, he gave a yell, which was answered by a whoop from another Indian near by. Having loaded his gun, Boltzelle waited for the second Indian to appear, and killed him. Having buried the two Indians in the sand near the creek, Capt. Boltzelle carried home with him as trophies of his victory a fine silver-mounted rifle of English manufacture, and a bullet-pouch made of panther-skin, with the panther's paw for the lappel. In the pouch were the scalps of four white men. To this day, the gun and bullet-pouch are relics in the possession of one of his great-grandsons, in Paulding County, Ohio. Boltzelle was a Pennsylvania Dutchman; he married and settled in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, where he lived to a ripe old age. His family name was afterward changed to Colser.

SHAKER SWAMP.

Before the construction of the Warren County Canal, the waters of Shaker Creek, flowing westward, united from the waters of Miller's Run, which came from the south. The two streams meeting on level ground, on the watershed between the two Miami Rivers, spread over a large tract of several hundred acres, which was known as Shaker Swamp. Through this swamp, which was covered with woods and decaying logs and branches of fallen trees, the waters had no distinct channel, but tended toward the northwest and entered a ranch of Dick's Creek, through which they flowed to the Great Miami. About 1825, the Shaker Society cut an artificial channel for Shaker Creek for the purpose of shortening the creek through the lands of the society, and about 1835, the Warren County Canal was constructed along the eastern borders of the swamp. At one time, it was proposed to convert the swamp into a reservoir for the purpose of feeding the canal, but this was never done. The waters of Shaker Creek were intercepted by the canal, into which it flowed from the east. On the west embankment of the canal, at the point of confluence, a waste-weir was constructed for the passage of the surplus water. The waste-weir was found not to answer the purpose intended, in times of freshet, for the want of sufficient fall, and, eighteen months afterward, it was removed to a point a mile and a quarter farther north, whence the surplus water flowed into Dick's Creek. Thenceforward, so long as the canal was kept in operation, the waters of Shaker Creek flowed into and were mingled with the waters of the canal. About 1848, a breach was made in the west bank of the canal, not far from the waste-weir, which was never repaired, and about the same time the canal was abandoned by the State as one of its public works. After the abandonment of the canal, the waters of Shaker Creek flowed along the line of the canal and were discharged through the breach, and overflowed, in times of freshets, one or two hundred acres of land, which had not been overflowed before the construction of the canal. Litigation thus arose, which was settled in the Supreme Court of the State. The Supreme Court held that the owners of land along the line of the canal had not the right to keep up its embankment for the purpose of diverting the waters of Shaker Creek from their natural course, after the canal had been abandoned by the State. In later years, the bed of the canal

has been utilized as a township ditch, established by the Township Trustees under the authority of law, for the purpose of discharging the waters of the swamp and Shaker Creek into Dick's Creek. Nearly all the land formerly included in the swamp has been reclaimed.

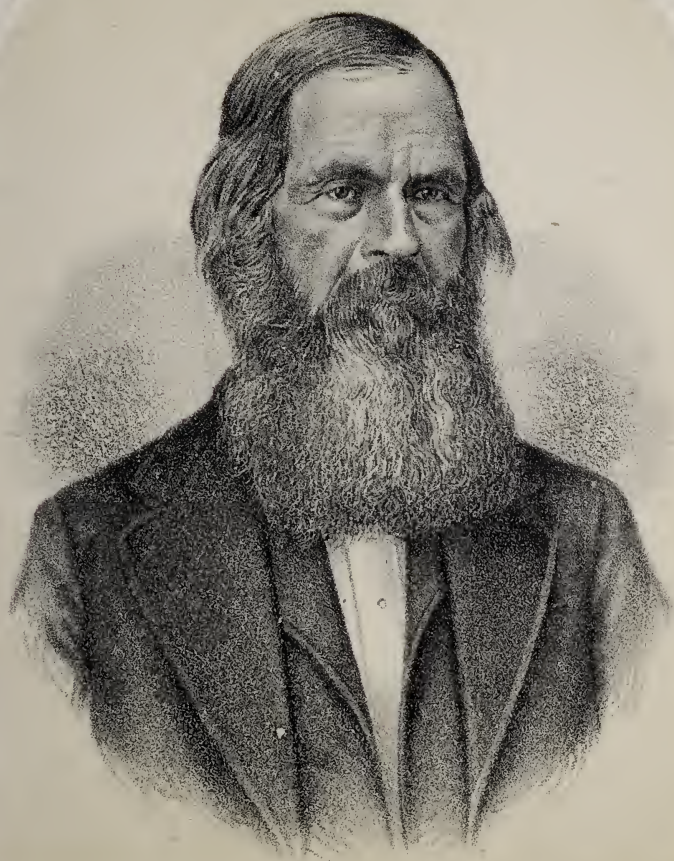
THE SHAKERS OF UNION VILLAGE.

The history of the introduction of Shakerism in the Turtle Creek Valley has been given in the general history of the county. Within two or three years after the arrival of the Shaker missionaries, in March, 1805, a society was collected of about one hundred and fifty persons, nearly all of whom were residents of the western part of Turtle Creek Township, and had been prepared for the new religion by the excitements of the religious revival through which they had passed. Many of the converts were land-owners and men of high standing in the community, some of them men of considerable intelligence, and all of them, perhaps, sincere and honest.

The advent of the Shakers caused great excitement, and awakened great opposition against them for a number of years. Great bitterness existed in some cases among those whose relatives joined the society. The Shaker writers claim that the members of the Christian, or New-Light, denomination—a branch of Christians which originated in the West in the great Kentucky revival, and from which nearly all the Shaker converts were derived—were the leaders of the opposition against them. Col. James Smith, who had been a prisoner among the Indians from 1756 to 1759, and was led out of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky by the great revival, and for awhile was a follower of Barton W. Stone, was a writer of bitter pamphlets against the Shakers. In 1810, he carried on, in the columns of the *Western Star*, a controversy with Richard McNemar, of Union Village, in which he exhibited great bitterness against the new communities. There was at that time much fear of Indian incursions, which continued until the battle of Tippecanoe, and Col. Smith, among other charges against the Shakers, accused them of endeavoring to incite the Indians against the whites by telling them that they had been unjustly deprived of their lands, and by other means—a charge which probably had its only foundation in the fact that large numbers of half-starving Indians had encamped at Union Village and been supplied with food by the Shakers. Many men living in the vicinity of Union Village believed that the leaders of the new sect were designing impostors, living in secret sins of the darkest dye, and were ready to wage a war of extermination against them, or drive them from the county. Reports, without any foundation, were freely circulated of their keeping women and children in the community against their consent, and holding them by force in bondage from which they were seeking to escape.

MOB AGAINST THE SHAKERS.

These unfounded charges against a peaceful and harmless sect were widely promulgated and received with ready ears, and in August, 1810, a mob was raised and marched against the Shakers. Unfortunately, it has always been too easy, especially among a backwoods people, to convince the multitude that they are justified in taking into their own hands the redress of their own grievances, and in all communities there are always too many who are ready to assist in riotous proceedings. If there is any innate meanness in a man, it is most likely to display itself in the time of a mob. The men who composed the mob were collected from regions around Union Village, a considerable proportion, it is said, being from Dick's Creek, in which region its leader preached. It is said that none who participated in the riotous proceedings were from Lebanon, with the exception of one elderly woman, a member of the Seceder Church from



Jas. H. Hollingsworth

North Carolina. In the crowd were a number of women, more fierce for the destruction of the Shakers than any of the men. There were some hundreds of persons collected together by this mob. According to the accounts of the Shakers, there were 500 armed men, exclusive of those drawn to the scene by curiosity, which is probably an exaggerated estimate. A number of cool-headed and law-abiding men, having a great abhorrence of mobs, went to Union Village while the mob were assembling, for the purpose of preserving the peace. Judge Francis Dunlevy, then President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, read the riot act, and, in the name of the State, commanded them to disperse. Joshua Collett and Matthias Corwin, Sr., and other intelligent men, did all in their power to protect the Shakers from violence. These efforts were successful, and, after some parleying, the crowd slowly and angrily dispersed.

This mob, and other persecutions to which the first Shakers were subjected, as might have been anticipated, benefited the society. Many persons from the neighborhoods of Lebanon, Middletown, Hamilton and more distant regions, were induced to visit them from curiosity or sympathy, and from among these visitors new converts were received. From 1810 to 1818, the accessions to the society were numerous. The following is the account given by the Shaker writers of this mob and other persecutions. It is condensed from "The Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers, commonly called Shakers," a work first published in 1823:

"The great opposition which was raised against the testimony in the West was first instigated by the principal leaders of a class of people who styled themselves *Christians*, in contradistinction to all others who professed that name, under different denominations. Some of these had been distinguished leaders in the late revival; but, instead of advancing forward in that increasing work, to which the spirit of the revival had so powerfully directed them, they became the foremost in opposition, and exerted all their influence to pre-udice the minds of their hearers and excite them to acts of violence. Hence arose the scenes of opposition and persecution which followed. These scenes began by opposing, molesting and disturbing the believers in their testimony and worship, by various kinds of mockery, railing and cursing, threatening, pushing, collaring, and other acts of personal abuse and insult.

"On the 27th of August, 1810, a body of 500 armed men, led on by officers in military array, appeared before the principal dwelling of the society in Union Village. This formidable force was preceded and followed by a large concourse of spectators of all descriptions of people, estimated at nearly two thousand in number, whose object was to witness the mighty conflict expected to take place between a body of 500 armed men and a few defenseless Shakers. Among the concourse were many who were friendly to the society, and whose only wish was to prevent mischief and preserve peace; but many were armed in mob array, some with guns and swords, some with bayonets fixed on poles, and others with staves, hatchets, knives and clubs. These formed a motley multitude of every description, from ragged boys to hoary-headed men, exhibiting altogether a hideous appearance. The troops having taken their station near the meeting-house, a deputation of twelve men came forward, headed by a Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, who acted as chief speaker, and, after making a number of unreasonable demands, stated as their principal requisition that the society should relinquish their principles and practice, mode of worship and manner of living, or quit the country. The answer of the society was mild and calm, but plain and positive: That they esteemed their faith dearer than their lives, and were determined to maintain it, whatever might be the consequences; as to quitting the country, they were upon their land, which they had purchased with their own money, and they

were entitled to those liberties granted by the laws of their country, including the liberty of conscience.

"The calm, peaceable and harmless deportment of the believers, together with the exhortations of a few respectable individuals, the liberty given to examine the youth reported to be held in bondage, the marks of contentment and the decent and orderly appearance of everything around, all conspired to change the sentiments and feelings of the vindictive warriors to such a degree that all withdrew without committing any abuse."

The manuscript journals of the society show that there were other mobs in the years 1812 and 1813, and on July 31, 1817. At the last-named date Richard McNemar opposed the forcible entrance of the rioters, and was afterward indicted by the Grand Jury for assault and battery. At the trial of the case, Mr. McNemar, as was his legal right, demanded to be heard in his own defense. He argued the case before the jury with such skill and ability that he was triumphantly acquitted.

A VISIT TO UNION VILLAGE IN 1811.

The earliest account of the Shakers at Union Village and their religious exercises which we have seen is contained in a letter written by James McBride and dated at Hamilton, Ohio, July 14, 1811. The religious exercises described by Mr. McBride are somewhat different from those of the Shakers at this day—their dancing exercises being to-day less violent and not protracted for so long a time, and shouting being now rarely heard in their public meetings. The following are extracts from the letter:

"I have known several instances of women leaving their husbands and children and going to the Shakers; and of husbands leaving their wives, wretched widows, to shift for themselves in the wide world, and attaching themselves to the Shakers. One woman whom I knew survived the separation but a few months, I believe principally from the unnatural and unheard-of conduct of her husband—wretched, unnatural man. I last Sunday saw him in the church, engaged in their religious dances, as unconcerned as any of the other members around him. I looked upon him as the worst of murderers. My blood ran cold from the extremities of my body, and threw my whole system into an involuntary tremor. Great excitement has been produced in the public mind by the conduct of the Shakers—so much so that the Legislature of the State at their last meeting, passed a law for the relief of unfortunate women, who might be abandoned by their husbands who joined the Shakers; and, in the fall of last year, a large mob of people assembled and marched to the Shaker village. They numbered about two thousand men, generally armed with rifles and muskets, and threatened to extirpate the Shakers from the face of the earth, which they undoubtedly would have effected had not some of the most respectable characters in the country interposed their influence to prevent mischief."

"I, in company with another gentleman, who had seen them before, left here on Saturday evening and rode to within two or three miles of their village, where we lodged for the night, in order that we might get early to their church on Sunday morning, before their ceremonies of worship should commence, which we accomplished. When we came within their settlement, my attention was attracted by the regularity and neatness of their farms and gardens, which appeared to be cultivated with great care and considerable taste. When we arrived at their church, I was surprised at the appearance and neatness of the building, which was a frame (the dimensions I do not know, but it was very large), with two doors of entrance on the west side. Inside, it was handsomely plastered, ceiled overhead, but destitute of seats, except four or five rows of

wooden benches on the west side of the house, between the two doors. The building is situated in the center of a lot of ground inclosed with a neat paling fence, covered with a beautiful sward of grass. The entrance is by two gates, on the west, opposite the doors in the church, with fine graveled walks between them.

"The men were all dressed in gray homespun cloth, their coats somewhat in the Quaker fashion, or of that cut and fashion which was probably the mode some fifty or a hundred years ago. The females were still more uniform in their dress. In the first place, from the little girl of six or seven years of age, to her old grandmother of seventy, they all wore long-eared caps, clean and white as snow, and which set close to their heads all round, without a single ribbon or bow-knot about them, except two short pieces of white tape at their ears to tie them under the chin. They all wore petticoats fastened around their waists, and a garment made something in the manner of a Dutch woman's short-gown, but so long as to come within a finger-length of their knees. These were all white muslin. Around their necks each wore a plain, clean, white, three-cornered handkerchief, but no beads, no lace, no ribbon or superfluity whatever. Their shoes were somewhat in the form of a Jefferson shoe, rather heavy and clumsy; this completed their dress, except a bonnet of black or brown muslin.

"They were all in the same dress, every mother's daughter of them; not a single exception was to be seen in the whole society. In coming to the church they all walked in single file, like a flock of ducks coming from the creek in the evening. It was then that I discovered the use of the two gates, and the two doors of the church.

"On entering the church, the men took off their hats and hung them on wooden pegs at the north end of the room. The women likewise took off their bonnets, and disposed of them in like manner at the other end of the room. They then took their seats flat on the floor—not cross-legged, as the Turks do, nor with their feet extended at full length before them, to incommode their neighbors, but sitting flat, with their feet at a convenient distance before them, and their petticoats drawn under their knees.

"After sitting some time silent, they all rose at once, as by general consent, and commenced singing a tune, in which each one joined, and sang so loud that it made my very ears tingle. In short, I think, if noise could crack the ceiling of the house, this would have long since been fractured, although it is the strongest frame building I have ever seen—perhaps the strongest of the kind ever erected. In their singing, I could not discover that they sang any particular hymn or song, as I could not distinguish any words, but merely a humming sound to make the tune. In this exercise they continued about an hour, with only short intervals to change the tune, after which they resumed their seats on the floor as before. An elderly gentleman then stepped from amongst them, advanced to the space between the members and the spectators who sat on the benches, and delivered a discourse about as long as a common sermon. I paid particular attention to what he said, and, had I time, I believe I could give you his discourse in nearly the words in which he delivered it, in which he gave us some of the outlines of their doctrine. Who he was I know not, but he certainly was an ingenious man. He clothed his discourse in handsome language, and prepared the minds of his audience, by his preliminary observations, by drawing them on step by step, well calculated to prepare the mind of the superficial thinker to adopt his conclusions, which were deduced from premises which none could deny. At the conclusion of the discourse, the speaker observed to the Shaker members that it was time to prepare for divine worship. The men immediately went to their end of the building, took off

their coats, put them away, and returned; in the meantime, about half a dozen men singers and an equal number of women singers arranged themselves along the side of the house opposite their respective sexes, and commenced singing a lively air of a tune, on which the whole assembly joined in a dance, but without running any regular figures, or the men and women intermingling together, each dancing on the space which they occupied, keeping exact time to the music, and, at each turn of the tune, turning half round and facing their next rank. At this they continued ten or fifteen minutes at a time, when a pause took place long enough for the singers to change the tune, when at it they went again. At certain times during their dance, some of them would jump up, clap their hands, whirl round on their toes or heels, like a top, cutting all kinds of extraordinary capers, and sometimes the whole assembly shouted so loud that I thought, beyond all doubt, they would bring the house about our ears.

"The tunes which they sung were brisk, lively airs, such as I have often heard played on the violin at a country dance. They kept dancing in this manner for about two hours. The day was very warm, and before they concluded, their clothes were as wet with sweat as if they had been engaged in a harvest-field."

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

A record of important events in the history of the Shaker Society at Union Village has been kept, from which the following is selected:

1805—March 22, arrival of first missionaries from New Lebanon, N. Y.: Malcham Worley embraces the new faith March 27; Ann Middleton, March 29; Cornelius Campbell, March 31, and about the same time, Joseph Stout, and soon after, Francis and Polly Bedle, and Richard and Jenny McNemar April 24; on May 23, the first meeting of the believers held at David Hill's, about a mile from Union Village, south by west.

1806—June 5, Elder David Darrow and all the brethren and sisters who came from the East removed from Malcham Worley's, hitherto their place of sojourn, to their own premises, afterward called the South House, having at first only some small cabins to dwell in; August 11, log blacksmith shop put up for Daniel Mosely; September 1, new frame house raised.

1808—February 16, first saw-mill started; June 15, John McLean at Lebanon commences printing first edition of the book entitled "Christ's Second Appearing," which is completed December 31.

1809—January 8, meeting held in the first meeting-house.

1812—January 14, first ministry constituted their order and the church covenant is signed; it is estimated that in what might be called the first gathering of the society before its organization into a church order in 1812, there were, old and young, 370 souls; February 11, the step manner or square order of exercise in worship is introduced.

1813—Carding house and machine built.

1815—Grist-mill started.

1816—Oil-mill started.

1817—The shuffle manner of worship introduced.

1818—Church covenant renewed and signed by 259 covenanting members.

1819—The Sheriff takes a horse and a yoke of oxen for muster fines; Nathan Sharp, finding the animals in Lebanon, turns them loose, and they return home.

1821—Three thousand pounds of wool carded.

1823—Printing-press put in operation.

1829—Three hundred and four covenant members; whole number of members, about five hundred.

1831—Many leave the society this year, perhaps more than in any other year.

1832—February 12, the greatest flood known in the country; February 2, John Wallace and his fellow-apostates attempt to take and hold possession of the grist-mill; March 25, flax barn set on fire and burned; April 11, west saw-mill set on fire, but the flames were extinguished.

1835—February 7, mercury sixteen degrees below zero; February 8, eighteen degrees below zero; June 9, greatest flood known in the history of the society; all three mills swept away, clothier's shop carried away, oil-mill much injured, a considerable part of the grist-mill race filled up; damages estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000; September 9, Nathan Sharp leaves the society. The defection of Nathan Sharp, who was a leading business man and financial agent of the society, caused the Shakers much trouble.]

1836—A careful enumeration shows 330 members—a serious diminution since 1829.

1837—Palm-leaf manufactory started.

1839—During this and the succeeding year, there prevailed a remarkable revival, which was accompanied with communications from the spirit world, which are recorded in the sacred records of the society. There were also wonderful bodily exercises, such as jerking, shaking, bowing, dancing, falling in a trance and singing new songs learned by the visionists in the spirit land. The records describe frequent displays of heavenly lights playing upon the walls of the rooms. The balls of light often had brilliant writing inscribed upon them, which were read by the inspired visionists. The record, under the date of May 22, 1839, contains the words and music of a little song received through a girl under inspiration. "She learnt the song from a company of angels who were singing it, and we soon learned the song from her as she sang it with the angels."

1841—Two hundred and eight church members; exclusive of the minors, of whom there are many.

1854—July 31, stock imported from Scotland arrives apparently jaded and sadly used up from the effects of a long sea voyage.

1855—March 17, sold blooded Durham cattle from March 1, 1854, to date, \$8,420 worth.

1860—The society numbers 364.

LEBANON.

The town of Lebanon was laid out in September, 1802. The original proprietors of the lands on which the town, as originally platted, stood, were Ichabod Corwin, Silas Hurin, Ephraim Hathaway and Samuel Manning. The original plat of the town embraced portions of four sections of land.

At the time the new town was projected, the formation of a State government was under consideration by the people of the Northwest Territory, and the projectors of Lebanon hoped that in the division of the new State into counties their town might become the capital of one of the counties. A number of the land-owners in the neighborhood about the site of Lebanon, it seems, were anxious for the establishment of a town in the Turtle Creek Valley, which had already become well known for the fertility of its soil and the good character of its inhabitants. It is reported that there was a meeting of the citizens of the vicinity for the purpose of selecting a name for the town, and that the one agreed upon, and which was given it, was not satisfactory to Francis Dunlevy. It is also a tradition that the land to the east of the original plat, and now included in the eastern part of Lebanon, was desired for its location, but Samuel Manning, the owner, refused to lay out a town upon his farm, saying

that "it would never be anything but a nest of thieves." Only a narrow strip of Mr. Manning's land was included in the original plat. In after years, however, he laid out additions to the town, and it is said that these proved more profitable to him than the original lots to their owners. The latter were compelled to make liberal donations for the purpose of erecting county buildings in order to make the town the county seat.

The original plat of the town comprised only 100 lots, which were bounded on the north by Silver street, on the south by South street, on the west by Sycamore street, and on the east by the alley between Cherry and East streets. The plat was the seventh document received by the Recorder of Warren County for record, although it was not acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace for more than one year after the survey was made. Attached to the plat were the following descriptive heading and certificate:

An accurate plat of the town of Lebanon, as laid out in September, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, containing one hundred lots, each lot containing fifty square rods, except the four lots bearing the following numbers: No. 1, No. 97, No. 57 and No. 68, each of which four lots contain twenty-five square rods, the half of said lots being given to the publick by the proprietors. The street marked and named Broadway, being six poles wide, the remainder of the streets are four poles wide. The alleys are twelve feet wide, all of which lots, streets, alleys, are due east, west, north and south.

Surveyed by me.

ICHABOD B. HALSEY.

Warren County, ss.: Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices, in and for said county, Samuel Manning, Ichabod Corwin, Silas Hurin and Ephraim Hathaway, proprietors of the town of Lebanon, and acknowledged this plat as surveyed by Ichabod B. Halsey, to be their free act and deed for the purposes and uses herein mentioned.

In testimony of which I hereunto set my hand, this 18th day of October, Anno Domini 1803.

MATTHIAS CORWIN.

Among the early additions of lots made to the town were those by Peter Yauger and Ephraim Hathaway, in 1806; by Samuel Manning, in 1807; by Levi Estell, in 1808; by Ichabod Corwin, in 1809; and by Matthias Ross, in 1814. Moses Collett was the surveyor of the first-named addition.

The town was laid out in a forest of lofty trees and a thick undergrowth of spice-bushes. At the time of the survey of the streets, it is believed that there were but two houses on the town plat. The one first erected was a hewed-log house, built by Ichabod Corwin in the spring of 1800. It stood near the center of the town plat, on the east of Broadway, between Mulberry and Silver streets, and, having been purchased by Ephraim Hathaway, with about ten acres surrounding it, became the first tavern in the place. The courts were held in it during the years 1803 and 1804. This log house was a substantial one, and stood until about 1826. The town did not grow rapidly the first year. Isaiah Morris, afterward of Wilmington, came to the town in June, 1803, three months after it had been made the temporary seat of justice. He says: "The population then consisted of Ephraim Hathaway, the tavern-keeper; Collin Campbell, Joshua Collett and myself." This statement, of course, must be understood as referring to the inhabitants of the town plat only. There were several families residing in the near vicinity, and the Turtle Creek Valley throughout was perhaps at this time more thickly settled than any other region in the county. The log house of Ephraim Hathaway was not only the first tavern and the first place of holding courts, but Isaiah Morris claims that in it he, as clerk for his uncle, John Huston, sold the first goods which were sold in Lebanon. Ephraim Hathaway's tavern had, for a time, at least, the sign of a Black Horse. At an early day, the proprietor erected the large brick building still standing at the northeast corner of Mulberry and Broadway, where he continued the business. This building was afterward known as the Hardy House.

The second house erected on the original plat was the residence of Silas Hurin, which stood south of the crossing of Main and Cherry streets, and near

he southeast corner of the plat. About 1800, Silas Hurin and his brother-in-law, Capt. John Tharp, became the joint owners of the west half of Section 15, on which the southeast portion of Lebanon stands. Esquire Hurin built the residence here referred to and established a tan-yard, which with a shoe-shop afterward added, he carried on successfully for several years. Capt. John Tharp had served in several campaigns against the Indians, and, it is said, was Captain of the artificers in Wayne's army. He settled at Lebanon about 1804.

The first two white children born on the original town plat, it is said, were born in the houses just referred to as the first houses on the plat. The eldest of these was Mrs. Catherine Skinner, wife of Richard Skinner and daughter of Silas Hurin, born November 28, 1800. The second was Mrs. Lucinda Dunlevy, wife of A. H. Dunlevy and daughter of Ichabod Corwin, born ten days later. Both reached a venerable age.

The town was incorporated January 9, 1810. For many years, the officers elected by the people consisted of a President, Recorder and five Trustees, who were required to be either freeholders or householders of the town. These officers appointed a Marshal, Collector and Treasurer. The name of the body corporate was "the President, Recorder and Trustees of the Town of Lebanon." In after years, a Mayor, Clerk and six Councilmen took the places of the President, Recorder and Trustees, and the legal style of the corporation became "the Incorporated Village of Lebanon." Since 1878, the legal style has been "the village of Lebanon." The device of the corporate seal is "a cedar tree in the center, surrounded with the words, The Corporation of Lebanon, Ohio."

THE SITE OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

In 1809, Lebanon was selected as the seat of Miami University. The township of land granted for the support of this institution was intended for the benefit of the inhabitants of the tract between the Miami Rivers known as Symmes' Purchase. The township not being selected until all the townships within that purchase had been sold in whole or in part, in 1803, the township of Oxford, west of the Great Miami, was selected, in lieu of one between the two rivers. In February, 1809, the Legislature passed an act "to establish Miami University," the first section of which provided that the institution should be established "within that part of the country known by the name of John Cleves Symmes' Purchase, which university shall be designated by the name and style of the Miami University." The act appointed Alexander Campbell, Rev. James Kilburn and Rev. Robert G. Wilson, Commissioners, to fix the place of the institution, and directed that they should meet at Lebanon, and, after taking an oath or affirmation, should proceed to select the most proper place for the seat of the university in Symmes' Purchase.

At the appointed time, the first Tuesday in June, 1809, Rev. Mr. Wilson was sick and unable to attend, but the other two Commissioners met. There were three places presented for their consideration—Cincinnati, Lebanon and Dayton. After examining all the places proposed, they agreed upon Lebanon as the seat of the university, and so reported. By this action, it was generally supposed at the time, says Judge Burnet, that the location of the institution was unalterably fixed. Ichabod Corwin offered a tract of about forty acres, now occupied in part by the Lebanon Cemetery, as grounds for the university. It is said by A. H. Dunlevy that at the time of the meeting of the Commissioners, a large walnut tree stood on the western part of these grounds, and this spot was selected by the Commissioners as the most suitable place for the erection of the main college building. This spot is now the grave of Gov. Thomas Corwin.

Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, was one of the Commissioners appointed in 1803 to select the township of land for the institution. John Bigger and Ichabod B. Halsey, of Warren County, were appointed, in 1809, members of the Board of Trustees; the first meeting of the board was held at Lebanon, June 7, 1809.

The citizens of other places which had desired the institution were greatly disappointed, and at the next meeting of the Legislature after Lebanon had been selected, a proposition was made by Mr. Cooper, of Dayton, to establish the university on the lands which had been selected for its support, although these lands were outside the tract for whose benefit the institution was intended. The Legislature thought this was the wisest plan to pursue, and, in 1810, provided that the Trustees should lay out the town of Oxford on the college township, in Butler County, and located the university on that township. It has been the opinion of eminent lawyers that Miami University was legally located at Lebanon, and that the change of the site to a point outside of the Miami Purchase was in violation of the intention and purpose of the original grant by Congress of a township for the support of a seminary of learning. No attempt, however, has ever been made to remove the institution from Oxford.

Dr. I. W. Andrews, President of Marietta College, said some years ago that Miami University had graduated more distinguished men than any other institution west of the Alleghany Mountains.

POSTMASTERS.

In 1805, Lebanon was made a post office. The following is a list of the Postmasters of the town, with the dates of their appointment, obtained from the records of the Post Office Department at Washington:

William Ferguson, April 1, 1805; Jeremiah Lawson, October 1, 1808; Matthias Ross, July 1, 1810; Daniel F. Reeder, April 1, 1811; George Harnesberger, October 31, 1816; John Reeves, July 21, 1825; George Kesling, September 19, 1831; Thomas F. Brodie, June 3, 1841; Elijah Dynes, March 3, 1853; Ira Watts, March 3, 1859; Hiram Yeo, December 6, 1861; Mrs. Belle E. Parshall, July 20, 1866; Thomas H. Blake, December 19, 1878.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The electro-magnetic telegraph was brought into successful use in this country by a line established between Baltimore and Washington, March 27, 1844. The first telegraph office in Lebanon was opened August 1, 1851. It was on a line from Cincinnati to Cleveland. For some years, the receipts of the Lebanon office were barely sufficient to pay the salary of the operator.

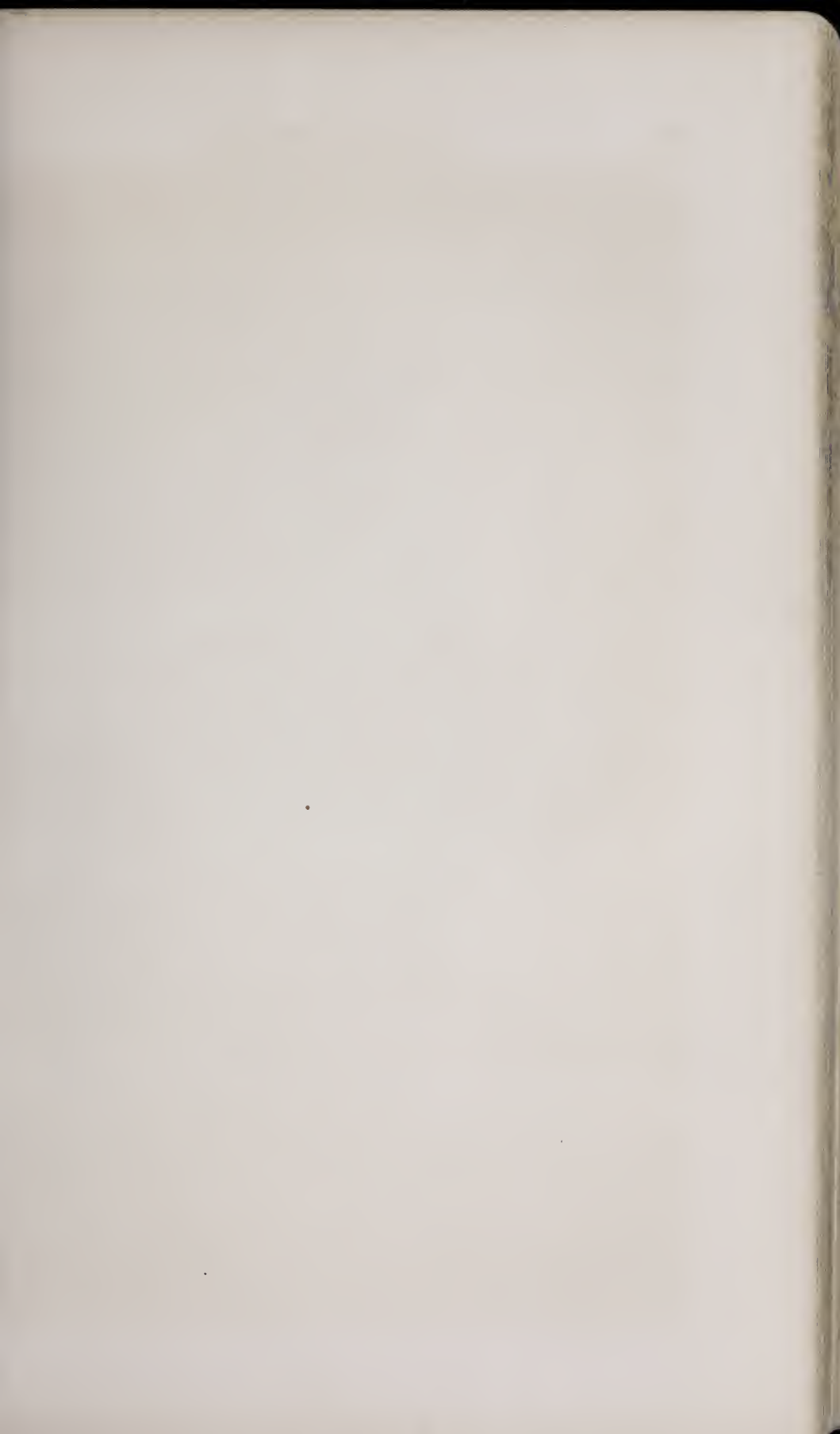
During the years 1880 and 1881, a number of telephones were constructed in the town. Telephonic connection between Lebanon and Middletown, via Red Lion and Franklin, was completed May 20, 1881.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first provision made by the village for protection from fire was the organization of the lot-owners into a fire-bucket company, and the purchase of hooks and ladders for the use of the village. Four sections of the earliest ordinance of the town relating to fires which has been found are given below:

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lebanon*, That each freeholder within the corporation of Lebanon, who shall own any lot or lots in said corporation, on which is erected any dwelling-house or store-house, shall, on or before the 10th day of February next, furnish him or herself with a fire-bucket for each and every such building, the fire-bucket to be made of good and sufficient soal leather; the bucket to be made thirteen





J. R. Stephens U.S.

aches in height ; the diameter at the top nine inches, and at the bottom seven inches in the clear, the bucket to be bound round the top with a rope covered with leather, and a rope handle covered with leather, which bucket shall be well and sufficiently jacked ; on the side of each bucket shall be marked with paint the initials of the owner's name, which bucket or buckets shall be kept by the said freeholder (or his or her tenant, as the case may be), in the most convenient place in each house and store, to be had on any emergency.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That on any alarm being given of fire, it shall be the duty of every householder within the corporation aforesaid (females excepted), to repair with his bucket to the place of such fire, if within the limits of the corporation, without delay, and there assist in extinguishing said fire.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained*, That the fire hooks and ladders belonging to the corporation shall be deposited at the market house under the care of Thomas Best, and shall in no case be used except in a case of fire, under the penalty of five dollars to be imposed on the person so offending.

SEC. 9. *Be it further ordained*, That all fines and penalties incurred under this ordinance, shall be recovered by an action before the Trustees for the use of the corporation ; his ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SILAS HURIN, *President*.

Attest :

JOHN REEVES, *Recorder*.

LEBANON, January 11, 1815.

The first fire engine of the village was purchased about 1828, and was called "Minnie." The "Minnie" is described as a home-made engine, of novel construction, consisting of a rude device for throwing water, placed in a box about four feet long, three feet wide and two feet deep, and the whole mounted on four small wheels. The water was thrown into the box by a line of men with buckets extending from the nearest supply. From the box the water was pumped by hand-brakes and thrown upon the fire. This little engine was more effective than might at first be supposed. It could be drawn along the pavement, lifted over obstructions, and taken into dooryards through gateways.

The second fire engine was purchased about 1835, and was called the "Whale." This was a side-bar suction engine, large and cumbersome. It was bought in Cincinnati and cost \$1,400. Soon after, the Lebanon Fire Company, composed of property-holders of the village, was organized. The Franklin Fire Company was organized about 1849.

The third engine was called "The Franklin," a two-stream suction engine, with improved pumps and two sets of brakes, one above the other, the upper one worked by men standing on a platform. This engine was used until about the commencement of the civil war, when it was sold to the village of Franklin.

The hand engine, "Union, No. 1," was bought of Button & Blake, the manufacturers, at Waterford, N. Y., in 1861, for \$920. It is still in use, and is an improved three-stream apparatus, and has proved an excellent engine.

The first steam fire engine was purchased in 1871. It is called "The Belle of the West," is a rotary Silsby engine, purchased of the Silsby Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., at a cost of \$6,000. It is drawn to and from fires by members of the fire company and citizens. Horses have never been used in the service of the fire department.

PUBLIC GROUND.

The four half-lots on the respective corners made by the crossing of Broadway and Main streets were designated on the original plat of the town as "public ground," and have been popularly known as the public square. These lots have an interesting history. It is believed that it was the intention of the proprietors of Lebanon to vest the use of these lots in the county for the purposes of a court house, jail and other county buildings, but they were unfortunate in the use of the proper words on the plat to designate the purpose intended. The plat was executed under a law of the Northwest Territory, passed

December 6, 1800, which provided that lots and parcels of land designated on town plats for special purposes should forever be held for the uses and purposes therein named, and for no other use or purpose whatever. The history of the erection of the first court house and jail on these lots has already been given in the historic sketch of the county.

After the erection of county buildings on two of these lots, in order to remove all doubts as to the right of the county to their use for county purposes the original proprietors, Ichabod Corwin, Silas Hurin, Ephraim Hathaway and their wives, on May 24, 1809, executed their several deeds, with covenants of warranty, conveying to the Commissioners of the county and their successors in office the four lots designated as public ground for the use of the county forever.

These lots, one or more of them, continued to be used for county purposes for about thirty years. After the erection of the court house in the eastern part of the town, about 1834, they ceased to be used for any county public purpose, yet the County Commissioners still assumed the right to control and lease both the old court house and all the four lots of the public ground. Although they were advised that the lots were dedicated to the public as public ground, and could not be used for private purposes, the Commissioners persisted in their course, divided the grounds into small lots, and leased them to various persons for long periods of time. After being advertised, the old court house, on April 12, 1834, was leased, the town of Lebanon becoming the lessee. The record of the County Commissioners shows that Joshua Borden, on behalf of the President, Recorder and Trustees of the town of Lebanon, leased the old court house for twenty years, at an annual rental of \$86.50, the lease commencing to run in June, 1834.

The lessees of the small lots erected buildings on the north and east of the old court house, and business was carried on in them for several years before any complaint was made. At length, when a building was about to be erected on the northeast lot of the public ground, legal proceedings were commenced in the Supreme Court, held in Lebanon, to stay the erection of new structures, and to remove all obstructions from these grounds. A. H. Dunlevy and Thomas Corwin were the solicitors for the town; George J. Smith and John Probasco, Jr., for the Commissioners. Legal proceedings were begun January 3, 1839. Two years elapsed before the cause was finally decided. The Commissioners claimed the lots to be the property of the county by virtue of the original intention of the proprietors in their dedication, the deeds of conveyance to the county, and the constant and continued use and appropriation of the property by the county for thirty years, without any objection on the part of the authorities of the town. The court decided that the lots were dedicated by the proprietors to the use of the inhabitants of the town of Lebanon, as a common or public square, and that they were only held by the county in trust for that use. The court enjoined the Commissioners from leasing, selling, incumbering or in any way interfering with the grounds, and ordered that "all structures, erections and obstructions on said public ground, now held by either party, shall, within ninety days, be removed by the party now holding the same, and at the party's own cost, and on failure, a writ of assistance be directed to the Sheriff to remove such obstructions."

The language of this decree was so sweeping that it was feared that the old court house would have to be torn down. This was not desired by either party to the suit. The citizens of the town especially were anxious that the old building should be preserved, as it had long been used as the only town hall in the village. The solicitors of the town, therefore, filed their petition for a re-hearing of the cause and a modification of the decree of the court,

which was allowed, and a final decree was made, May 4, 1842, under which all buildings for private purposes were removed, but the old court house was allowed to remain to be used for public purposes only. It was declared by the court that the lots belong beneficially to the town of Lebanon, for the use of the town for public purposes connected with the town, and that they should not be appropriated to any purpose not of a public nature and for the common or general use of the village.

Thus was secured to the town authorities the right of controlling the four lots of the public square, but, unfortunately, their situation and small size rendered them of no value as a public common, and almost the only useful purpose they could serve was as sites for public buildings, and for this use the town did not need more than one of them. The northeast lot was dedicated to public purposes by Ephraim Hathaway; the northwest lot, by Ichabod Corwin; and the two lots south of Main street, by Silas Hurin.

THE OLD TOWN HALL.

After the completion of the second court house, the old one became known as the town hall. About 1844, a third story was added to the building by the Masonic order of Lebanon, and used as a lodge for many years. The Mechanics' Institute held its lectures and discussions, at first in the lower, and afterward in the second, story. As the first court house of Warren County, the first town hall, the first library and reading room of Lebanon, the memories clustering around the quaint old building make the spot on which it stood historic ground. There Francis Dunlevy, Joshua Collet and George J. Smith sat as resident Judges under the first constitution of Ohio. There John McLean and Thomas Corwin made their earliest efforts at the bar. There, in the court of justice, the town meeting and the institute, were often heard the voices of men whose names have given the people of Lebanon a just pride in its early history. The old building was destroyed by fire on the morning of September 1, 1874.

WASHINGTON HALL.

In 1855, the Town Council resolved to build a new market house, with quarters for the fire department. The old market house stood in the middle of Silver, at the intersection of Mechanic street. The site selected for the new structure was the southwest corner, at the intersection of the same streets. The old town hall being inadequate to the wants of the village, the plan was devised of building a new public hall, as a second story of the new market house.

The Town Council were favorably disposed toward the proposition, but great opposition to it was soon manifested among a considerable portion of the citizens. The question being hotly contested, the Council ordered the matter to be submitted to a vote of the electors of the town. The election was held September 8, 1855, and resulted in the following vote: Hall, yes, 118; hall, no, 129; blank, 3; total, 250. The friends of the proposed hall then formed a stock company, and raised the money for building the hall in connection with the new market and engine house. The town became a stockholder in this company to the amount of \$1,500, or one-half of the estimated cost of completing the hall. This action of the Council in making the town a stockholder in a joint stock company was in violation of law, but no effort was made to prevent this union of public and private money, and thus was completed a hall, belonging in part to the town and in part to private citizens. The new hall was dedicated with a festival, given on the evening of December 24, 1856, by the Franklin Independent Fire Company. On the 10th of the following month, the stockholders met and christened the hall Washington Hall, and agreed upon

rates of charges for its use, varying from \$3 to \$20 per night. The first lecture in the hall was delivered Friday evening, January 23, 1857, by Rev. C. Gil of the New Jerusalem Church, then a resident of Cincinnati, on "Humanity in the Nineteenth Century." About 1859, this hall was leased by the Town Council to the proprietor of the normal school at Lebanon, and since that time has been used chiefly for the purposes of that institution.

In the year 1874, the citizens of the town were divided into two parties on the question of a tax for the enlargement and repair of this hall. The tax was advocated by one party as a necessary and proper means of making suitable provision for accommodating the increased attendance at the normal school, which institution, it was alleged, would be removed to some other locality if such accommodations were not furnished. By the other party it was argued that taxation for such a purpose was improper, and that the proposed extension to the length of Washington Hall was an ill-advised mode of accomplishing the purpose. The contest waxing warm, the question was submitted to a vote of the people at an election ordered by the Council. The result of the vote was a very large majority in favor of the tax. The Council then assessed the tax necessary for the proposed extension. The collection of this tax was enjoined by the Court of Common Pleas on the petition of a large number of the taxpayers of the town. The petition for the injunction stated that the tax, which was professedly for the purpose of providing public buildings for the town, was really designed to furnish rooms for the normal school, and thus to aid a private citizen in his private business, and that the hall on which it was proposed to expend the money was owned in part by private persons. The court, without passing on the question as to what were the rights of the town in the hall, held that the proposed tax was clearly in violation of the provision of the constitution against taxation in aid of joint-stock companies, and must therefore be restrained. No further efforts were made toward extending Washington Hall.

LEBANON PUBLIC HALL.

On the morning of September 1, 1874, occurred the most disastrous fire in the history of Lebanon, destroying the old town hall, Congregational Church, Ross Hotel and other buildings. Two months later, the Council authorized an election to decide the question of levying a tax of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills for eight years, aggregating about \$45,000, for the purpose of erecting a public hall, corporation offices, etc. The election was held November 16, 1874. It attracted but little attention, and resulted in a vote of 197 yeas and 33 nays. The first plan approved by the Council was for a building 148x64 feet, three stories high. Numerous tax-payers obtained from the court an injunction against this gigantic structure, and the Council found, on opening the bids, that the cost of the structure would exceed the amount they proposed to expend. A new plan was adopted, which made a great improvement in the audience room. The third floor being left off gave an increase in the height of ceiling from twenty-four feet in the old plan to thirty-two feet in the new one; the length was diminished nearly twenty feet. A special act of the Legislature authorizing the sale of bonds and the erection of the hall was passed March 31, 1877. The stone-work for the foundation was begun July 16, 1877; the building was fully inclosed before the severe weather of the succeeding winter set in, and was dedicated on September 2, 1878. The edifice is the finest public building in Warren County. Though not built on high ground, it presents a fine appearance on approaching the town, especially from the west and south, looming up above surrounding buildings, and is the most conspicuous and imposing structure in Lebanon. It is built of Lebanon brick, the south and west fronts presenting a variety of ornaments of freestone, galvanized iron and saw-tooth brick work.

the Broadway front are two handsome tablets, a date block at each side of a pediment bearing the figures 18 and 77 respectively, and a coping for the pediment, all of freestone; and on a circular tablet of Berea stone, the seal of the corporation, viz.: "A cedar tree in the center, surrounded by the words, Corporation of Lebanon, Ohio." The expanse of the high slate roof is relieved by seventeen chimney-tops and twenty dormer ventilators. The cresting and finials of roof, dormers and towers are of galvanized iron painted blue, the prominent points touched with gold.

The following are the names of the designers and contractors in its construction:

Architect, George P. Humphreys, Cincinnati; excavation, William Saint, Dayton; stone masonry, Charles Seifred, Dayton; cut stone, Brice & Webber, Dayton; brick work, S. V. Boren, Dayton; tin, galvanized iron and slating, F. Gebhart & Co., Dayton; cast and wrought iron, McHose & Lyon, Dayton; carpenter work, Beaver & Butt, Dayton; plastering, William Jones, Waynesville; painting and glazing, J. N. Turner, Lebanon; gas-fitting, M. J. Gibbons & Co., Cincinnati; gas apparatus, Coleman Gas Works, Cincinnati; gas fixtures, McHenry & Co. Cincinnati; frescoing, F. Pedretti, Cincinnati; oil-painting, Waugh, Levey & Co., Cincinnati; stage machinery, A. Shrimpton, Cincinnati; chairs for main floor of hall, G. Henshaw & Sons, Cincinnati; chairs for gallery, J. N. Oswald, Lebanon.

The following figures, taken from the plans and specifications of the architect, are here placed on permanent record: The building outside, 132x64 feet; main audience room, including stage, 101x60½ feet; height of first story inside, 14½ feet; height of main hall, 32 feet; height of spire above pavement, 132 feet; Mayor's office, 33x24½ feet; council chamber, 24½x24½; library, 31½x24½; dressing rooms, 12x12; store rooms, 60x16; inside vault, 5x3; main stair hall and vestibule, 60x12 feet; width of east and west hall, 8 feet 2 inches. The foundation wall starts from footings 5 feet 2 inches wide, placed 11 feet below the pavement, and is 2 feet 6 inches wide at the top, constructed of large-sized Dayton stone from an old canal lock. The north and south side brick walls are 5 inches wide for the first story, and 21 inches for the second. At each end of the building are two walls, 12 feet apart, continued to the roof, the thinnest of which is 17 inches wide. Three of the brick walls of the main tower rest upon the walls of the building. The fourth rests upon a wrought-iron box lintel 2x12 inches and 14 feet 8 inches long. The frame of the spire consists of eight uprights, 10x10 inches, resting on four cross-beams 10x16 inches, built into the walls. The tie-beams for ceiling and roof are of two pieces of 5x16-inch timber, bolted together, 63 feet 4 inches long, in one length. Principal rafters are 9x12 inches; struts and straining beams, 8x8 inches.

Connected with the Council chamber is a vault for the preservation of books and papers. It is doubtless more nearly perfectly fire-proof than the common iron safes, and at the same time more capacious. It is built of two brick walls 13 and 9 inches wide with 4 inches space between them, and arched over with walls of the same thickness. It has two iron doors two feet apart, the outer one having a combination safe-lock. In the rear hall is the elevator, 10 feet square, extending from cellar to the stage. There is a cellar under the entire structure 8 feet in the clear and divided by the foundation walls into twelve compartments.

From the front hall two broad flights of stairs lead to an upper vestibule 2 feet broad, from which two wide double doors, opening outward, lead into the main hall, and two higher stairways to the balcony. The first view of the auditorium when it is fully lighted up is very pleasing. The room is large, and with sufficient height to make it imposing. Good judges pronounce it one

of the neatest and handsomest halls in the State. The frescoing by Pedretti produces a very pleasing effect from the harmony and taste in the colors. The center-piece serves the double purpose of a ventilator and a beautiful ornament. The proscenium, which is six feet wide, plastered and frescoed, has pilasters on the sides, and at the top an excellent portrait in oil of Gov. Thomas Corwin. The beautiful balcony is supported by iron rods from the ponderous roof frame, leaving the view below unobstructed by columns. A good view of the stage can be had from every chair in the balcony. The floor of the main hall, which is deadened by two inches of mortar under the flooring, is level for about twenty feet in front of the stage, and then rises toward the rear about one-third of an inch to the foot. The main floor is seated with light, comfortable and graceful oak chairs, with bent backs and perforated wood seats. The balcony has chairs of a different pattern. The seating capacity of the hall is about 1,100. When the stage is filled and the hall is crowded, it will hold 1,500.

The stage is large enough for all ordinary plays and show performance. It is 60 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The front is 4 feet high, and the floor rises slightly from the front to the rear. The proscenium opening is 28½ feet. The stage is lighted by fifty-six gas-burners.

There are four sets of grooves and four entrances on each side, and they may be ready for use at one time on the grooves twelve scenes and twenty wings.

The scenery was all painted by De Witt C. Waugh, and consists of the following pieces:

Street, garden, wood, rocky pass and six good wings; horizon and two wings; plain chamber and four wings; parlor, palace-arch and four wings; prison and four wings; kitchen and four wings; four set rocks, rustic bridge, set cottage, set waters, balustrade, mantelpiece, set parlor door, set kitchen door, two drapery and three sky borders, proscenium wings and drop curtain.

The total cost of the edifice was about \$36,000. The hall, which has received the popular name of Lebanon Opera House, was dedicated with a series of Shakespearean plays and modern comedies on the evenings of the week beginning Monday, September 2, 1878, by a full and efficient dramatic company which included such actors as W. H. Power, Selden Irwin, E. R. Dalton, Julia A. Hunt and others.

THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

In the earlier days of the town, lectures and other evening entertainment were usually free, and given by the literary persons of the community. The lawyers, ministers, physicians, teachers, and ambitious students of the learned professions responded to the call of their fellow-citizens for an occasional literary address or lecture on a scientific topic. Before the close of the civil war it was rare indeed that a public speaker of national fame appeared before a Lebanon audience as a paid lecturer.

The lyceum or lecture system may be said to have originated in New England about 1838. Horace Mann was one of its earliest friends, and Wendell Phillips one of its most popular speakers. This system has grown and extended from New England over the whole country. It has given rural communities the opportunity of hearing the most eminent lecturers of this country and of Great Britain. As a means of popular instruction and entertainment, the lecture is not to be despised. In a great city, it is of less importance, but in an inland town the assembling of the people in a bright, comfortable hall, filled with neighbors and friends, to listen for an hour to one who tells of a great discovery, explains the newest science, gives the results of foreign travel, or points out the beautiful in art and literature, is pleasing, inspiring and instructive.

Since 1874, regular courses of lectures and other entertainments grouped

with lectures have been sustained. Lectures have been given by John B.rough, Bayard Taylor, Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frederick Douglass, Joseph Cook, Dr. A. A. Willits, Prof. A. Proctor, Hon. William Parsons and others; readings and musical entertainments by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Helen Potter, Mendelssohns of Boston, Remnyi, Anna Louise Cary, Clara Louise Kellogg and others. The most successful public entertainment ever given in the town was the lecture of Henry Ward Beecher in the public hall, May 9, 1879, on "The Reign of the Common People," which was attended by 1,200 persons, and the proceeds of which were over \$800.

CELEBRATIONS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated much more generally in the earlier history of Lebanon than in later years. The oration was generally delivered at the earlier celebrations in one of the churches or in a grove north of the town. After the oration, there was almost always a dinner at one of the hotels, or some other public place, and after the dinner, toasts were read. The oration was in most cases published in the local newspaper at the request of the Committee of Arrangements. We are able to give a brief account of the celebrations at Lebanon from the year 1821 up to recent times:

1821—The oration this year was delivered by George J. Smith, Esq., at the Presbyterian Church, after which the procession moved to the court house, where as many as thought proper partook of a dinner prepared by Col. D. F. Steeder, and a number of appropriate toasts were drank. The oration of Judge, when Mr. Smith. was afterward published in the *Star*.

1822—Oration at the Presbyterian Church, by Thomas Corwin, Esq. Declaration read by A. H. Dunlevy, Esq. Dinner at the court house.

1823—Oration at the Presbyterian Church, by Nathaniel McLean, Esq. Declaration read by Phineas Ross, Esq.

1824—At the Presbyterian Church. Declaration read by George J. Smith, Esq. Oration by Jacob D. Miller, Esq.

1825—Oration in the grove north of town, by William J. Minshall, Esq. Declaration read by Thomas Corwin, Esq.

1826—Oration at the Presbyterian Church, by William V. H. Cushing, Esq. Declaration read by Milton Brown, Esq. Dinner at the Golden Lamb.

1827—No formal celebration of the day. A congregation, however, assembled at the Methodist Church, where a discourse was delivered by Bishop Soule, from Psalm cxliv, 15—"Happy is that people whose God is the Lord." In the morning, a salute of twenty-four guns was fired.

1828—Address by Bishop Soule.

1829—At a celebration this year, the Declaration was read by Phineas Ross, Esq, but the name of the orator is not given in the report before us.

1830—The Fourth came on Sunday. Collections were taken in the churches of the village in aid of the Colonization Society.

1831—Celebrations by the Temperance Society and Sunday schools.

1832—Orator, J. Milton Williams, Esq. Reader, Courtland Cushing, Esq.

1833—Orator, Sam. W. Probasco, Esq. Reader, Dr. A. Dickey.

1834—Orator, J. Milton Williams, Esq. Reader, William R. Collett, Esq. Judge McLean, who was present, also addressed the meeting, being called out by a toast. This speech of the Judge was ridiculed in letters written from Lebanon to Jackson papers in Cincinnati and Columbus, and the celebration was said by these letter-writers to have originated in a concerted plan of the Whig partisans for the purpose of making a demonstration in favor of McLean for President. One of these letters said: "The Judge, being toasted

with fulsome adulation, made an electioneering speech of nearly an hour in length." The *Star* replied by saying that the presence of Judge McLean was entirely accidental and unexpected, and that his remarks did not occupy more than twenty minutes.

1835—Two celebrations. One party assembled at the Presbyterian Church where an oration was delivered by John Probasco, Esq., and the Declaration read by Dr. I. L. Drake. Dinner at the grove north of the church. The other party met at the Baptist Church, with Hervey Brown for orator, and I. F. Wright, reader. Washington's farewell address was read by Franklin Corwin Esq. Dinner at the Henry Clay House. Hon. Thomas Corwin, then our Representative in Congress, was drawn out by a toast, and addressed the company for about half an hour, chiefly on the dispute then existing between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan concerning the boundary between them. He deprecated any appeal to arms for obtaining our rights.

1836—Orator, Allen Pierse, Esq. Reader, Phineas Ross, Esq. No dinner nor toasts.

1837—Sunday-school celebration. Address by Rev. F. G. Black, and public dinner.

1838—Address to the Sunday schools by A. H. Dunlevy, Esq. Declaration read by William H. P. Denny. Fireworks in the evening under the direction of Mr. Dolant, a practical pyrotechnist, among which the line rocket attracted particular attention. A beautiful balloon was also prepared, but failed of success.

1839 and 1840—No reports of any celebrations.

1841—Declaration read at the Presbyterian Church by Judge Smith, and an oration delivered by J. Milton Williams, Esq. After the exercises at the church, the citizens marched to the public square, where, under an awning, a dinner was prepared by William N. Schaeffer, of the Mansion House. After the cloth was removed, toasts were read.

1842—Oration by William Bebb, of Hamilton, afterward Governor of Ohio. J. C. Sabin, reader. "A dinner prepared on temperance principles" was announced to be served at Mr. Schaeffer's hotel.

1843—Orator, John Probasco, Esq. Reader, A. G. McBurney, Esq. Dinner at the Bradley House.

1844—Celebration by the Ohio Stand-Bys, under the command of Capt. J. P. Gilchrist. Wilfred Dey, Esq., reader, and Durbin Ward, Esq., orator.

1845—Temperance meeting in the forenoon at the Baptist Church. Declaration read by Judge Smith. Addresses by R. G. Corwin, Esq., and Rev. S. Newell. Colonization meeting in the afternoon. Declaration read by A. G. McBurney. Address by Rev. F. G. Black.

1846—No report at hand.

1847—Declaration read at the Baptist Church by J. W. White. Oration by G. W. Stokes.

1848—No celebration.

1849—Sunday-school meeting at Methodist Protestant Church in the morning. Exhibition by the students of the academy at the court house in the evening.

1850—Oration at the Baptist Church by Rev. S. Newell. Declaration read by A. P. Russell. "Fireman's Festival" at the court house in the evening.

1851—No celebration at Lebanon. Celebrations at Waynesville, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Deerfield, Mason, Franklin and Monroe.

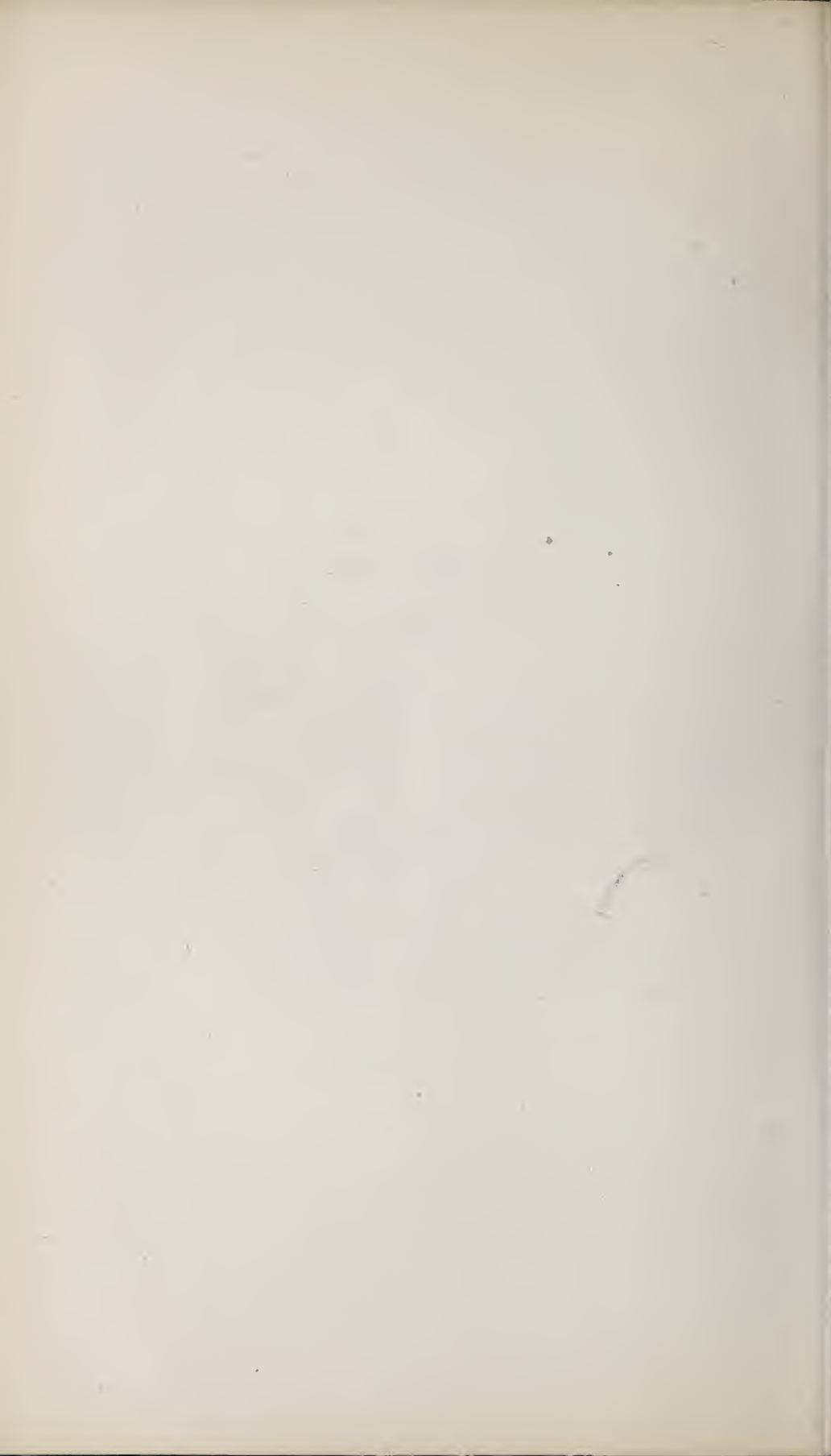
1852—Celebrations by the Lebanon Sunday schools.

1853 and 1854—No celebrations.

1855—Oration by Hon. M. B. Walker, of Dayton. Declaration read by George W. Frost, Esq.



AARON STEPHENS
(DECEASED)



1856—No celebration.

1857—Oration by Hon. A. G. W. Carter, of Cincinnati. Declaration read by F. S. Van Harlingen, Esq.

1859—Corner-stone of the Masonic building laid. Oration by Hon. Bellamy Storer. Corner-stone laid by Horace M. Stokes, Esq.

1876—The one hundredth anniversary of American independence was appropriately celebrated at Lebanon. The celebration was held at the fair-ground. Delegations from every township in the county were present. Music as furnished by the brass bands of Lebanon, Maineville, Waynesville and Larksville, and the normal school choir, under the leadership of Prof. L. R. Marshall. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, several thousand persons attended. Owing to the rain, which continued throughout the forenoon, it was found inexpedient to proceed to the grounds before 1 o'clock. The principal streets of the town were appropriately decorated with flags, banners, pendants and pictures. At the fair ground, the speakers' stand was much admired. It was forty feet long and twelve feet wide. Three hundred feet of cedar wreath and six hundred small flags were used in its decoration. Festoons of cedar and harmonious arrangement of flags made a beautiful display. The roof of the stand was beech brush. On the roof near the center was a large oil painting of Washington, appropriately trimmed with cedar and flags. On each side of the picture, equally distant from the center and ends of the platform, were red-and-blue shields, one with 1776 and the other with 1876 painted on it. Surrounding the whole was a streamer bearing the legend, "In God We Trust." The portrait of Washington, which was so conspicuous a feature in the decoration, was painted by Marcus Mote when a resident of Lebanon, and was donated by him to the Mechanics' Institute.

The exercises at the fair-ground consisted of prayer by Rev. J. P. Sprowls; reading the Declaration of Independence, by Prof. James E. Murdoch, who also read Daniel Webster's Supposed Speech of John Adams in Support of the Declaration; oration by Hon. Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, and the reading of an historical sketch of Warren County by the writer of this history. Judge George S. Smith was President of the Day.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

Of the industries of Lebanon during the first few years of its existence, when it was a little village in the woods, little is known. They could not have been numerous or important. Isaiah Morris, of Wilmington, Ohio, is authority for the statement that John Huston was the first merchant of the town. In the spring of 1803, Huston descended the Ohio with a small stock of goods in a flat-boat, and landed at Columbia, where he opened a small store. After remaining there a few months, he came to the new town of Lebanon and opened a store in a room of the tavern known as the Black Horse, kept by Ephraim Hathaway. Isaiah Morris was a nephew of Huston, and the clerk in this the first store in Lebanon. He had descended the Ohio in company with his uncle. Mr. Morris afterward, in 1811, moved from Lebanon to Wilmington, cutting a road through the woods, and, in connection with William Ferguson, established the first store in Wilmington. The store of Huston in Lebanon was not long continued, as the proprietor died soon after its establishment, leaving his clerk in destitute circumstances.

There is no record of any licenses granted to merchants in Lebanon until 1805. In that year, we find that licenses were granted to Lawson & Taylor, Daniel F. Reeder and William Ferguson. Among the other names which appear on the license record prior to 1810 are Joseph James, William Lowry,

John Adams, Daniel Roe, Joseph and James Moore, Daniel Cushing, Hollow & Wright, McCray & Dill and Ebenezer Vowell.

In 1810, the following business establishments were advertised in the oldest copies of a Lebanon newspaper in existence:

Robert B. Coles and Silas Hurin, under the firm name of Coles & Co. manufacturers of boots and shoes. This partnership was dissolved in 1810 and the business was carried on by Coles.

Jacob Clark, manufacturer of mill-wheels, chairs, brushes, washing machines, etc.

William Lowry & Co., dealers in groceries, notions, etc.

Moore & Wilds, cabinet-makers.

James & Joseph Moore, dealers in goods and whisky.

William Ferguson, groceries, etc.

Daniel Cushing, manufacturer of black salts, advertised that he would sell the highest price, in salts, cotton or cash, for good ashes.

Lebanon Manufacturing Company, carding, spinning of wool, weaving the same, and manufacture of broadcloth.

Dr. Joseph Canby, new apothecary shop.

B. & Alexander Crawford, general store.

Barzilla Clark, cabinet-maker.

The miscellaneous character of the early stores will appear from the following advertisement in the *Western Star* in 1810:

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have just opened a new store in the town of Lebanon, in the house formerly occupied by Daniel Roe, Esq. Their assortment is extensive and complete, consisting in part of the following:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Stationery, Medicines, Queen's and German wares, Tin-ware Assorted, Dorsey's Iron, Castings assorted, Paints and Oils, American Blister Steel, German Crowley, do. Salt, Cotton, etc.

All the above goods will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or good merchantable wheat, at fifty cents per bushel.

Also good rye whisky will be taken in exchange for goods at forty cents per gallon.

EBENEZER VOWELL & CO.

After the war of 1812, the business of the town began to increase. Manufactures of various kinds were established, and the town floated buoyantly on the waves of prosperity. She could boast of woolen-mills, a cotton factory, nail factories, cabinet factories, copper manufactory, printing-press manufactory, tobacco manufactory, and other smaller but important branches of manufacturing.

William Russell's woolen-mill was an important feature of the manufacturing interests of the town. There were a number of tanneries in the town and vicinity.

On the 4th of July, 1823, Nathaniel McLean, in an oration delivered at a celebration in Lebanon, referred to the recently established home manufactures. In addressing "the Daughters of Columbia," he said: "We witness every day the evidences of our independence in the workmanship of your hands. Here many manufactories have recently been established, and produce a sufficient supply of articles for home consumption, for which, a few years ago, we were indebted to an Eastern market. Let your town be a witness on this subject. An explanatory note by the editor of the *Lebanon Star*, in which the address was printed, is as follows: "For the information of our distant readers, we would remark that the orator here alludes to the number of straw bonnet manufactures recently established in this place, some of which manufacture those articles of a superior quality, and in sufficient quantities to supply the market. There are exceeding thirty females engaged in that business in this town."

For many years, George Hardy was the leading and most successful merchant of Lebanon. He came to this country from the County Tyrone, in North Ireland, in 1815, and, in the spring of the year following, he arrived at Lebanon, where he clerked for Robert Woods. In 1817, he, in partnership with Joseph Henderson, bought the store of Matthias Ross, on the northeast corner

Broadway and Mulberry streets. In 1831, Mr. Henderson retired from the firm, and Hardy continued the business alone until his death. He usually purchased his goods in Philadelphia, and visited that place annually, making the journey on horseback. Respected for his integrity, as well as for his business abilities, he was largely intrusted with the funds of customers, and did a considerable banking business in his store. Beginning life in Lebanon a poor man, he died leaving an estate estimated at \$90,000. He died January 1, 1842, aged fifty-four years.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The printing business was carried on in Lebanon at an earlier period than in any other town of Southwestern Ohio, Cincinnati alone excepted. Not only as a newspaper published and bills and circulars printed, but the type-setting, press work and binding of books were all done in this little village at a very early day. As early as June 15, 1808, John McLean contracted with the Shakers to print on his press a considerable volume, entitled "Christ's Second Appearing," the press work of which was completed by the close of the year, and some of the copies bound. "The Ohio or Western Spelling Book" is believed to have been printed by A. Van Vleet, in Lebanon, about 1814, but I have seen no copy of the work. About 1810, Matthias Corwin, Jr., made the calculations for an almanac, which, it is thought, was printed in Lebanon. In 1821, A. Van Vleet compiled a work entitled "The Justice and Township Officer's Assistant, comprising a great variety of judicial forms and other necessary precedents for the use of Justices of the Peace, Constables and township officers in the State of Ohio, interspersed with useful information for the discharge of their official duties; also, matters relative to the duties of executors and administrators, etc. To which is added an appendix containing a variety of practical forms in conveyancing, by A. Van Vleet." The title page of this book shows that it was printed and published by the author at Lebanon. The *Ohio Miscellaneous Museum* was a monthly periodical of forty-eight pages, printed at Lebanon. It was begun in January, 1822, and consisted entirely of selected articles of no great literary value. How long it was continued is not known. The first four numbers were bound into a volume by James Martin, book-binder, Main street, Lebanon, a copy of which is now in the library of the Mechanics' Institute of Lebanon.

For a number of years, all the necessary printing of the towns of Hamilton, Dayton, Urbana, Xenia, Springfield and other places was done either at Cincinnati or Lebanon. Most of the counties adjoining Warren had no newspapers within their limits, and their official advertisements often appeared in the Lebanon paper.

The first printing-press was brought to Lebanon in the summer of 1806. This is the date given by A. H. Dunlevy and William H. P. Denny. The latter obtained the date from Justice John McLean himself. The newspaper established by McLean at that time was not, in its earlier years, published every week, as is shown by the fact that a copy of the *Western Star*, given to Mr. Denny in 1857, was dated December 1, 1808, and numbered 29 of Volume 2. The volume and number of this paper, had it been issued without intermissions, would indicate that it had been established in the summer of 1807. But cold weather, high waters, lack of hands and printing paper, often interrupted the work of the early printer.

William H. P. Denny says: "Even within our remembrance, in several winters, it was not uncommon for publishers to suspend work for several weeks when all hands would occupy the time in frolicking and gunning. The paper when 'wet down'—a phrase printers understand—would freeze as hard as an iceberg; the types in the form would be frozen solid; and the 'balls'—sheepskins stuffed with wool and tacked to handles—would be incased in ice in the trough. As printers in those days sent to the paper-mill every few weeks for paper (they were too poor to buy more than a ream or two at a time), they frequently found the mill stopped with ice, and often, in the spring, when on their errand, they would be impeded by high waters. We have, when a boy, often swam the creeks and rivers on horseback after the budget of paper. It was usual then to pay 'in cash and rags,' the latter being bought by the printer and called for by the paper-maker every few months. The papers at that time and up to about 1835, all contained standing advertisements like this: 'The highest price will be given at this office for any quantity of clean linen and cotton rags.' Every printer had his steelyards to weigh the rags. Subscribers paid their subscription in that currency, the bills of the Miami Exporting Company, five, elevenpence and 25-cent shimplasters, and *cut money*—seventeen pieces to the dollar. The printer often made change by cutting a five out of a Spanish quarter, or with a bank-note of the same denomination issued by Truitt & Wiles, or some other mercantile firm. The printing office had its 'rag room'—a most agreeable lounging-place for old 'jours' and 'the devil.' "

FIRST BANK.

The first bank in Lebanon was that of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company, organized in 1814. The articles of association of this company began as follows: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed for the purpose of encouraging trade, to promote a spirit of improvement in agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, to aid the efforts of honest industry, and to suppress the unlawful and pernicious practice of usury, do mutually covenant and agree with each other to establish a banking company, for the objects before mentioned, at Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, to be called and known by the name of the Lebanon Miami Banking Company, which shall continue for the term of twenty years from the commencement of its operations." The capital stock of the company consisted of 50,000 shares of \$50 each.

The first Board of Directors were elected in April, 1814, and consisted of Joseph Canby, Joshua Collett, John Adams, Daniel F. Reeder, William Ferguson, William Lowry, William Lytle, Alexander Crawford, Thomas R. Ross and George Harnesberger. The first President was Daniel F. Reeder, and the first Cashier, Phineas Ross. The bank soon began to issue its notes for circulation, of the denominations of \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10, and "tickets" of lower denominations than \$1. The lists of the names of Directors of this bank show that many of the leading business men of Lebanon and vicinity were connected with its management. Profitable dividends to the stockholders were frequently declared. But the company became involved in difficulties, and, on February 2, 1819, the Directors resolved "that it is expedient for this institution to close its business as soon as practicable. That it is not expedient that this resolution be now made public." The banking business of the company was closed about 1822.

This banking company was re-organized under the same name in 1841 when John S. Iglehart was elected President, and James H. Earl, Cashier. The bank again issued its notes for circulation as currency, but its business was carried on successfully for a short time only.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.

An important branch of business not yet noticed was wagon-making, which is carried on very extensively at one time. This branch of manufacture was commenced by Jeremiah Pinneo some time previous to 1816, on Mechanic street, north of Silver, and carried on there by him until 1835. He employed from ten to fifteen workmen in the wood and iron shops. Samuel Chamberlain opened a shop almost as early as Pinneo. His works were on East street, between Pleasant and Warren, where he worked from twelve to eighteen men. His productions were sold mostly in the South. His son, Lewis, succeeded him, and at his death, 1854, the shops were closed. William Alloway commenced the business in 1828-29, on the east side of East street, between Silver and Warren. He afterward moved to the west side of the street, one square south. He employed from fifteen to twenty men. In 1834, he sold his business to William Krewson, who carried it on until 1850, when he sold it to the present proprietor, Thomas J. Hutchinson. John P. March commenced business in 1834, in the place formerly occupied by Alloway. After losing his building by fire, he built a brick, which was torn down by the Commissioners of the county when they purchased the lot on which it stood for a court house yard. Mr. March employed about thirty-five men. He and Mr. Warwick also conducted a shop opposite Mr. Krewson for some years, commencing about 1838. In the year 1835, John and Joseph Simonton bought the factory of Pinneo and carried on the business for ten years, when Joseph assumed complete control. In 1850, he sold it to Hiram Simonton & Brother. J. R. Drake opened a factory on the northeast corner of Mechanic and Silver streets in 1856, where he has since continued. He employs eleven men in all the departments of his work.

MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' BILL OF PRICES, 1815.

The following old document, giving the Lebanon bill of prices for stone work, brick work and plastering, agreed upon in 1815, is published so far as it is legible:

We the subscribers have thought proper to regulate and form a bill of prices on stone work, brick work and plastering, of which we take the liberty to inform our friends and the public in general.

| | \$ | Cts. |
|--|---------|-------------|
| For stone work under ground, and found per perch..... | .43 | 3-4 |
| And if not found..... | .81 | 1-4 |
| For rough stone work above ground and found per perch..... | .75 | |
| And if not found..... | 1.00 | |
| For single range work and found per perch..... | 1.37 | 1-2 |
| And if not found..... | 2.00 | |
| For brick walls of one brick and half thick if found per thousand.... | 2.12 | 1-2 |
| And if not found..... | 2.62 | 1-2 |
| For one brick or nine inch wall if found per thousand..... | 2.75 | |
| And if not found..... | 3.25 | |
| For brick chimney building and brick counted on the ground and found per thousand..... | 4.00 | |
| And if not found..... | 4.62 | 1-2 |
| For stone chimney and measured girth and 1-2 girth and found per perch. . | .43 | |
| And if not found..... | .81 | |
| For brick cornice and found per foot extra on the thousand..... | .25 | |
| And if not found..... | .31 | 1-4 |
| For painting and penciling per yard and found..... | .12 | |
| And if not found..... | .16 | |
| For flemish-bond or front work extra on the thousand and found..... | .25 | |
| And if not found..... | .31 | 1-4 |
| For laying hearths and found from 50 to..... | 1.25 | |
| And if not found..... | from 62 | 1-2 to 1.50 |
| For a trimmer arch and found..... | 1.00 | |
| And if not found..... | 1.25 | |
| For separate ovens and found from..... | 3.50 | to 4.50 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| And if not found from..... | 4.00 to 5.00 |
| For setting a single still and found..... | 5.00 |
| And a double still, or two stills joining..... | 9.50 |
| For a scratch coat on a brick wall and found..... | 10 |
| And if not found..... | 12 1-2 |
| For finishing the same and found..... | 16 |
| And if not found..... | 20 |
| For lathing and scratch coat and found..... | 14 |
| And if not found..... | 16 |
| For finishing the same and found..... | 20 |
| And if not found..... | 25 |

Observe that all vacancies in walling and plastering we measure as solid work.

N. B.—We, the undersigned, do hereby agree not to warrant or run any risk in the draft of a chimney of any description whatever.

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| ELIHU CRANE, | WM. LEVINGSTON, |
| SMITH CRANE, | JOHN SMITH, |
| BENJ. ASHLEY, | JONATHAN CRANE, |
| DAVID SMITH, | JOSEPH ROLL, |
| BENJ. TAPPIN, | ELI W. MINOR, |
| ISAAC TAPPIN, | JAMES READEN, |
| BENJ. BUNDY, | THOMAS FAUQUIRE. |

Jan. 13, 1815.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF LEBANON IN 1839.

| BUSINESS. | | Shops. | Hands. |
|--|----|--------|--------|
| Woolen factories..... | 2 | 30 | |
| Tailoring..... | 5 | 17 | |
| Stove, copper and tin manufactories..... | 2 | 5 | |
| Tanning..... | 1 | 5 | |
| Wheelwright and turning..... | 2 | 5 | |
| Chair making..... | 4 | 10 | |
| Saddling..... | 6 | 17 | |
| Cabinet making..... | 3 | 15 | |
| Hatting..... | 3 | 9 | |
| Shoemaking..... | 3 | 27 | |
| Gunsmithing..... | 1 | 3 | |
| Brickmasons, brickmaking, etc..... | — | 60 | |
| Blacksmithing..... | 6 | 23 | |
| Carpenters and joiners..... | 10 | 38 | |
| Milliners and mantua-makers..... | 6 | 15 | |
| Tailoresses or seamstresses..... | 20 | 20 | |
| Silversmiths..... | 2 | 4 | |
| Wagonmaking..... | 4 | 37 | |
| Barbers..... | 1 | 3 | |
| Sign-painters..... | 3 | 3 | |
| House-painters..... | 3 | 7 | |
| Butchers..... | 2 | 6 | |
| Bakery..... | 2 | 4 | |
| Weavers..... | 1 | 6 | |
| Printing..... | 1 | 4 | |
| Pump-makers..... | 1 | 4 | |
| Coopers..... | 2 | 2 | |
| Tallow-chandler..... | 1 | 2 | |
| Plow-making..... | 3 | 5 | |
| Iron foundry..... | 1 | 4 | |
| Oil mill, carding and fulling..... | 1 | 3 | |

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

Among the most eccentric characters of the early history of Lebanon was William M. Wiles, merchant, hotel-keeper and local politician, who died in 1837, aged about fifty years. His strange and oftentimes unintelligible advertisements frequently attracted the attention of readers of the Lebanon newspapers two generations ago. The following incidents are related by A. H. Dulevy:

"During the warm canvass of 1832, Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, called at Wiles' Hotel on his way to Cincinnati and the South and remained overnight. Anxious to know how Ohio was going to vote, Ge-

Eaton asked Wiles how the friends of Jackson and Clay stood in this part of the State, and expressed the hope that he was in favor of Old Hickory. Wiles, who was too polite to his guests to raise any dispute, did not give any definite answer, but replied: 'Gen. Eaton, our watchword is ever The Sword of the Lord and Gideon,' and, when pressed still further, he added, with vehemence: 'As soon as we hear the sound of a gong in the mulberry tops, we will arise, and, with the cry, 'To your tents, oh, Israel! will gather the hosts from Dan to Beersheba, and then will be seen such a slaughter of the Amal-kites as has never been witnessed since the days of Joshua.'

"About this time, Thomas Corwin, then a Member of Congress, and acquainted with Gen. Eaton, called on him, and Wiles left the room. Soon Gen. Eaton gave Corwin an account of Wiles' strange conduct, and said to him: 'Your landlord is certainly crazy.' 'No,' said Corwin, 'he was only too polite to tell you, so distinguished a guest of his, that he was the supporter of Clay against Jackson. That is all.' Eaton laughed heartily at the explanation, and did not again press Wiles for his opinions about the approaching election.

"When Gov. Morrow was first elected Governor of Ohio, in the fall of 1822, a number of the citizens of Lebanon determined to visit him immediately, announce to him the fact of his election, and give him a proper ovation on the occasion. To that end, some dozen of our most respected citizens speedily prepared to go together as a company of cavalry, on horseback, to the Governor's residence, some ten miles from town. Among these was William M. Wiles, an eccentric man, but a man of ready talent at an off-hand speech. Wiles was anxious to make the address, and took the night previous to the visit to prepare it. Early next morning, the cavalcade set off, and, reaching Gov. Morrow's residence, they found he was at his mill, a mile distant. Thither they went, determined that Wiles should not miss the chance of making his prepared speech. But when they reached the mill, they found the Governor elect in the forebay of his mill, up to his middle in water, engaged in getting a piece of timber out of the water-gate, which prevented the gate from shutting off the water from the wheel. This, however, was soon effected, and up came the Governor, all wet, without coat or hat; and in that condition the cavalcade announced to him his election. Thanking them for their interest in his success, he urged them to go back to his residence and take dinner with him. But Wiles, disgusted at finding the Governor in this condition, persuaded the party from going to dinner, and started home, declaring that he could not make his speech to a man who looked so much like a drowned rat. When he saw *that*, he said, all his eloquent speech vanished from his mind and left it a naked blank. This speech would have been a curiosity, but no one could ever induce Wiles to show it."

CEMETERIES.

The first burials of the early settlers of Turtle Creek Township were made in the graveyards connected with the two earliest churches. There was a graveyard connected with the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church at Bedle's Station, and one connected with the Turtle Creek Baptist Church east of Lebanon. Other old burying-grounds were established, generally in connection with a church, but occasionally a lonely grave was to be seen in the forest, or a family place of burial on some neglected hillside.

On the 7th of September, 1806, Jonathan Tichenor and Abner Smith, as Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Lebanon, in consideration of \$40, purchased of John Shaw a lot, which is now in the western part of Lebanon, for a graveyard, and is known as the Old Presbyterian Graveyard. This is the oldest graveyard at Lebanon. It is much older than the date of the deed to the Presbyterian society would indicate, as it is known that it was used as a place

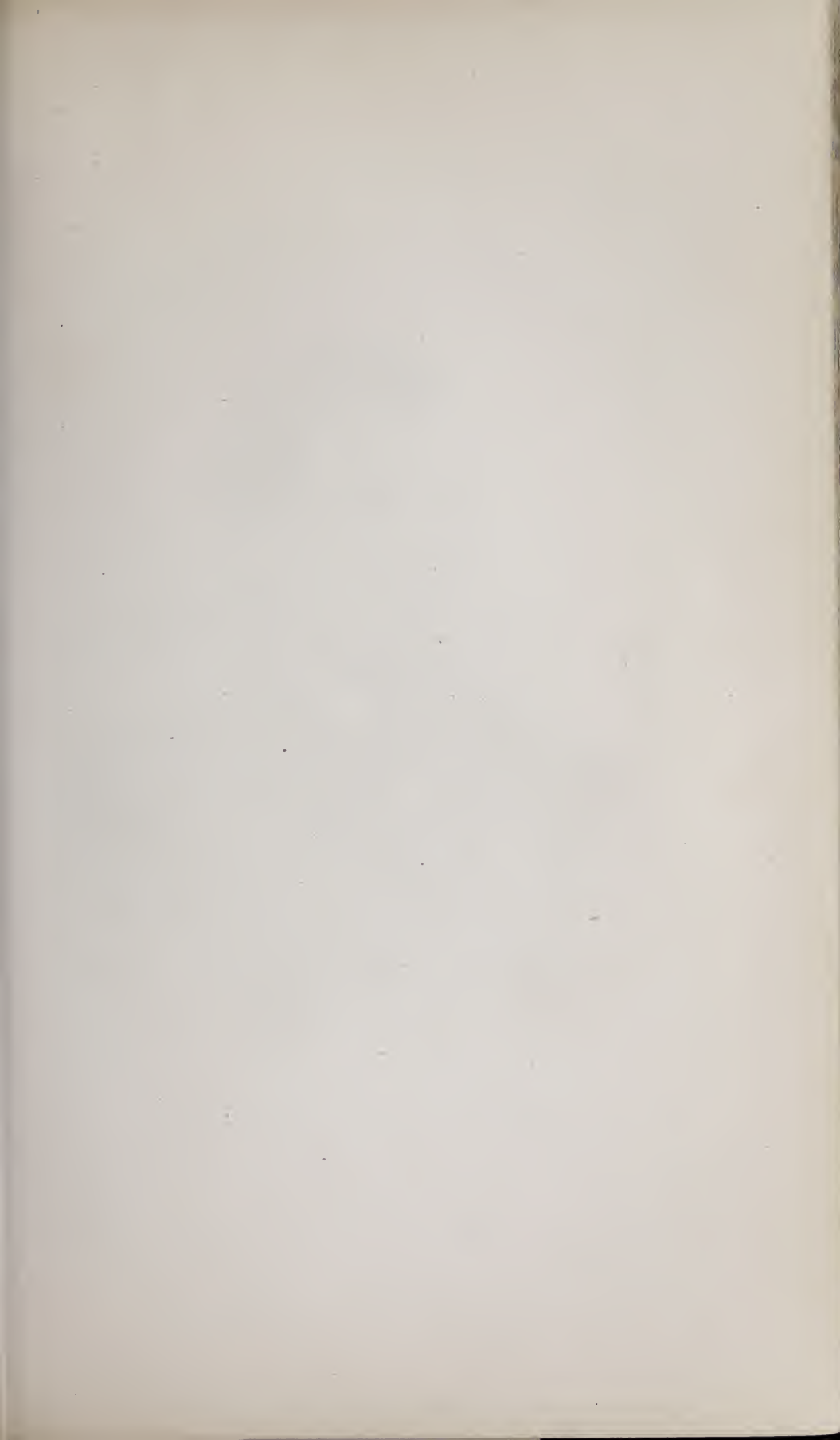
of burial as early as 1799. There are no inscriptions upon the tombstones marking the earliest graves. Capt. Robert Benham was buried here, but there is no inscription upon his tombstone. The grounds have long been neglected and are grown up with weeds and briars. Many remains interred here have been removed to the Lebanon Cemetery. Among the names of well-known families of Warren County, the following are found on the tombstones in this yard: Beller, Ferguson, James, Randolph, Dill, Perlee, Dunlap, Halsey, Monfort, Miller, Blackburn, Beedle, Braden, Bone, Brown, Liddell, Krewson, Cowan, Perrine, Tharp, Goodwin, McCrary, Dunham, Crane and Benham.

About 1811, the Baptists removed their church from the site east of Lebanon to a lot in the western part of the town, as since enlarged. The churchyard from that time was used as a burying-ground, and is still known as the Old Baptist Graveyard. Here are the graves of Judge Francis Dunlevy, Elder Daniel Clark, Judge Joshua Collett, Judge Matthias Corwin (the father of Gov. Corwin), and Keziah Corwin (grandmother of the Governor). In this yard was buried a daughter of Henry Clay, the inscription upon whose tombstone is as follows: "In memory of Eliza H. Clay, daughter of Henry and Lucretia Clay, who died on the 11th day of August, 1825, aged twelve years, during a journey from their residence at Lexington, in Kentucky, to Washington City. Cut off in the bloom of a promising life, her parents have erected this monument, consoling themselves with the belief that she now abides in heaven."

What is known as the Methodist Graveyard, which adjoins the Baptist burying-ground on the south, does not seem to have been used as such until about the year 1820. There is now no line marking the boundary between the two yards, both being within the same inclosure, and the whole comprises a square within the corporate limits of Lebanon. Although some of the remains have been removed to the new cemetery, the grounds are still kept in good preservation, and no steps have as yet been taken for their abandonment as graveyards.

The Lebanon Cemetery Association was organized at a meeting in the town hall of Lebanon, June 20, 1850. The capital stock of the association was divided into twenty-five shares of \$50 each, and one share was taken by each of twenty-five stockholders. The first officers were: A. H. Dunlevy, President; John E. Dey, Jacob Egbert, Robert Boake and William M. Charters, Trustees; Horace M. Stokes, Clerk; and William F. Parshall, Treasurer. The grounds of the association at first consisted of eight and one-half acres, which were tastefully laid out according to a plat, drawn at the request of the President, by John Van Cleve, Esq., of Dayton. Additions have since been made to the grounds, until they comprise nearly fifty acres. The first interment was that of Hannah Seely, who was buried August 29, 1850. In 1881, there were 450 lot-holders, and the total number of burials in the cemetery was 1,913, of which 208 were remains removed from the older graveyards. The grounds contain many beautiful and costly monuments, among which is the family monument, simple and chaste in design, of one of Ohio's most distinguished men—Thomas Corwin.

The following list of the names of persons buried in the three old graveyards at Lebanon was obtained by the writer with the assistance of Mr. S. C. Drake. Most of those named were born prior to 1800. Some of the tombstones marking the graves of the pioneers have fallen down, and on others the inscriptions are almost illegible. Many graves are marked by rough stones, without any inscription. In a few instances, the date of death and age have been ascertained from other sources than the tombstones, and are given in the list:





John W. Oswald.

TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

475

BAPTIST GRAVEYARD.

| NAME. | | | NAME. | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|--------------------------------|-------|-----|
| | DIED. | AGE | | DIED. | AGE |
| Elizabeth Van Pelt..... | 1814 | 31 | Thomas L. Phillips..... | 1822 | 50 |
| Nathaniel Tichenor..... | 1825 | 44 | Mrs. Mary Billmire..... | 1860 | 70 |
| Thomas Tindall..... | 1825 | 62 | Ephraim Culy..... | 1865 | 65 |
| Martha Tindall..... | 1853 | 82 | Elizabeth Culy..... | 1853 | 52 |
| John Merrett..... | 1828 | 75 | Margaret Gibson..... | 1855 | 77 |
| Sophia Merrett..... | 1839 | 83 | Hannah Thomas..... | 1856 | 90 |
| Thomas Humphreys..... | 1843 | 69 | Mrs. Rhoda Bowers..... | 1849 | 49 |
| Sarah Humphreys..... | 1853 | 76 | Mrs. Lydia Bowers..... | 1856 | 58 |
| Mary (Corwin) Hart..... | 1836 | 42 | Ichabod Corwin..... | 1834 | 67 |
| George Kesling..... | 1860 | 77 | Sarah Corwin..... | 1853 | 81 |
| Stephania Hart..... | 1865 | 89 | William G. Corwin..... | 1850 | 58 |
| Mary Hart..... | 1851 | 64 | Eliza Corwin..... | 1822 | 26 |
| Mary (Russell) Benham..... | 1825 | 30 | Kezia Corwin..... | 1816 | 79 |
| Adam Horn..... | 1848 | 81 | John Osborn..... | 1859 | 90 |
| Rebecca (Penton) Horn..... | 1843 | 76 | Mary Osborn..... | 1814 | 41 |
| Sarah Corwin..... | 1852 | 85 | Rev. Daniel Clark..... | 1834 | 90 |
| Maria Probasco..... | 1848 | 53 | Sarah Clark..... | 1842 | 86 |
| Samuel Gallaher..... | 1833 | 64 | Eli Foster..... | 1820 | 51 |
| Sarah Gallaher..... | 1862 | 88 | Esther Foster..... | 1858 | 80 |
| Francis Dunlevy..... | 1839 | 78 | Silas Hutchinson..... | 1858 | 86 |
| Mary (Craig) Dunlevy..... | 1828 | 64 | Margery Hutchinson..... | 1838 | 64 |
| John C. Dunlevy, M. D..... | 1834 | 38 | Mrs. Elizabeth Tingle..... | 1844 | 69 |
| Mrs. Rebecca Jameson..... | 1842 | 79 | Mrs. Mary McCarty..... | 1842 | 57 |
| John Eddy..... | 1829 | 36 | James McCreary..... | 1814 | 46 |
| Christopher M. Jones..... | 1823 | 43 | Mary McCreary..... | 1853 | 77 |
| Fitchel Hart..... | 1836 | 63 | Benjamin Collett..... | 1831 | 38 |
| Elizabeth (Corbley) Corwin..... | 1855 | 81 | Joshua Collett..... | 1855 | 73 |
| David Corwin..... | 1872 | 96 | Eliza (Van Horne) Collett..... | 1846 | 69 |
| Hannah Corwin..... | 1851 | 68 | Stephen Gard..... | 1845 | 66 |
| John B. Drake..... | 1837 | 39 | Lavinia (Budd) Van Horne..... | 1837 | 89 |
| Thompson Lamb..... | 1843 | 53 | Isaac Evans..... | 1850 | 49 |
| Caroline W. Lamb..... | 1826 | 28 | Susanna Jones..... | 1865 | 80 |
| Ann (Benham) Lamb..... | 1861 | 67 | Abraham Keever, Sr..... | 1839 | 66 |
| Joseph Lamb..... | 1828 | 78 | Margaret Keever..... | 1860 | 80 |
| Ruth Lamb..... | 1842 | 78 | Margaret G. Boyd..... | 1863 | 75 |
| James Hill..... | 1855 | 65 | Abraham Probasco..... | 1861 | 89 |
| Maria Hill..... | 1846 | 51 | Jane Probasco..... | 1844 | 66 |
| Benjamin H. Corwin..... | 1829 | 43 | Edward Dunham..... | 1842 | 57 |
| Rebecca Corwin..... | 1833 | 67 | Elizabeth Dunham..... | 1857 | 76 |
| John Halsey..... | 1845 | 67 | Elizabeth Dunham..... | 1839 | 51 |
| Margaret Halsey..... | 1860 | 85 | John Lincoln..... | 1835 | 79 |
| Matthias Corwin..... | 1829 | 69 | Mary Lincoln..... | 1832 | 72 |
| Patience Corwin..... | 1818 | 57 | Mrs. Rachel Kell..... | 1835 | 53 |
| Lewis Drake..... | 1849 | 82 | Mrs. Mary Hathaway..... | 1847 | 53 |
| Mary (Russell) Drake..... | 1821 | 50 | Mrs. Mary Watters..... | 1831 | 38 |
| Rachel (Lincoln) Drake..... | 1845 | 55 | Mrs. Sarah Evans..... | 1831 | 79 |
| Samuel Drake..... | 1865 | 72 | James S. Duval..... | 1833 | 31 |
| Mary (Corwin) Drake..... | 1860 | 68 | George Duckworth..... | 1849 | 65 |
| Joseph Corwin..... | 1835 | 64 | Sarah Duckworth..... | 1850 | 70 |
| Susannah Corwin..... | 1822 | 52 | Nathan Sharp..... | 1849 | 63 |
| John Wickerham..... | 1837 | 48 | Joseph Bundy..... | 1868 | 76 |
| Joseph Eddy, Sr..... | 1824 | 61 | Hannah (Bracher) Bundy..... | 1849 | 55 |
| Abish Phillips..... | 1837 | 68 | Abiel Gustin..... | 1839 | 60 |
| Rhoda Phillips..... | 1854 | 87 | Mary Gustin..... | 1849 | 67 |
| John Phillips..... | 1837 | 47 | | | |

METHODIST GRAVEYARD.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|----|---------------------------|------|----|
| Aaron Brandenburg..... | 1825 | 64 | Elizabeth Van Note..... | 1825 | 40 |
| Medediah Tingle..... | 1827 | 61 | Samuel Chamberlin..... | 1863 | 83 |
| Mrs. Ann French..... | 1827 | 30 | Hannah J. Chamberlin..... | 1850 | 63 |
| Rev. Joseph Borden..... | 1851 | 61 | Lewis Chamberlin..... | 1854 | 48 |
| Mary (Steele) Borden..... | 1820 | 27 | James Frazier..... | 1847 | 80 |
| Jacob Sellers..... | 1853 | 87 | Sarah Frazier..... | 1820 | 49 |
| Christina Sellers..... | 1841 | 63 | John Martin..... | 1821 | 62 |
| William Van Note..... | 1833 | 57 | John W. Colbert..... | 1831 | 46 |

METHODIST GRAVEYARD.—*Continued.*

| N A M E. | DIED. | AGE | N A M E. | DIED. | AGE |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Elenora P. Colbert..... | 1862 | 76 | Eliza Jane Harnsberger..... | 1852 | 7 |
| Christopher Earenfight..... | 1850 | 71 | William Sellers..... | 1844 | 4 |
| Mary Earenfight..... | 1845 | 63 | Parthena Sellers..... | 1828 | 2 |
| Mrs. Prudence Bone..... | 1824 | 31 | Henry Share..... | 1830 | 6 |
| Henry Harner..... | 1851 | 75 | Elizabeth Bratton..... | 1825 | 6 |
| Sarah Harner*..... | 1844 | 40 | Robert Wood..... | 1822 | 4 |
| Mary Harner*..... | 1844 | 38 | Mary Ann Nixon..... | 1824 | 6 |
| Elizabeth Harner*..... | 1844 | 35 | Eliza Nixon..... | 1824 | 3 |
| Ann Harner*..... | 1844 | 27 | Sarah H. Nixon..... | 1828 | 3 |
| Jeremiah Pinneo..... | 1823 | .. | Priscilla Punneo..... | 1826 | 3 |
| John Adams..... | 1824 | 57 | George Foglesong..... | 1831 | 4 |
| Christian Adams..... | 1834 | 47 | Catherine Foglesong..... | 1831 | 4 |
| Rebecca Lowry..... | 1820 | 71 | Zaccheus Ray..... | 1836 | 5 |
| Hannah Hackney..... | 1829 | 39 | Josiah H. Barton..... | 1848 | 4 |
| John Lackey..... | 1827 | 27 | John Shurts..... | 1833 | 4 |
| William B. Geoghegan..... | 1821 | 28 | Sarah Shurts..... | 1827 | 3 |
| Edmund Geoghegan..... | 1833 | 34 | James Brown..... | 1820 | 2 |
| John Pauly..... | 1823 | 54 | Betsey Edwards..... | 1825 | 6 |
| Margaret Pauly..... | 1832 | 55 | James Edwards..... | 1825 | 6 |
| Daniel Birdsall..... | 1839 | 58 | Daniel Ulm..... | 1858 | 8 |
| Joshua Hollingsworth..... | 1841 | 66 | Jane Ulm..... | 1833 | 5 |
| Richard Parcell, Sr..... | 1839 | 72 | Rhoda Mulford..... | 1843 | 5 |
| Ann (Voorhis) Parcell..... | 1834 | 64 | Joseph Mulford..... | 1833 | 5 |
| Daniel Skinner..... | 1839 | 73 | William Spining..... | 1819 | 3 |
| Isabella Skinner..... | 1835 | 85 | John R. Klingling..... | 1841 | 3 |
| Ruth Roe..... | 1840 | 74 | Esther Paxton..... | 1848 | 7 |
| William M. Wiles..... | 1837 | 50 | Jane Shinn..... | 1834 | 4 |
| George Mix..... | 1830 | 37 | Mrs. Catherine Crawford..... | 1828 | 5 |
| Diantha Mix..... | 1824 | 33 | Adam Koogle..... | 1833 | 5 |
| James D. Camp..... | 1824 | 47 | Mary Koogle..... | 1870 | 8 |
| Michael Shurts..... | 1843 | 49 | George Bundy..... | 1848 | 6 |
| William Worley..... | 1828 | 68 | Elizabeth Bundy..... | 1850 | 7 |
| Nancy Worley..... | 1837 | 82 | Benjamin Bundy..... | 1859 | 8 |
| Samuel Z. Price..... | 1856 | 60 | Ruth Bundy..... | 1846 | 7 |
| Elias Spinning..... | 1851 | 66 | Robert Hamilton..... | 1841 | 8 |
| Phebe Spinning..... | 1836 | 39 | Wyllys Pierson..... | 1833 | 6 |
| Matthias Spinning..... | 1830 | 80 | Mary Pierson..... | 1837 | 5 |
| Hannah Spinning..... | 1837 | 84 | Capt. Jonathan Cushing..... | 1818 | 3 |
| Mrs. Mary Morris..... | 1837 | 64 | Nancy Stewart..... | 1866 | 7 |
| Joseph Foote..... | 1833 | 42 | John Henderson, Sr..... | 1846 | 8 |
| Sarah Compton..... | 1859 | 61 | Catherine Henderson..... | 1843 | 8 |
| John Conrey..... | 1864 | 72 | John Henderson..... | 1838 | 3 |
| Margaret Conrey..... | 1847 | 52 | Mrs. Jane Hall..... | 1862 | 6 |
| James Harrison..... | 1832 | 62 | Thomas Anderson..... | 1839 | 7 |
| Anna Harrison..... | 1839 | 64 | Hesther Anderson..... | 1840 | 6 |
| George Harnsberger..... | 1825 | 41 | Thomas Rockhill..... | 1825 | 6 |

* Four sisters killed by lightning near Lebanon, May 30, 1844.

PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----|-------------------------|------|---|
| John Tharp..... | 1819 | 69 | Ann Maria Russell..... | 1846 | 3 |
| Hannah Tharp..... | 1841 | 88 | Benjamin Blackburn..... | 1852 | 6 |
| Ann Perrine..... | 1823 | 34 | Peter Perlee..... | 1844 | 7 |
| M. S..... | January 8, 1821 | .. | Rachel Perlee..... | 1853 | 8 |
| Cornelius Voorhis..... | 1814 | 46 | David Randolph..... | 1856 | 8 |
| Samuel Braden..... | 1855 | 75 | Rebecca Randolph..... | 1828 | 5 |
| Mary Braden..... | 1828 | 43 | Sophia Maskal..... | 1853 | 5 |
| Ezekiel Ervin..... | 1843 | 84 | John Grigg..... | 1846 | 7 |
| William Braden..... | 1844 | 59 | William Ferguson..... | 1831 | 6 |
| Elias Beedle..... | 1846 | 63 | Catherine Ferguson..... | 1813 | 3 |
| Martha Beedle..... | 1846 | 62 | Thomas Krewson..... | 1833 | 4 |
| Joseph Halsey..... | 1868 | 83 | James Cowan..... | 1828 | 8 |
| Mary Halsey..... | 1854 | 70 | Mary Cowan..... | 1820 | 7 |
| Dr. David Morris..... | 1850 | 81 | James Cowan..... | 1873 | 8 |
| William Russell..... | 1829 | 73 | Mary Cowan..... | 1826 | 3 |
| Jane Russell..... | 1814 | 46 | Charles Cowan..... | 1850 | 6 |

PRESBYTERIAN GRAVEYARD.—*Continued.*

| N A M E. | DIED. | AGE | N A M E. | DIED. | AGE |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------------|-------|-----|
| ane W. McPherson..... | 1816 | 56 | Samuel Manning..... | 1837 | 75 |
| Jacob Monfort..... | 1817 | 23 | Thomas Bowes..... | 1838 | 43 |
| Elizabeth Monfort..... | 1817 | 58 | William Jackson..... | 1868 | 68 |
| Lawrence Monfort..... | 1830 | 77 | Charlotte Jackson..... | 1866 | 70 |
| Maria Aten..... | 1828 | 36 | Thomas Freeman..... | 1818 | 33 |
| Cyrus Bone..... | 1837 | 51 | John Kesler..... | 1843 | 73 |
| Sarah T. Bone..... | 1856 | 66 | Jacob Beller..... | 1842 | 56 |
| James Bone..... | 1838 | 60 | Elizabeth Beller..... | 1846 | 49 |
| Agnes Bone..... | 1858 | 76 | William Roof..... | 1842 | 43 |
| Mrs. Jane Reeder..... | 1842 | 64 | Mrs. Christena Sellers..... | 1807 | 36 |
| Mrs. Jane Krewson..... | 1847 | 64 | Mrs. Ann McCain..... | 1848 | 70 |
| Mrs. Eunice Goodwin..... | 1814 | 18 | Francis Dill..... | 1834 | 87 |
| William Porter..... | 1833 | 81 | Ann Dill..... | 1814 | 66 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth (Ross) Winans... | 1815 | 26 | William Dill..... | 1852 | 63 |
| John McCray..... | 1836 | 66 | Aletty Dill..... | 1843 | 63 |
| Abner Smith..... | 1818 | 64 | Francis Dill..... | 1830 | 34 |
| William Whitaker..... | 1847 | 62 | Mrs. Mary Dill..... | 1827 | 54 |
| David Dunham..... | 1835 | 66 | Alexander Dunlap..... | 1813 | 26 |
| Mrs. Rachel Brown..... | 1852 | 58 | | | |

SCHOOLS OF LEBANON.

Enos Williams taught the first school in the town of Lebanon after it became a town. In the winter of 1804-5, Elder Jacob Grigg moved from Richmond, Va., to Lebanon. Elder Grigg was a Baptist preacher and a man of good education; his object in coming to Lebanon was to establish a school of a high order. Thomas Corwin was one of his pupils. His school was continued for three years; he gave instruction in ancient languages and higher mathematics, as well as the common branches.

Ezra Ferris taught, in 1808-9, a school of the same grade as that of his predecessor.

In 1809, a Mr. Wheelock taught a common school, and also trained a class of young men, especially in elocution.

In 1810, or the beginning of 1811, the Rev. William Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, opened a school in which he gave instruction to a class of young men of advanced grade. He taught for a considerable length of time.

Other teachers of Lebanon, before the public schools were organized, may be mentioned: Daniel Mitchell, 1815-17, in whose school Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a pupil; John M. Houston and James L. Torbert, 1820-22. But for several years before and after this time, Josephus Dunham taught a school regularly, but mostly for small children. All the schools mentioned thus far were subscription or pay schools, no public money being employed to defray the expenses. Schoolhouses were provided either by the teacher, or by the householders of the community coming together and building them with their own hands. The youth were generally well educated, although many neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of the schools, either from the want of means or the inclination.

The public schools of Lebanon were organized about 1830, but no public schoolhouse was built until several years later, and the Directors rented and furnished for the use of the schools the basements of the East Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, beginning in 1837. They also used a building owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church, which stood just back of the present church edifice of that society. In these buildings were organized from five to seven grades, employing, in 1848, seven teachers. By this time, the school had grown so large as to make it incumbent upon the people to provide for them better accommodations. Accordingly, at a public meeting held for the purpose,

September 8, 1847, it was resolved by the tax-payers of District No. 8, Turtle Creek Township, Warren County, Ohio (as it was then designated), to levy tax of \$7,000, for the purpose of erecting a building large enough to accommodate all the youth of the district. After a vigorous effort upon the part of the friends of education, and many discouragements, a two-story brick building of five rooms was made ready for occupancy some time in 1851. Schools were kept in session, however, most of the time during the three years in which the building was in process of erection. August 19, 1848, the Directors, G. J. Mayhew, John E. Dey and P. Stoddard, decided to open school October 2, and elected teachers and fixed their salaries as follows: W. F. Doggett, \$80 per quarter; J. H. Layman, \$75; Clarissa Barker, \$55; Henrietta Sellers, \$36; Aletha A. Ross, \$36; Eliza Dill, \$36; and Caroline Sellers, \$30. Mr. Doggett declined, and J. M. Antram was employed at the same salary. The Principal at that time doubtless taught high school branches, but the high school is first mentioned in the records of June 21, 1853. Mr. Antram resigned March 13, 1849, and on the same day the board employed Ferdinand Van Harlingen as Principal at the same salary; but, for want of funds, the schools were closed March 23, 1849.

April 8, 1850, the Clerk made record that no free school had been maintained during the preceding year.

May 25, 1850, eight teachers were employed, Dryden Ferguson as Principal, at \$70 per quarter, to teach for one quarter, beginning June 3, 1850.

September 16, 1850, John P. Smith was employed as Principal, at \$80 per quarter, and, December 16, 1850, his salary was increased to \$90 per quarter, on condition that he teach geography in night schools. That was the period of "singing" geography, and Mr. Smith sang geography two nights per week for the next quarter to the satisfaction of his patrons.

On the completion of the new building, the people decided to have a graded school. Although the schools had gradually assumed that form before, there was a lack of system and proper classification. September 27, 1851, the board employed Josiah Hurty as Superintendent of Lebanon Public Schools, at a salary of \$650 per annum. He entered upon his duties in the new house in the autumn of 1851. His first work was to assemble the pupils in the largest room and assign them to their places, according to their several grades of advancement. The Superintendent taught the senior department, no high school as yet being organized. There were, however, classes in algebra and probably some other higher branches.

A high school was established by a vote of the Board of Education, June 21, 1853, while Mr. Hurty had charge of the schools, but as to the branches taught therein the record is silent. Several years later, a course of study was adopted, requiring four years for its completion, but in 1873 it was decided to adopt one requiring only three years, the object of the change being to avoid multiplying classes to such an extent as to prevent successful teaching.

April 4, 1863, the "school law of 1849" was adopted by a vote of the citizens. Mr. Henkle, who was then Superintendent of the School, was an earnest advocate of the change, one benefit of which was the election of six members of the Board of Education instead of three. The subsequent improved management of the high school alone confirmed the wisdom of the change. In 1862, the school building was burned at night, all the library and text-books and apparatus being destroyed. A new building was at once constructed on the same site, and is still in use. In 1880, an addition of two rooms was constructed, and for the past year ten teachers have taught in the building, and two in the school for colored children.

A school for the colored children was established in 1854, and has been

maintained since that time. A lot was purchased and a house built upon it in the year 1860.

The growth of the schools during thirty years will be indicated by the following table:

| | 1845 | 1852 | 1865 | 1875 |
|----------------------------------|-------|------|------|--------|
| Number of pupils enumerated..... | 673 | 908 | 1186 | 972 |
| Number of pupils enrolled..... | 333 | 499 | 698 | 578 |
| Average daily attendance..... | 226 | 340 | 497 | 366 |
| Number of teachers..... | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| Number of schoolrooms..... | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| Number of grades..... | 5 | 8 | 20 | 12 |
| Number of weeks in session..... | 24 | 40 | 40 | 38 |
| Amount paid teachers..... | \$683 | ... | ... | \$6855 |

We append a list of the Superintendents since 1851. Messrs. Hurty, Kimball and Murray served three years or more; the others' terms have been two years or less. Mr. Kimball's health having failed, Mr. Ford was employed in January, 1861, at the same salary, to complete the year. In other cases, the reason for the changes of Superintendents have not been left on record:

| SUPERINTENDENTS. | Terms. | Salaries. |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Josiah Hurty..... | 1851-52 | \$ 650 |
| Josiah Hurty..... | 1852-53 | 700 |
| Josiah Hurty..... | 1853-54 | 800 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1854-55 | 900 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1855-56 | 1,000 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1856-57 | 1,000 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1857-58 | 1,000 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1858-59 | 1,000 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1859-60 | 1,000 |
| Charles W. Kimball } Collin Ford, { | 1860-61 | 1,000 |
| Collin Ford..... | 1861-62 | 800 |
| William D. Henkle..... | 1862-63 | 800 |
| William D. Henkle..... | 1863-64 | 1,000 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1864-65 | 800 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1865-66 | 800 |
| Charles W. Kimball..... | 1866-67 | 800 |
| Louisa Jurey Wright..... | 1867-68 | 800 |
| W. H. Pabodie..... | 1868-69 | 1,500 |
| W. H. Pabodie..... | 1869-70 | 1,500 |
| S. F. Anderson..... | 1870-71 | 1,200 |
| T. N. Wells..... | 1871-72 | 1,500 |
| T. N. Wells..... | 1872-73 | 1,537 |
| G. N. Carruthers..... | 1873-74 | 1,600 |
| James C. Murray..... | 1874-75 | 1,200 |
| James C. Murray..... | 1875-76 | 1,300 |
| James C. Murray..... | 1876-77 | 1,300 |
| James C. Murray..... | 1877-78 | 1,335 |
| Joseph F. Lukens..... | 1878-79 | 1,200 |
| Joseph F. Lukens..... | 1879-80 | 1,250 |
| Joseph F. Lukens..... | 1880-81 | 1,250 |

Eleven Superintendents, 30 years..... \$32,522

The Lebanon Academy was for several years an important and useful institution. It was established by a stock company, incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed March 7, 1843. The academy building was erected in 1844. The first Principal of the school was C. C. Giles, afterward a distinguished minister of the Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church. Among his assistants were William N. Edwards, afterward the first Superintendent of the Public Schools of Troy, Ohio, and Miss Rowena Lakey. Among others who taught in this school while it was known as an academy, as Principals or assist-

ants, were John Norton Pomeroy, afterward distinguished as a law writer; John A. Smith and Lycurgus Matthews. In 1854, John Locke, M. D., who had formerly been Professor of Chemistry in the Ohio Medical College, removed from Cincinnati to Lebanon for the purpose of establishing in the academy a school of science, including a department of scientific agriculture. Dr. Locke was at that time far advanced in years, and his enterprise was not successful. In 1855, the Trustees of the academy transferred their building and ground to the Trustees of the Southwestern Normal School, which was that year located at Lebanon. Since that time, the academy has been one of the normal school buildings.

NATIONAL NORMAL SCHOOL.*

In the summer of 1855, about a dozen of the leading teachers of Southwestern Ohio called a convention for the purpose of establishing a normal school somewhere in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The convention called an institute of three weeks to be held in the buildings of the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio at which it was proposed to effect a permanent organization of the normal school. In response to this call, about three hundred and fifty teachers assembled, among the most prominent of whom were John Hancock, Andrew J. Rickoff, Charles Rogers and E. C. Ellis. During this institute, an organization was completed and legally incorporated, called the Southwestern Normal School Association, the object of which was to establish and sustain a State normal school in Southwestern Ohio until State aid could be obtained. The first Trustees of the association were A. J. Rickoff, of Cincinnati; Charles Rogers, of Dayton; and E. C. Ellis, of Georgetown, Ohio.

These Trustees selected Lebanon as the most eligible site for the school. The Trustees of the Lebanon Academy transferred their building and lot to the normal school Trustees, and agreed to furnish eighty pupils for four years to aid in sustaining the school.

Alfred Holbrook, the Superintendent of the Public Schools of Salem, Ohio was elected Principal, with a salary of \$1,200 per annum, to come from the proceeds of the school.

The Southwestern Normal School began its first session November 24, 1855 with about ninety pupils from Lebanon and four or five from other localities. Three teachers besides the Principal were employed. Mrs. Melissa Holbrook, wife of the Principal, was teacher of the model school, salary \$500. The attendance in this department was about thirty girls and boys from Lebanon.

First year, 1855-56—During this year, the Principal and his wife received \$320, the finances being under the management of an agent. The school was then given into the hands of the Principal. Second year, 1856-57—At the close of this year, the model school, although it was self-maintaining, was discontinued, it being, in the opinion of the Principal, incorrect in theory and impracticable in results. Accommodations for students from a distance, the number of which was increasing, were obtained with difficulty, and only at high rates. This compelled the Principal to adopt a feature in his management which it has been found necessary to maintain ever since, namely, the provision and maintenance of dormitories under his own personal control. Unoccupied dwelling houses, of which there were at that time many in Lebanon, were rented, and rooms plainly furnished, provided for non-resident pupils at very moderate rates. These pupils at this time generally boarded themselves. The school numbered this year 256, Lebanon furnishing eighty, besides the thirty-six in the model school. Males, 150; females, 107. Third year, 1857-58—During this year, the Principal published, in the form of a quarterly periodical, his book, "Normal Methods." It has since been published in a volume by

*The history of this institution has been prepared by a member of the faculty.

S. Barnes & Co., of New York, and has had a very wide sale, perhaps as large as any other educational work published in America. It has been translated into Japanese for use in Japan. It has contributed much to the growth of the school by its use as a text-book in the training class, and by attracting pupils from all parts of the nation. Enrollment, 335—85 from Lebanon. Fourth year, 1858—59—General exercises were from this time held in Washington Hall, which was furnished by Lebanon for the use of the school, instead of the assembly room of the academy. Enrollment, 360, pupils from Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky being in attendance. Fifth year, 1859—60—Vacations were abandoned, and the school sessions of the year divided into five terms, four of eleven weeks, and a "short session," or institute term, of five weeks. Tuition was raised from \$8.33 per session of eleven weeks to \$10. Enrollment, 375. Sixth year, 1860—61—This being the first year of the war, many pupils went from the school into the army as volunteers. Enrollment, 272. Seventh year, 1861—62—Many more students volunteered. Enrollment, 220. Eighth year, 1862—63—Prof. W. D. Henkle, who had filled the chair of mathematics three years, resigned to accept the Principalship of the Lebanon Schools. Ninth year, 1863—64—Full collegiate or classic course introduced, extending over only two years, but including the studies of the usual four years' course of colleges; also, the scientific course, including higher mathematics, natural sciences, and three authors in Latin. Business department established. Pupils enrolled, 472. Tenth year, 1864—65—Enrollment, 612. Eleventh year to fifteenth year, 1866—70—Enrollment increased to 930. Thirteen States and one Territory being represented, the name of the school was changed, 1870, by unanimous vote of the patrons, to National Normal School. A second work by the Principal, "School Management," published. Sixteenth to twenty-sixth year, 1871—81—Enrollment increased to 1,850. First exposition held in Washington Hall, 1872. Holbrook air pump patented 1876, and cheap pneumatic apparatus, utilizing for scientific purposes the Mason fruit jar and its caps, invented by R. H. Holbrook, and described in "Simple Experiments," a pamphlet publication. From these simple inventions, the popularizing of the sciences has been extended very widely by many pupils of the inventor. In 1879, "Outlines of United States History," presenting new method of teaching history, was published. In 1881, "The New Method, or School Expositions," by R. H. Holbrook, was published by J. E. Sherrill, Indianapolis, Ind.

At the alumnae meeting of 1881, a letter from W. P. Rogers, 1868, was read, strongly urging the propriety of calling the National Normal a university instead of a school. There was a strong expression in the meeting that the suggestion be adopted. At the close of the commencement exercises, a motion, offered by Hon. James Scott, a former Trustee, that the institution be henceforth known as the National Normal University, was unanimously adopted, and the name of the institution was so changed.

During the first eleven years, the normal school was managed under a definite code of laws, adopted at the beginning of every session, by the voice of the students, who, in voting for them, pledged themselves to sustain them by their compliance and influence. As individuals were received, they were expected to pledge themselves to the same rules. The growing prosperity of the institution under these rules would have seemed to warrant their permanence; but the continued relaxation in the rigor of discipline appearing to give better results year by year, it was decided to drop all formal positive law, and to depend entirely on the good will of the students; in other words, upon the prevailing popular feeling of the students. The results have justified the plan. During the last ten years, there have been not more than three expulsions,

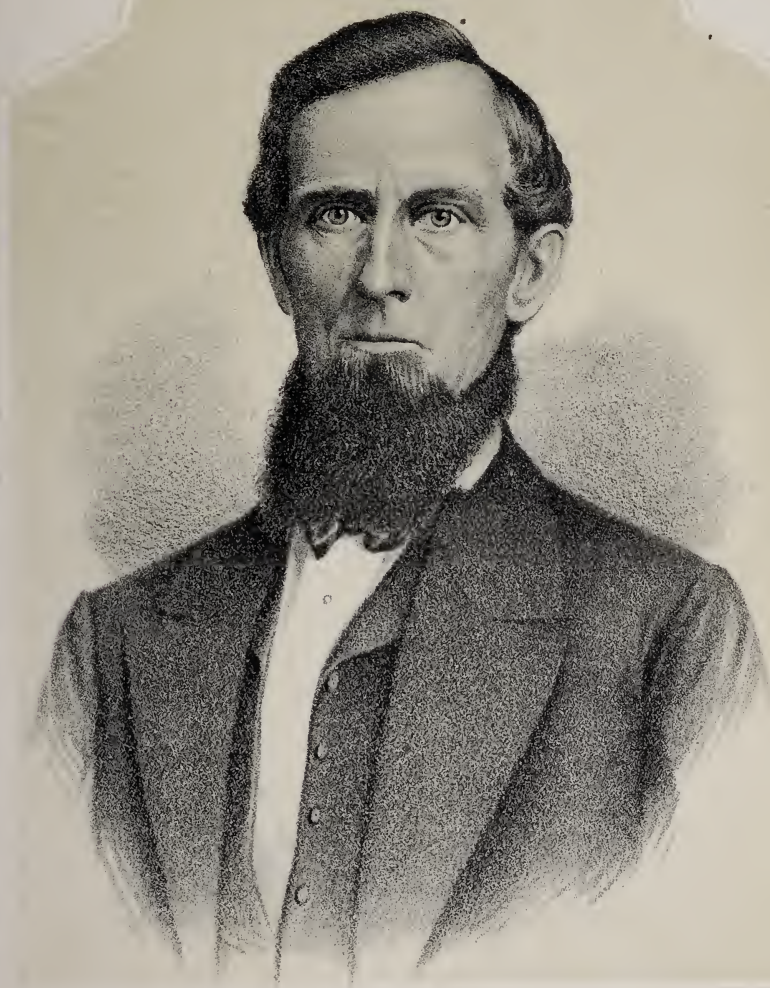
whereas, during the first eleven years, there were from one to three every year. This controlling popular sentiment is sustained by the instrumentality of the general exercises, by the interest always developed in the management of the classes in recitations and drills and by the free and genial intercourse of teachers and students in their meetings and greetings outside of class relations showing that the chief reason in any school or college why the popular feeling is in favor of the violation, or at least in sympathy with the violator, of good order, is found in the unmanly and servile position in which students are placed by the administration of law and discipline, and by the useless exactions and penalties imposed, to secure diligent study.

From the first, no memorizing of definitions, rules, or any other matter contained in the text-book, has been required. That kind of thoroughness which recognizes only the mastery of the precise words of the text-book, in preparation for recitations and examinations, we have ever held as abominable. It is incompatible with genuine love of study, and subversive of that general class interest which makes hard work exciting, fascinating, easy. We always depend mainly on this class interest in study for good order and decorum, both in school management and class management. We have ever discarded that kind of thoroughness, so prevalent in most schools and colleges, which makes the verbal knowledge of a text-book a test and a standard. Nor do we depend on examinations, quarterly or annual, as giving any desirable or healthy stimulus to vigorous effort. So much "skinning" and "coaching," and so many other dishonest practices, spring up necessarily with the common system of examinations in special text-books; we consider the whole system vicious, and that it trains the students to shifts, expedients, deception and laziness, rather than to honest, earnest work, for the love of it, as a life habit.

From the first, then, we have managed our classes by inciting our students to the investigation of subjects, rather than by coercing or hiring them to the mastery of a text-book by memorizing it. Nor have we at any time, in the least, had any sympathy with the method of oral instruction, independent of books. We believe this extreme more vicious, if possible, than the other—that of blind memorizing.

The chapel or general exercises occupy, ordinarily, about a half an hour every day, beginning at 8:30 A. M. This being the only time at which all the school assemble, all general and miscellaneous business is then transacted. It was customary, during the first years of the institution, while rules were in force, to dwell upon the necessity of law and order, to censure those (seldom personally) who were supposed to be guilty of any infraction. All pupils being pledged to regular attendance, the roll was called every morning; afterward, twice a week; then once a week; only a portion of the names being called on one morning. Now, the roll is never called, and the attendance of the students and teachers is secured by making those exercises necessary and attractive to every pupil and teacher. All reproof and animadversion is excluded. The necessary changes in daily classes are made known. The time and place of weekly exercises, as debating and composition, are here announced. Thus the entire character of the exercises, including regularity of attendance, is changed from the repression and correction of evil practices to the encouragement of good habits. Brief lectures on topics of general interest to all students form also an attractive feature. The attendance, under the voluntary system, is quite as regular and prompt as when the roll was called with the design of preventing such delinquencies; and the influence is immeasurably better for the guidance and encouragement of the students in their regular school duties.

Remarks by visitors are much enjoyed, especially when these visitors are returned Normalites.



W. H. Highway



The general exercises are also used for the appointment of committees for special purposes, as visiting and caring for the sick; for class discussions, change of minerals and fossils, etc. The reports of such committees are expected with much eagerness and their brief discussion frequently awakens much interest.

Among the miscellaneous exercises may be mentioned special announcements, calls for books taken from the library, advertising of books or other articles lost or found, other advertisements—always excluding itinerant agents of all kinds.

This great variety of exercises crowded into so brief a period seldom fails to produce some agreeable excitement. This ever-varying interest is relied on to secure regularity and promptitude in attendance.

From the opening of the school, all religious exercises have been entirely voluntary. The general religious exercises have consisted of brief Scripture readings, accompanied with explanatory or hortatory remarks; also of singing of pieces of music by the school choir and prayer. These exercises occupy, ordinarily, about fifteen minutes. A daily students' prayer meeting has been maintained about fifteen years. It occupies a half-hour—from 1 to 1:30 P. M. Every year, many pupils date the beginning of a new life in these prayer meetings. They are a continuous revival. Special committees are sustained in these prayer meetings, for looking after the sick. These committees receive information of any cases of sickness, report them to the faculty, and strive to provide nurses and watchers, as far as practicable. Committees are also appointed occasionally for a variety of other benevolent work in the school.

Re-unions are held semi-monthly. The object of these semi-monthly gatherings is to give the students an opportunity to cultivate mutual acquaintance, as well as to secure improvement in social usages and personal bearing. Their influence is marked; in fact, they have become indispensable.

Most schools and colleges practice constant watchfulness, with penal restrictions, to keep the sexes apart. We, on the other hand, from the first, have used every wholesome means to promote the healthful intermingling of the sexes. Believing that their reciprocal influence is essential to good morals and earnest effort in any desirable direction, it has ever been a study, "How can we best utilize this most effective element, the social element, in our school work?" The answer, coming from long experience from various tentative arrangements, is:

1. We give the young people our confidence, and believe that school associations freed from suspicion and police regulations tend toward purity, rather than impurity; toward a noble restraint and a just self-respect, rather than toward effeminacy and depravity.

2. We find that rough and immodest deportment can be successfully excluded in no other way than by the mutual influence of the sexes. We believe that five females will humanize at least a hundred males; and *vice versa*.

It is customary in most higher schools to leave debating almost entirely to the students. They generally form societies, which are not only very expensive, but too large for any real advantage to the more reserved and modest pupils.

In order to give every pupil full opportunity in debating, we have divided the different departments of the institution into debating sections of about twelve members each, who meet weekly for the exercise. Every department has its own debating teacher, who superintends the several sections, meets them in common for general instruction and drill in parliamentary usage and in methods of conducting their debates. He suggests questions, directs the debaters to proper sources for information, receives reports of the progress and

success of every section, besides using a great variety of other means, suggested by his own ingenuity, for guidance and stimulus of each member in each debating section. No student is *required* to attend a debating section in any department; and yet the cases are very rare in which the speedily developed interest of any pupil is not sufficient to hold him to regularity and diligence in this line of improvement.

During the first eleven years, students were required to write composition of some kind every fortnight. These were read before the composition class then duly criticised, and returned to the pupil for examination. During the twelfth year, this requisition was laid aside and other measures adopted, which were much more effective in securing earnest effort from all pupils in composition writing. These measures are somewhat complicated—so much so that it will not be possible, within proper limits, to describe them satisfactorily. The leading features can only be given:

1. Each department has a regular teacher of composition.
2. Themes are assigned, on which students are expected to write.
3. A preliminary drill is given, in which the class are made practically acquainted with the method of developing the theme.
4. The student hands his letter, composition, discussion or classification to the teacher, for examination or criticism.
5. At an appointed time, a section of fifteen, of about the same advancement, meet to read their essays, previously criticised (but not corrected) by the teacher.
6. When the essays are read, the plan by which each student will be able to correct his own essay is explained by the teacher.
7. The class meets on the next day to report the correction of their own errors, and to receive further instruction for the handling of other themes.

This method, somewhat obscure in description, is full of vivacity and interest in its workings, and decidedly successful in its continued results. We have no thought of resorting to coercive measures in composition writing now, and more than in any other line of work. Besides, voluntary effort is immeasurably more telling in its effects than any form of forced work can possibly be.

The Principal, in his history of the school, published in the annual catalogue, from which most of the above is taken, concludes as follows:

"In the continued service of over forty years, chiefly devoted to helping the young to manage themselves and to establish these good habits for life, namely, (1) of cheerful, earnest industry for the love of it; (2) of careful, persistent investigation for the love of it; (3) of systematic, determined work for the love of it; (4) of useful, benevolent activity for the love of it, the writer has ever had an interesting work, a positive and ever-increasing enjoyment. I would be ungrateful, indeed, not to acknowledge the guidance and aid of a good Providence, ever giving measurable success in wished-for attainments, and new inspiration for further advances in bringing the spirit and power of the New Testament into the school room.

"It has been my earnest and prayerful desire to exclude the paralyzing effects of tyranny and rote from the school room by introducing the spirit of liberty and enterprise, thus converting the dead formality or active antagonism of tyrannical rote into the enthusiastic and immeasurably more profitable work of liberty, enterprise and enthusiasm. Very many of the improvements which originated in my different schools are now and have been for years public property, having been carried by thousands of my pupils and by published writing into tens of thousands of schools in all parts of the country. My only regret is that the spirit and power of these innovations could not have reached and revolutionized every school and college in the nation.

"With no hostility to other schools or educators, I have a determined hostility, always and everywhere avowed, to all those usages which turn the sym-

thy of the students against good order, and which tend to make labor a burden and life a failure.

"A few of these usages I will here enumerate:

"1. Separating the sexes in a course of education.

"2. Enforcing positive rules by rigorous measures and police regulations, in order to secure diligence and good order. This general practice must so obviously defeat itself, to a large extent, in the very nature of things, more and more as light dawns on the true relation of teacher and pupil, that it is now altogether inexcusable.

"3. Relying on examinations for securing thoroughness in study, thus adding to the assumption that study and school work cannot be made sufficiently exciting and controlling to accomplish vastly better results, both in acquisition and development, than any form of exaction or coercion.

"4. Offering prizes in any direction, where all interested cannot win proportionately to success.

"5. Degrading the standing of a pupil in scholarship for indecorum, in class or elsewhere.

"6. Exacting a rigorous verbal mastery of one text-book, thus making thoroughness in a subject next to impossible.

"7. Censuring and punishing disorderly pupils personally and openly, for the sake of 'making an example;' thus turning the sympathy of the great majority of the students against the faculty and in favor of the 'martyrs,' 'heroes,' 'bricks.'

"It has been my earnest endeavor to exclude these and various other usages from the institutions which have been under my charge. This has not been accomplished at once, but by gradual advances by successive tentative processes; each being initiated and sustained by light and encouragement from the life and teachings of the Great Teacher.

"Some of the advances made in this institution during twenty years in its professional work and management have been briefly described here.

"These points of improvement have been selected from many. Every year—nay, every term—has witnessed a decided onward movement in the management of every class, under the eager desire of every teacher engaged (with a few exceptions) to improve upon himself or herself in working up with and for his or her pupils to a higher position of liberty, energy and mutual confidence in the daily school work."

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church at Lebanon (1798-1836).—In the year 1797, a number of members were dismissed from the Baptist Church at Columbia, who settled at Turtle Creek, organized a church there and built a meeting-house a little north of the present site of Ridgeville, Warren County. This was the fourth Baptist church organized in the Northwest Territory. For a short time, Elder James Patton served this church as pastor. He was followed by Elder Daniel Clark, under whose pastorate, in 1798, a branch was organized at Turtle Creek, about one mile east of Lebanon. The ground upon which the old meeting-house of this people stood, now in the midst of a large field, is marked by a mound of stones. This old church was built of logs, and was occupied for awhile before the floors were laid, the sleepers being used as seats. The leading members of the Turtle Creek Church were Matthias Corwin, father of Gov. Corwin, his two brothers, Ichabod and Joseph, Judge Francis Dunlevy, Col. Lewis Drake, Peter Drake, John Osborn and Peter Yauger, all of the immediate vicinity of Lebanon, but there were a few members of the Bedle Station vicinity and other neighborhoods. In 1803, the church reported fifty-three members.

The Turtle Creek Church became an independent body in 1802, its first minute being as follows: "The first meeting of Turtle Creek Church, after being constituted on Saturday before the second Sabbath in December, 1802, and after prayer we proceeded to business. First, agreed to and did call Brother Daniel Clark (who being formerly pastor at Clear Creek Church) to the pastoral care of the church. Second, agreed to continue Brother Matthias Corwin (who being Deacon in the Clear Creek Church) Deacon in this church and both complied. Third, resolved that meetings be held here on the same stated seasons as before our separation from Clear Creek, viz., on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in each month and the Sabbath following."

Elder Clark continued with the church as pastor until the year 1830, although he remained in connection with the church until his death. In the old burying-ground in Lebanon, a small monument was erected over his grave by the church, from an inscription upon which it appears that he died December 11, 1834, aged ninety years. The fact is also stated that he was the first pastor ordained in the limits of Ohio. Elder Clark lived at a considerable distance from the place of worship, and, not being in firm health and withal, being well along in years, in March, 1815, the church called Elder Stephen Gard as an assistant pastor, to spend one quarter of his time with it, and, in February, 1819, Elder Gard, having removed, Elders Wilson Thompson and Hezekiah Stites were invited as assistants to Elder Clark to labor one-fourth of the time. This invitation was declined by Elder Stites, but upon its renewal in December, 1820, was accepted. There is no record as to how long Elder Stites continued with the church, but it was presumably for a short time. Wilson Thompson, however, continued with the church as assistant pastor until November, 1824, when he was called to the pastorate, and remained in this relation until November, 1834.

In the early history of the church its discipline was rigid. A failure to attend the regular meetings of the church was immediately noticed, the reason asked, and advice given. Here is one of the minutes of date December, 1802, as illustrative of the esteem in which the church held its appointments:

Resolved, That the male members who do not attend church meetings in future, shall give a reason for their non-attendance to the church, or be dealt with as disorderly members.

In May, 1810, seventeen members were dismissed "that they might form a separate church." The minutes give no further light, but our information is that this is the church called "Bethel," near Fort Ancient. This church has now its connection with the Anti-Mission Association.

Some of the earlier minutes of the church read a little quaint, and we find that even then the subject of the singing gave them not a little difficulty, for instance: June, 1813, we read, "the propriety of singing without giving of the hymn was taken into consideration and agreed to by a majority of the church." In August of the same year, "it was agreed to by the church that singing, once on each day of worship, be performed by reading the hymn. While again of date of January, 1814, we read, "it was proposed and carried that singing in future be performed by reading the line constantly." This would indicate that the fathers found the matter of singing none the easiest to manage.

Under date of July, 1822, it is recorded:

Resolved, That Bro. Ezra Hicks be one of the clerks with Bro. Crane, in raising the tune in public worship.

In 1811, the Turtle Creek Church built a substantial brick meeting-house on what is now known as the old Baptist Graveyard. This was the first church built in Lebanon. It stood until about the year 1860, when it was taken down

and the West Baptist Church erected near the same place. After the removal of the church to the town, it was known as the "Baptist Church at Lebanon."

In the early days of the church, the sermons were long, and two sermons were frequently preached at one meeting. In 1827, the first extensive revival occurred; seventy-two were added by baptism and about twenty by letter.

At first, we find no reference to money in any of the minutes of the church, and it is not until October, 1805, that this is mentioned, when occurs this: "The Deacons shall pursue such measures as they shall think proper for collecting money to discharge the necessary expenses of the church." There was then no stated salary, the minister receiving in money, but more largely in the product of the soil, that which the individual members of the church were pleased to give him. It was not until October, 1827, that a salary is mentioned, when "Wilson Thompson's salary was fixed at \$500."

There is no reference in the minutes of the church to a Sunday school, but it is said that a Sunday school was organized about 1827, and continued in existence until the division in the church.

According to A. H. Dunlevy's "History of the Miami Baptist Association," the Baptist Church at Lebanon successfully withstood the great storm known as the New-Light Revival in the early years of this century. While all the members of the Turtle Creek Presbyterian Church, with two or three exceptions, were carried off by that excitement, not a single member of the Baptist Church was affected by it. So of Shakerism; it took away no members of the Baptist church. But there were trials for this church. About 1824, some trouble was created by two polemic works by Wilson Thompson, then pastor of the Lebanon Baptist Church, entitled respectively, "Simple Truth" and "Triumph of Truth."

About 1834, an irreconcilable difference of opinion was found to exist in the Miami Baptist Association and in the Lebanon Church concerning certain benevolent institutions and societies. The chief cause of difference was the subject of missions. The difference culminated in 1836, when both the association and the church at Lebanon divided, and the divisions have since been known as Old School and New School Baptists. The following preamble and resolution adopted by a vote of forty yeas and twenty-one nays, at a meeting of the Miami Baptist Association, held in the Lebanon Church in 1835, explain the cause of division. The resolution was warmly debated from 10 o'clock A. M. until near sundown:

WHEREAS, There is great excitement and division of sentiment in the Baptist denomination relative to the benevolent institutions of the day (so-called), such as Sunday schools, Bible, Missionary, Tract and Temperance Societies, therefore

Resolved, That this Association regards those said societies and institutions as having no authority, foundation or support in the Sacred Scriptures, but we regard them as having their origin in and belonging to the world, and as such we have no fellowship for them as being of a religious character.

Amendment—But do not hereby declare non-fellowship with those brethren and churches who now advocate them.

The unhappy condition of the Lebanon Church, brought about by the controversy on missionary efforts, is well shown in the following extract from a diary of a Baptist sister, long since deceased, whose sympathies were with the mission side:

"After Brother Wilson Thompson left us, in 1834, we were without a pastor, and the brethren so divided on the subject of missions that it appeared impossible to get a preacher that all could hear with any tolerable degree of satisfaction. We were supplied a part of the time by Brother D. Bryant, Brother Moore and some others—a part of the church professing at the same

time that they could not hear them. This to us, who loved them as the servants of Jesus, was distressing beyond what I can describe. Our old brethren would not commune with us—and let us know that they did not fellowship with us—because we believed in missionary efforts. Brother Lyon visited us several times in 1835, and was received more generally than some of the rest; but, the whole, we struggled along in a very poor way, having but little preaching and when we met together feeling a kind of disagreeable jealousy and no additions to us. But the Lord, who is rich in mercy, hath not left us in that deplorable situation. In September, 1835, Brother John Blodgett came among us, and I believe he came in the fullness of the Gospel of Christ and God owned his ministry, and, in the spring of 1836, he was permitted by the grace of God to immerse ten willing converts in the name of Jesus. But yet all this did not appear to lessen the uneasiness of our brethren, but they said they could not live with us."

The division of the Lebanon Church dates from 1836. The church separated amicably, and appointed a committee to agree on equitable terms of a division of property. The separation must have been a happy relief to both sides. Forty-two members went with the mission party and organized the East Baptist Church and sixty-one of the anti-mission party retained the old meeting-house and assumed the name of the West Baptist Church.

East Baptist Church of Lebanon (1836-1881).—Immediately after the division of the Baptists at Lebanon, the party which favored missionary effort organized a church with this name. Their first minute is as follows: "Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in October, 1836, a number of brethren and sisters, professedly Regular Baptists, met for the purpose of organization, and after appointing Elder John Blodgett, Moderator, and M. Jones, Clerk pro tem proceeded to business; first, voted that we organize ourselves in a church adopting the constitution of Turtle Creek Church as our constitution, omitting the preamble." At this, the first meeting of the church, one presented herself as a candidate for baptism, and, on the day following, being Lord's Day, another was received. Elder Blodgett supplied the church until the following December, when he was called to the pastorate, and in this relation he continued until January 4, 1841, when his resignation was accepted. The church at first met in the meeting-house of the Presbyterian Church half the time. At once, however, they set themselves to work to build a meeting-house, and in 1837 or 1838, the same was dedicated. Soon after this a Sunday school was organized, but no minutes in reference thereto are to be found.

In February, 1839, some difficulty seemed to be created by reason of the introduction of the "bass viol" into the music of the church. Some of the members were sorely grieved at it and though, until it was seen, the music was thought to be much improved, yet the sight of it brought to mind the wicked one, and it could not be tolerated. In 1838, the church thus recommended "To raise an amount of money equal to \$1 for each member for the benefit of the 'Miami Missionary Society,'" and thus, as also by its interest in all the benevolences of the day, did it evidence that it differed from the brethren of the West Church in more than a theory.

The pastorate of Elder Blodgett was a highly successful one. There was peace in the church and the brethren dwelt together in unity. There were two revivals under his pastorate; in 1838, thirty were added to the church, and, in 1840, fifty-five were received by baptism. During the six years' pastorate of Elder John Blodgett, about 150 additions were made to the church. The memory of this Christian minister is warmly cherished by the Baptists of the Miami Valley. He died July 24, 1876, and many a warm tribute to his memory has been given.

The ministers who have served the church as pastors are given below:

Rev. John Blodgett, October, 1836, to 1840; Rev. Lewis French, August, 1840, to 1841; Rev. Mr. Freeman, May, 1841, to October, 1841; Rev. Joseph Robert, June, 1842, to July, 1846; Rev. John Finlay, D. D., September, 1846, to August, 1849; Rev. W. H. Robert, June, 1850, to September, 1850; Rev. Isaac Niles, October, 1850, to April, 1851; Rev. H. S. Dale, September, 1851, to December, 1855; Rev. Marsena Stone, D. D., May, 1856, to July, 1861; Rev. L. G. Leonard, D. D., April, 1863, to June, 1871; Rev. F. A. Douglass, December, 1871, to 1873; Rev. J. B. Stone, May, 1874; died at Lebanon in October, 1874; Rev. George W. Baptiste, May, 1875, to 1878; Rev. Marsena Stone, D. D., December, 1878, to June, 1881; Rev. C. H. Salsman, July, 1881.

This church has its representative in the missionary field of China in Mrs. Eliza Ashmore, wife of Rev. Dr. W. Ashmore, and daughter of A. H. Dunlevy. Rev. Dr. Ashmore supplied the pulpit of the Lebanon Church for some months preceding the resignation of Dr. Stone, in 1861. The church extended to him a call to become pastor, but he declined in order to return to his work in China.

The present convenient and commodious church edifice was begun in July, 1858, and dedicated in 1859. In 1860, the Miami Association met in this church. The pastors of this church had never received a salary of more than \$1,200 un-

Rev. F. A. Douglass was called, who asked a salary of \$2,000, which the church agreed to give. In this, however, they went beyond their ability and smaller salaries have since been paid.

West Baptist Church at Lebanon (1836-1881).—The first minute of this church is: "Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day in November, 1836, the church met after worship and proceeded to business by appointing Benjamin Bundy, Moderator, and Zepheniah Hart, Clerk." At this meeting, articles of faith, seven in number, were adopted. The following is the fifth article: "We believe that Christ bore the sins of all the elect and those only, in his own body on the tree, and that the redemption obtained by the blood of Christ is special and particular, viz., it was only intended for the elect of God and sheep of Christ, as they only share the special benefits thereof." One of the original articles adopted by the church was: "Members are to be received by a unanimous vote, and all other business to be determined by a majority."

At the first meeting, a committee, consisting of Benjamin Bundy, John Enham and Thompson Lamb, was appointed to make a division of the property belonging to the original church between the two branches into which it was divided. This committee afterward recommended that the Western Church retain the old church and all the property appertaining thereto, except the communion ware, and pay to the Eastern Church \$750; and that the Eastern Church have the use of the meeting-house one-half of the time until it could erect a new house of worship, this time, however, not to extend beyond January 1838.

On the Saturday before the fourth Lord's Day, in July, 1837, a council met for the purpose of regularly constituting and organizing the church. There were present from Bethel, Hezekiah Stites, Nathan Clark and Josias Lambert; from Clear Creek, David Williams; from Muddy Creek, D. Laymon, R. Vitham and D. Manning; from Elk Creek, Joseph Kelly and S. M. Potter; from Tapscott, James Barkalow, Thomas Shinn and John Cox; from Fairfield, Elder Thomas Childers. After mature deliberation, the council constituted the church on the articles of faith adopted by the congregation in November, 1836. On the same day, the church elected its first officers: Zepheniah Hart and Thompson Lamb, Deacons; J. B. Drake, Treasurer, and Samuel Drake, Clerk. The church has had but two clerks in its whole history. Samuel Drake was the

church clerk from 1837 until his death, June 16, 1865; E. S. Culy, from 1865 until the present time.

Rune R. Coon preached for the church for more than a year and was succeeded by Elders Hezekiah Stites and Samuel Williams, who were joint pastors for about twenty years. Elder Williams was pastor for about thirty years. The pastors have generally been men of little education, but some of them have had good natural abilities.

The church occupied the old house of worship until 1860, when a new brick church was built, sixty feet long and forty-five feet wide—a plain and substantial edifice, erected at a cost of \$4,031. It was first occupied in October, 1860, and is the present place of worship.

In 1837, the church had seventy-two members. Its membership is now small, and there is regular preaching but one Sunday each month. The whole number of members received from the organization to September, 1881, was 163, of which number more than one-half were received during the first ten years of its existence. Nine persons have been received into the church during the last ten years. Although they are few in numbers, the members show no disposition to falter in their rigid adherence to their original articles of faith. They claim to be the original and regular Baptists. They look with disfavor on Sunday schools, missionary, temperance and tract societies, and regard the doctrine of a general atonement as the heresy which first made the gulf between the schools of Baptists and which still keeps the gulf open.

The following are the names of the pastors of the church. In its early history, there were generally two pastors in charge of the congregation at the same time:

Elder Rune R. Coon, November, 1836, to April, 1838; Elder Hezekiah Stites, 1838 to 1857; Elder Samuel Williams, 1839 to 1868; Elder William Dodd, 1862 to 1864; Elder John A. Thompson, January, 1869; died August 24, 1875; Elder Daniel Hess, April, 1876, to April, 1879; Elder George Tussing, April, 1879, to November, 1879; Elder J. A. Thomas, November, 1879, to November, 1880; Elder Daniel Hess, December, 1880.

First Presbyterian Church of Lebanon.—The records of the first fourteen years of this church having been consumed by fire, there are left only a few brief fragments of papers, together with what can be gathered from the recollections of the oldest citizens to supply the defect. From such sources we learn that the church was originally organized upon the ruins of the Turtle Creek Church, located about one mile south of Union Village, and the Bethany Church located a few miles east of the site of Lebanon. Both these churches were swept out by the Presbyterian denomination by what was known as the great New-Light Revival, which commenced in Kentucky in the year 1800, but which began to develop its distinctive features in this neighborhood in 1802. About the year 1805, the Lebanon Church was organized by the members left from the wreck of Turtle Creek and Bethany Churches and by colonists from the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, together with a few from other churches. Who was the minister upon the occasion is not now definitely known—most likely it was either Rev. James Kemper or Rev. James Hoge. Rev. Archibald Steel was the first minister in charge of the congregation. From time to time there was a temporary session elected or appointed, which kept no record of its proceedings. On the 3d day of December, 1807, the congregation met and elected Jonathan Tichenor, Abner Smith, James Gallaher and Silas Hurin, Ruling Elders. Messrs. Hurin and Gallaher were ordained by Rev. James Kemper in the summer of 1808, Mr. Tichenor having been previously ordained in the First Church of Cincinnati, serving afterward in the Turtle Creek Church; Mr. Smith had been ordained some years before in New Jersey.

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William Holcroft

The first sessional record was made October 22, 1808; there were then forty-six members scattered over a tract of country now occupied by five or six Presbyterian Churches. The first original sessional records now in existence begin with the date of September 23, 1814. The earliest date at which the society is named in the county official records is September 7, 1806, when Jonathan Tichenor and Abner Smith received a deed from John Shaw for one acre of ground, now known as the old Presbyterian Graveyard at Lebanon, the deed reciting that the conveyance was "for the only proper use of the Lebanon Presbyterian congregation forever."

The first place of worship of the society was the old court house on Broadway. As late as April 3, 1817, the Miami Presbytery met in this court house, and David Monfort delivered his popular sermon before being licensed to preach, as the record says, "by candle-light." Some of the early communion meetings of the society were held in a beautiful grove which stood near the intersection of Main and High streets. Several ministers were sometimes present; the communion meetings and services were held on several days preceding the Sunday on which the sacrament was administered. One of the earliest records of the session of the church is as follows:

"Thursday, October 13, 1814—The session of Lebanon Church met agreeably to appointment. Present, Rev. William Grey, Moderator; Jonathan Tichenor, Daniel Skinner and Silas Hurin, Elders. Silas Hurin was appointed to make application to the County Commissioners for the use of the court house for public worship for one-half of the time for one year. Agreed by the session that the attention of the congregation be called on Saturday before sacrament relative to the subject of building a meeting-house in this place."

The first meeting-house erected by the society was a commodious brick edifice and was completed about 1817. Capt. John Tharp, a member of the church, was most active and efficient in the work of soliciting subscriptions and superintending the building of the church. Notwithstanding his age, he traveled over the whole town and surrounding country, and with great energy and perseverance procured the means for erecting the building. In soliciting subscriptions, he gave assurances that the seats in the new church would be free to all; but a few years after its completion, the church resolved to sell the pews in order to raise money to support the society. The resolution was carried against the strenuous opposition of Capt. Tharp. When the pews were sold, he refused to purchase one and also resolved not to be deprived of his right to a seat. He was a large and fleshy man and brought his large arm-chair into the church, placed it in an aisle and there sat during public service. He made no other opposition to the measure, but his course proved effectual. The plan of selling pews was abandoned and has never been again attempted in any church in Lebanon from that day to this, but in all the places of worship the seats have been free.

The first church served the purposes of the congregation for about forty years. The present beautiful church edifice of the society was dedicated February 11, 1859, with a sermon by Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, D. D.

The most memorable event in the history of this church was the trial for heresy of one of its most talented pastors, Rev. Simeon Brown, in the winter of 1855-56. The trial was held in the church at Lebanon before the Miami Presbytery, and awakened very considerable excitement, not only in the Presbyterian Church, but in the community at large. The charge was unsoundness in the faith, chiefly in relation to the atonement. In the specifications under the charge concerning the atonement, Mr. Brown was accused of denying the doctrine of a limited atonement. Among the expressions cited in support of the charge were: "That Christ died as much for one man as for another;" "all

may be delivered;" "after this full atonement is made, it must be legal granted unto all men before any can be required to believe on pain of damnation;" "the atonement rendered the salvation of every sinner alike possible and "Christ gave His life for the world, and it is absurd to limit the world to the elect."

The Presbytery found the accused guilty on this charge. Mr. Brown afterward wrote: "I maintained that our Lord Jesus Christ is a Savior provided for and sincerely offered in the Gospel to all who hear it, but the Presbytery held that He is provided for the elect only." There were charges of error on other points than the atonement, but these either were not sustained or only sustained in part. The last of the charges was: "With an indulgence in his writings and public teachings, in novel, unprofitable and dangerous speculations on many points." This charge was divided and the Presbytery found the accused guilty of "indulging in novel and unprofitable speculations," but the word *dangerous* as applied to these speculations was not sustained.

In the minute adopted by the Presbytery in the case, great dissatisfaction was expressed with some of the doctrines preached and some of the phraseology used by Mr. Brown, and he was solemnly admonished in future to abstain from using such language and introducing such sentiments as the Presbytery had just decided to be injudicious and not in accordance with the standards of the church. Mr. Brown refused to comply with the admonition and gave notice of an appeal to the Synod. He was finally suspended by the Presbytery from the ministry and became a minister of the Congregational Church. It is but justice to the Presbyterian Church at large to say in this connection, that at the time of this trial, the Miami Presbytery had fallen under the control of ministers who were incapable of a large and liberal construction of church standards, but always placed the narrowest and most literal interpretation on every article of their creed. Whatever their merits may have been, they were the men under whose leadership a church was least likely to be improved. Probably at no subsequent period would a minister have been condemned on such charges as were preferred against Mr. Brown.

The trial of Mr. Brown was continued through three sessions of the Presbytery in December, 1855, and January, 1856, and occupied eight days in all. In the argument, the prosecution occupied over ten hours and the accused over eleven. The sympathy of the public, as is usual in such cases, was chiefly with the accused. The members of the Lebanon Presbyterian Church were almost all on the side of their pastor, but when Mr. Brown determined to separate from the Presbyterian Church without waiting for an appeal to the Synod, only a minority of his congregation followed him. This trial for heresy led to the formation of the Lebanon Congregational Church.

The congregation has owned a parsonage since February 18, 1845. The ministers who have served the congregation as pastor or stated supply are as follows:

Rev. Archibald Steel, from 1806 to 1808; Rev. William Robinson, from 1810 to 1814; Rev. William Gray, from 1814 to 1829; Rev. Daniel V. McLean, from 1830 to 1832; Rev. Simeon Crane, from 1832 to 1836; Rev. Addison Coffee, from September, 1837, to January, 1840; Rev. Samuel Newell, from March, 1841, to January, 1853; Rev. Robert T. Drake, from August, 1853, to August, 1854; Rev. Simeon Brown, from January, 1855, to January, 1857; Rev. W. W. Colmery, from October, 1857, to March, 1866; Rev. John Haight, from October 1, 1866, to September, 1871; Rev. David Clark, from March 20, 1872, to January 3, 1876; Rev. L. H. Long, from July 16, 1876, to 1882.

The following are the names of the Ruling Elders from the organization until 1869:

Jonathan Tichenor, elected December 3, 1807; Abner Smith, elected December 3, 1807; James Gallaher, ordained 1808; Silas Hurin, ordained 1808; John Parkinson, ordained August 11, 1815; Daniel Skinner, ordained April 12, 1816; Abraham Van Vleet, ordained October 25, 1818; Jeremiah Smith, ordained October 25, 1818; Daniel Voorhis, ordained October 25, 1818; William Lowry, ordained May 19, 1826; Joseph J. Johnson, ordained May 19, 1826; David Dunham, ordained May 19, 1826; John Meloy, ordained May 17, 1833; Charles Cowan, ordained May 17, 1833; James M. Fisher, ordained June 14, 1841; James K. Hurin, ordained January 10, 1849; Edmund B. Monroe, ordained January 10, 1849; Joseph Anderson, ordained September 9, 1855; John M. Hathaway, ordained September 9, 1855; George W. Frost, ordained April 3, 1859; William B. Irwin, installed April 3, 1859; James M. Smith, ordained February 13, 1863; Ichabod F. Anderson, ordained November 15, 1863; William Tait, installed May 9, 1869; Edward J. Tichenor, ordained May 9, 1869.

In 1875, the membership was 210.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lebanon.—The first Methodist society in Lebanon was organized at the house of Thomas Anderson, which stood where Rev. Corwin afterward resided, in the year 1805. The little society at first was composed of only four members, viz., Thomas Anderson, Hetta Anderson, his wife, Abner Leonard and his wife. Abner Leonard was the first class leader; he afterward became a minister. George Foglesong and wife, Henry Miller and wife, George Duckworth and wife and others were added in the year 1806. Before this, however, there had been occasional Methodist preaching at Lebanon. John Kobbler, in 1798, had preached at the house of Ichabod Corwin, and John Collins preached at Lebanon in 1804. The house of Thomas Anderson was a commodious one, and the class-meetings and preaching of the new society were held in his house until Rev. John Collins, afterward long known among Methodists as Father Collins, preached at Lebanon as one of the places on the Miami Circuit. A revival took place under his preaching, in 1811 and 1812, and the Methodist Church, which, up to this time, had been small, became the strongest in Lebanon. Mr. Collins' congregation soon became too large for a private house, and the society rented and fitted up for their meetings a frame building which stood near the northwest corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets. It was known as the "Old Red House," and was used as a meeting-house for two or three years.

Among the young men who joined the church under the preaching of Rev. John Collins was John McLean, who was soon after elected to Congress; and later, became Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. A number of young men of education and talent at Lebanon, who were inclined toward Deism, were brought into the Methodist Church by Rev. Mr. Collins. In after years, whenever Father Collins preached at Lebanon, he commanded full houses.

In 1821, the society numbered 183 members, and at this time it was constituted a station. In 1823, Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., was appointed to Lebanon. He began and kept in his own hand-writing "Church Records" for this society, which are said, by Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Sr., who examined them, to have been model records. They gave a brief minute of the operations of the church, and, instead of the simple announcement of deaths, short obituaries of the deceased members. These records, unfortunately, have been lost. Dr. Durbin was then a young man but a fine preacher. His oratory was altogether different from that usually heard in Methodist pulpits at that day; he was calm, deliberate and argumentative.

In 1824, the society was again placed in the Union Circuit; it was then the largest and most influential society on that circuit, which included Dayton

and Xenia, and was then considered one of the best appointments in the gift of the conference. Bishop Asbury presided at a conference held at Lebanon in 1815. He is reported to have said that the Lebanon Church was the strongest Methodist Church intellectually, morally and financially, in the Mississippi Valley. In 1867, A. H. Dunlevy wrote: "I seldom attend public worship in this church without being saddened by the vivid recollection of that array of strong men I used to meet in that congregation, now all, or nearly all, gone. Among them was Judge McLean, his two brothers, Nathaniel and William George Foglesong, John Reeves, Tobias Bretney, Samuel Nixon, Matthias Cowin, Jr., and many others I might name."

In 1812, the society purchased the ground upon which its present house of worship stands. The first church was a small one-story brick building, erected about 1813 and taken down in 1837, and a two-story church erected. In 1866 the present convenient edifice was erected on the same ground, at a cost of \$8,000. The building committee consisted of Rev. John W. Mason, Dr. Ada Sellers and Robert Duckworth. The church was completed without incurring a debt upon the society. An organ has been used in public worship for the last fifteen years. The society is in a prosperous state. The number of members at this time is 320. The pastors of the church have been so numerous that complete list of their names cannot be well given. The policy of changing pastors every one or two years gave this society the opportunity of hearing nearly all the eminent preachers of former days in the conference to which belonged. In 1825, Bishop Joshua Soule made Lebanon his residence. He afterward became connected with the Methodist Church South, and, about 1840, removed to Nashville, Tenn.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Lebanon.—This church was organized March 20, 1836, by Rev. Jacob Lindley, D. D., a member of the Pennsylvania Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The organization was effected in a room occupied by Mrs. Ruth Parshall as a school-room, on Mulberry street. They worshiped during the first year of their history in the old court house, corner of Main and Broadway. Their present house of worship, on Mechanic street, was built in 1837, with an addition in 1848. The organization was entered into with the following members, viz., Amos Smith and Micajah Reeder, Mary H. Smith, Lydia Cowen, Ruth Parshall, Abraham Van Doren, Julia Lawson, Elizabeth Van Note, Eliza M. Lawson, Maria Van Doren and Ann Lawson. The first-named two were Ruling Elders. Rev. Matthew Huston Bone, D. D., of Anderson Presbytery, Ky., was the first pastor, serving one year—1836–37. Rev. Felix G. Black, of Logan Presbytery, Ky., entered upon the pastorate and served about fourteen years, or, from 1837 to 1850. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Coulter, of Miami Presbytery, who remained with the congregation four years, or, from 1851 to 1855. Rev. J. N. Edmiston, of Tennessee, took charge of the church in 1855, and continued until 1858. Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., of the Muskingum Presbytery, Ohio, was called to the pastorate in November, 1858, and continued in said office until November, 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Richards, D. D., of Illinois, who remained one year, or, from 1866 to 1867. Rev. S. F. Anderson, D. D., of the Pennsylvania Presbytery, served about two years—1868 to 1870. Rev. J. P. Sprowls took charge of the church in 1871, and is still in the pastorate. The following members have been elected to the office of Ruling Elder in the congregation, viz., Amos Smith, Micajah Reeder, Aaron Van Note, William Russell, John Conrey, John Pauly, Samuel Kell, Francis B. Howell, William F. Parshall, J. M. Conrey, William Evans, James D. McCain, Amos S. Bennett, Martin A. Jameson, William F. Dill, Jacob M. Sellers, David P. Bennett, David F. Colbert, William Huston Bone. The last five named on the above

st constitute the present session of the church. About 600 persons have been connected in membership, a vast majority having joined on the profession of their faith. The present membership is 150.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Lebanon.—The Methodist Protestant church in the United States was formed in 1830 by a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The primary cause of the secession was dissatisfaction with the Episcopacy and the organization of the conferences whereby all authority in the church was placed in the hands of the Bishops and ministers, to the exclusion of the lay members. The church holds the same doctrinal views as the parent body and differs from it in but few points of ecclesiastical government, though rejecting the Episcopacy.

The Lebanon Methodist Protestant society originated in a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The society was organized September 14, 1846, at a meeting in Masonic Hall, forty-six male members being present. The first trustees of the society were Henry Howry, Amos Barr, Michael Peckupough, Asbury Frazier, Joel G. Rockhill, Jacob Smith and Peter Farner. The church edifice on Mulberry street, upon which the town-clock is placed, was commenced immediately after the organization of the society, and was dedicated May 30, 1847. At the time of the dedication, the membership was about 20. The first pastor was Rev. R. M. Dalby. Among the original members were many active and influential men. For several years the new society flourished and it was an important body. In later years the membership has been small. Among the pastors have been Rev. T. B. Graham, Rev. J. M. Young, Rev. W. R. Parsons, Rev. J. E. Snowden, Rev. A. P. Powelson and Rev. William Hollinshead.

Congregational Church at Lebanon (1857-74).—This church was organized in a Washington Hall on Sunday, July 19, 1857, by a council of representatives from neighboring orthodox Congregational Churches. The church at its organization consisted of twenty-six members, nearly all of whom seceded from the Presbyterian Church on account of what they deemed unjust and oppressive proceedings on the part of the Miami Presbytery in the trial and deposition of Rev. Simeon Brown. In connection with the church was organized a Sunday school, consisting of fifty scholars and thirteen teachers. Rev. Simeon Brown was the first pastor. The society for some time worshiped in Washington Hall. Within a few years, the members erected a handsome church edifice. It was a frame structure with a tall steeple, and stood on Main street east of the old court house. In a wing of the building were a lecture-room, Sunday school rooms and pastor's study. This church was entirely destroyed in the great fire of September 1, 1874. This disaster ended the existence of the society, most of the remaining members returning to the Presbyterian Church. During the last years of the Congregational Society, its membership was small. Among the pastors of the church were Rev. Simeon Brown, Rev. B. F. Morris, Rev. J. I. Jenkins and Rev. E. B. Burrows.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church was organized in 1866 by Rev. Mr. Servus, now deceased, as a German Reformed Church. In 1874, it became an Evangelical Lutheran Church. At the time of its organization, there were in its membership twenty-two families and seventy-five persons. In 1868, Rev. Carl Cast was called to the charge of the church, and during his pastorate the society purchased two lots on Cherry street, between Warren and Silver, at a cost of \$1,500, upon which they erected a one-story Gothic brick edifice, 40x35 feet. The building cost \$5,500. In 1872, Rev. Heinrich Muller became the pastor and remained until 1874, when Rev. Charles Straut was called and remained until 1879. During the pastorate of Mr. Straut, the entire church debt was paid. Rev. Mr. Suors supplied the pulpit for a short time, in 1879,

after which the present incumbent, Rev. E. Gerfen, was called from Capital University, at Columbus, where he was a student. The present membership eighty-five.

The Zion Baptist Church at Lebanon.—From the absence of records, the date of the organization of this church is involved in obscurity. Some time previous to the civil war, a small frame meeting-house was built by this church near the reservoir, which is said to have cost only about \$50. Previous to this the colored Baptists had occasional preaching at private houses. In 1867, the ground upon which the present brick church, on Pleasant street, stands, was purchased at a cost of \$300. The church was erected soon after. The present membership is about 100.

African Methodist Episcopal Church at Lebanon.—The organization of this church dates from 1858. It was organized with six members at the house of Jesse Wilkerson. Shortly after the organization, the trustees purchased ground on Cherry street, between Warren and Silver. The present neat little brick meeting-house was completed in the autumn of 1861. The present membership is sixty-two.

Bethany Christian Church.—This church, situated about three miles east of Lebanon, is one of the oldest churches of Turtle Creek Township. The following is a copy of a paper in the possession of the family of John Simonton, of Lebanon, which seems to be the original constitution of this church:

WARREN COUNTY, TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP, Dec. 15, 1821.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, being met together in the name and fear of God, do agree to constitute ourselves into a church for the purpose of enjoying the privileges and ordinances of the Lord's House together, taking the Word of God contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament for the man of counsel, the only rule of faith and practice, promising subjection to each other in the Lord. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and subscribed our names.

Richard Simonton,
Mary Simonton,
Daniel Banta,
Mary Banta,
Rachel Banta,
Joseph Dunham,
Cyrus Simonton,
Elizabeth Simonton,
Eleven Marrett,
P. Banta,

Rachel Banta,
Jane Banta,
John Hatfield,
Elizabeth Hatfield,
Anna Hatfield,
Albert Cossairt,
Mary Banta,
Mary Newport,
T. Banta,
Samuel Ware,

John Collins,
Charity Collins,
Paul Pence,
Mary Pence,
Jesse Newport,
Phebe McCristy,
Elizabeth Marresty,
Thomas Stephenson,
Mary Hudghel,
Anna Lancaster.

There seems to have been, however, some kind of a church organization at this place and known as Bethany at an earlier date than that given in the foregoing document. Richard Simonton, who became a minister of this congregation, was ordained to the ministry "in the Christian Church at Bethany, in Warren County, Ohio, on the 18th day of October, 1821." According to the recollections of some of the older inhabitants, there was a church at this place as early as 1815. In recent years, the number of members has been about 200. A Christian Church was organized at Genntown about 1855 by Rev. William Beller, and is still in existence.

Turtle Creek Friends' Society.—This is one of the oldest Quaker societies in the county. The meeting-house is situated on the northeast section of the Township and belongs to the Orthodox Friends. It is believed to have been organized about 1806, or two years after the arrival in that vicinity of Henry Steddom and Abraham Hollingsworth, two pioneer Quakers who came from South Carolina in 1804, and settled on the hills of the Little Miami, about five miles below Waynesville. These two men were prominent in the organization of this society. Near the meeting-house is an old burying-ground.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic.—The Lebanon Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M., was chartered January 3, 1815. The charter members were Thomas R. Ross, John Sheets, Nathan Kelly, David Roe, Martin Earhart, Daniel Cushing, George Kesling and Charles Stow. From the organization, the lodge had among its members a number of men of talent and influence. For some time after the Morgan Antimasonic excitement culminated, the lodge held no meetings. It was afterward put in working order. In 1844, the lodge built a third story on the old courthouse, then used as a town hall, where its meetings were held for some time. In 1859, the present Masonic building of the lodge was erected. The present number of members is 115.

The Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, was chartered December 12, 1821. The charter members were Phineas Ross, Jephtha F. Moore, John Satterthwaite, George Kesling, Thomas R. Ross, William M. Wiles, Abner B. Hunt, Wallace Bratton and John Sheets. The present membership of the chapter is seventy-nine.

The Miami Encampment, No. 2, K. T., at Lebanon, was chartered March 4, 1826. The charter members were Thomas Corwin, John Satterthwaite, Jonathan K. Wilds, Samuel R. Miller, John T. Jones, John Ross, William Greene, Charles Conoly and J. P. Reynolds. After a few years this Encampment ceased to exist.

The Lebanon Council, No. 21, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered March 15, 1855. The charter members were Horace M. Stokes, Allen Wright, William Frost, John Van Harlingen, Ira Watts, William Adams, Jacob Koogle and others. The present membership is forty-two.

The Miami Commandery, No. 22, K. T., was chartered October 15, 1869. The charter members were John Kelly O'Neill, James S. Totten, Albert H. Celsey, Alfred E. Stokes, Jehu Mulford, Josiah Hough, Abijah P. O'Neill, William J. Collett, James Frank Benham, Richard Lackey, William E. Frost, Sylvan B. Morris, Martin Brown, William Young, John Bone, Moses Harlan, Ambrose Taylor and William Jones. The present membership is eighty-eight.

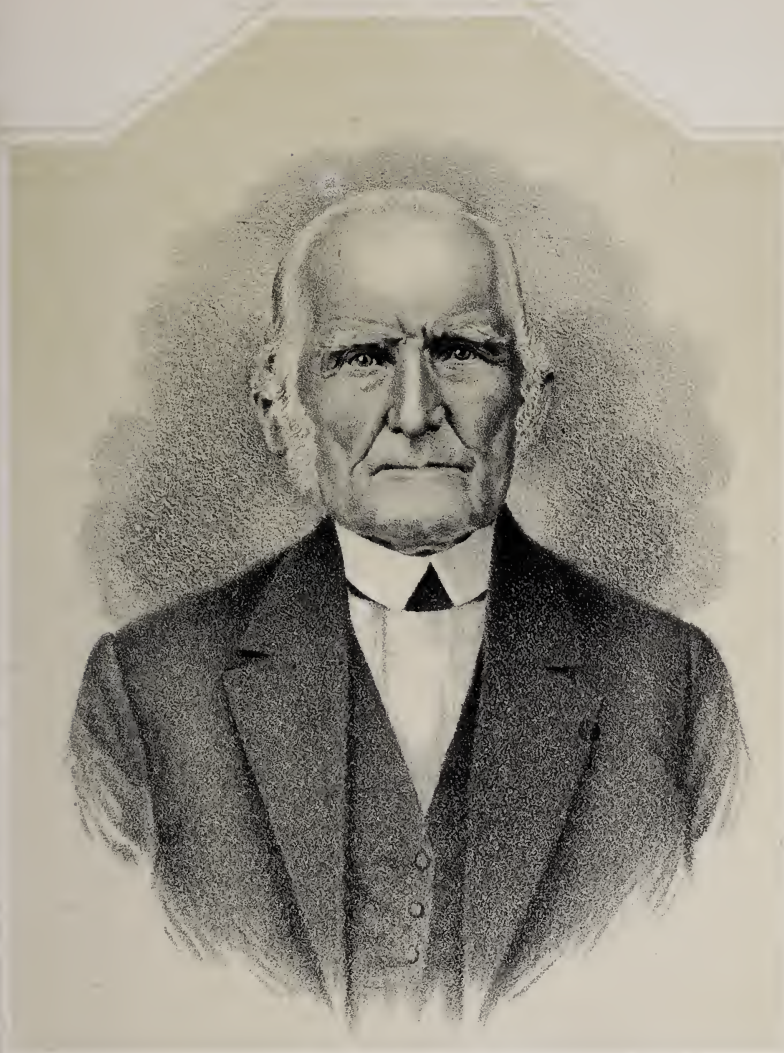
Lebanon Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.—The charter of this lodge was granted June 25, 1842. The charter members were P. K. Wambaugh, Robert Nelson, J. S. Lamden, J. G. Rockhill, Otis Stanford, John C. Skinner and Amos Barr. The charter states the object of the lodge to be "the encouragement and support of brothers of the order when in sickness, distress or on travel and for purposes of benevolence and charity." The lodge held its first meetings in a third-floor room extending over three buildings, which were situated on Mulberry street, near the crossing of Mechanic and Mulberry. This room was occupied until the erection of the present Odd Fellows building, on Broadway, which was commenced in 1859. As shown by its number, this lodge was the fifteenth of the order in the State. It was the second in the county, the lodge at Franklin being the first in the county. When the Lebanon Lodge was instituted, the number of Odd Fellows in Ohio probably did not exceed 700; in January, 1882, the number of lodges in the State was 699, and their total membership 44,572. This lodge from its commencement increased rapidly in membership, and, while there were but two lodges of the order in the county, it had members in distant parts of the county. As new lodges were instituted at different parts of the county, they necessarily drew largely from the Lebanon lodge. For several years past, the membership has averaged about 110. The property of the lodge is valued at about \$12,000. The lodge has, by frugal and judicious management of its means, been able to respond to all calls upon its treasury, has paid considerable sums for the relief of those distressed by great calamities and assisted in railroad and other public enterprises.

Cheyenne Tribe, No. 53, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted by the Great Sachem, Robert Hedger, Chief of the Great Council of Ohio, February 25, 1869. The charter members were A. L. Ross, Jr., Joseph N. Turner, Ed M. Hale, James Brown, W. H. Mead, Isaac Smith, J. C. Hoover, Clayto Palmer, J. M. Vawter, E. H. Maple, O. T. Bone and J. C. Simonton. The first officers were: A. L. Ross, Jr., Sachem; J. N. Turner, Senior Sagamore; W. H. Mead, Junior Sagamore; Ed M. Hale, Keeper of Wampum; James Brown, Chief of Records; E. H. Maple, Prophet. There are now forty members.

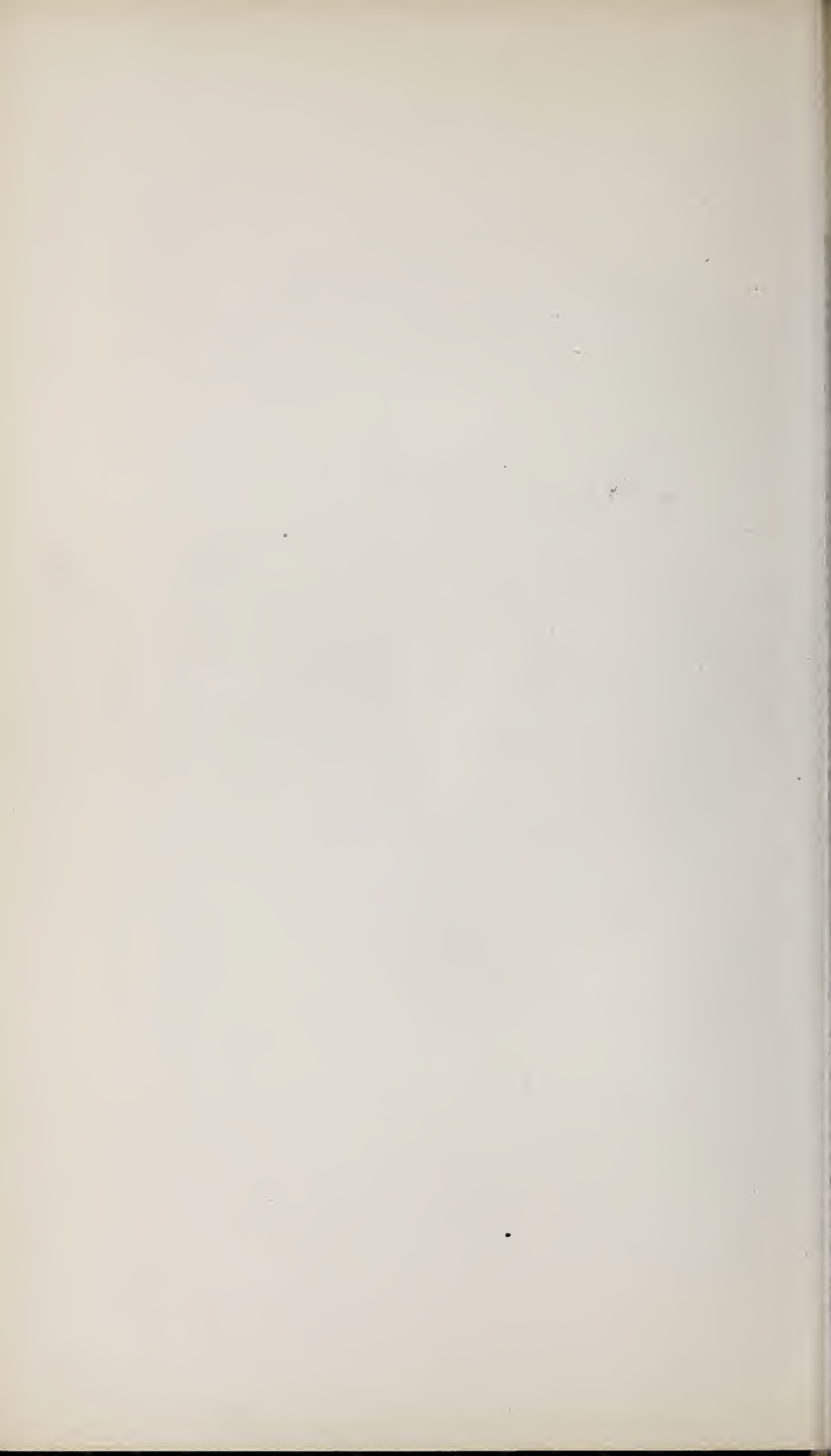
Lebanon Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 4, 1872. The charter members were George W. Carey, W. A. Coyne, J. N. Turner, James Brown, A. B. Carey, J. H. Winner, J. E. Colvin, C. E. Sausser, Albert Booth, D. W. Jones, Edward Warwick, S. L. Conklin, G. W. Sausser, J. E. Bunday, W. S. Dynes, R. B. Corwin, George Patterson, J. N. Oswald, Isaac Smith, I. R. Marshall, T. K. Kedde, Ed M. Hale, B. Fox, Joseph Perrine and John Perrine. The officers of the first term were: W. A. Coyne, C. C.; J. N. Turner, V. C.; James Brown, P.; A. B. Carey, M. E.; J. H. Winner, M. F.; J. E. Colvin, K. R. S.; C. E. Sausser, M. A.; Albert Booth, I. G.; D. W. Jones, O. G.; Trustees, Edward Warwick, S. L. Conklin, George W. Sausser; Clerk, John E. Bunday.

The Mechanics' Institute of Lebanon. This society was chartered by the Legislature in 1837, but the organization dates from a much earlier period. It is known that a meeting for the election of officers of a society in Lebanon named the Mechanics' Institute, was held November 7, 1831, and a lecture before the society was announced to be delivered by James D. Cobb, November 12, 1831, "in the Methodist Meeting-house at early candle-light." The organization is the successor of debating and literary societies of a still older date. The Lebanon Literary Society was chartered in 1811, with John McLean, Joseph Canby and Joshua Collett, Directors; Rev. William Robinson, Librarian and Silas Hurin, Treasurer. Some of the books collected by this old society are now in the library of the Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Daniel Drake, in his "Picture of Cincinnati," published in 1815, speaks of a small but valuable collection of books at Lebanon. Debating organizations existed from the earliest times in the history of the town, and were attended by all the young men with literary tastes. The early meetings of the Mechanics' Institute were generally held in the old court house, which, after the erection of the present court house, became known as the Old Town Hall. The exercises consisted either of debates or lectures. The society was composed of the most influential and intelligent men of the town and vicinity. Eminent public speakers, such as Thomas Corwin and Thomas R. Ross, acquired much of their readiness in public discussions by participating in the exercises of the institute and the societies which preceded it. The institute early had a library, which, though not large, contained many excellent books which probably could not have been found in any private library of its members. It contained a copy of Rees' Encyclopedia, which was probably for many years the only large encyclopedia in the town.

For several years preceding the civil war, the institute ceased to hold any public meetings, and its library was suffered to remain neglected. In 1863, chiefly through the efforts of W. D. Henkle, the society was re-organized. The second story of the town hall was fitted up for its library and reading-room and for the lectures and discussions of the society. In 1874, the room of the institute, with a part of its library and furniture, was destroyed by fire. On the 18th of October, 1877, the institute, by permission of the council, took possession of the library-room of the new public hall, where its meetings have since been held.



Joseph Lukens



THE WOMEN'S ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE.

This movement was attended with more intense popular excitement than any other moral or religious work in the history of Lebanon and Turtle Creek township, except, perhaps, the great religious revival of 1801, 1802 and 1803. The true history of the rise, culmination, decline and fall of the movement will be of interest and value. During its progress, the writer regarding it as a remarkable instance of an epidemical fever-heat of popular feeling, and believing that, like all movements depending on intense popular emotion, it would soon be numbered among the things of the past, preserved the materials for a full history of the work in Lebanon. Only a small part of the materials thus collected can be here given.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, the apostle of the method of suppressing intemperance by means of praying bands of women, lectured in Lebanon on the evening of February 12, 1874. He was accompanied by J. C. Van Pelt, of New Anna, Ohio, who then claimed to be a reformed saloon-keeper. The lecture was attended by such numbers that it was a financial success, and, after the payment of Dr. Lewis and Van Pelt, a clear profit remained to the committee under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. On the following morning, Dr. Lewis addressed the friends of the new method at the Congregational Church, where the work of organizing a plan of operations in Lebanon was begun.

At this time, there were one saloon-keeper and three druggists engaged in the sale of liquor in Lebanon. The crusaders determined to demand that the saloon-keeper should at once entirely abandon his business, and that the druggists should sign a pledge "not to sell or give away under any circumstances, any intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes" and "to keep in a book set apart for that purpose a register of all liquors sold, showing when, to whom, and in what quantity and for what purpose each sale is made, and such register shall be kept open to the inspection of the committee of the Woman's Temperance Association of this town." Those who refused to comply with this demand were to be subjected to the annoyance of the praying bands of women until they did comply. Nate Wood, the saloon-keeper, declined to abandon his business. The drug firm of Florer & Babbitt signed the pledge requested. West Glenny and Dr. John McCowan declined to comply with the demands of the crusaders. Street work by the praying bands was begun February 14, in front of the saloon of Nate Wood, whose doors were locked to prevent the entrance of the women. The drug stores of the two non-complying druggists were afterward visited.

At the commencement of the crusade, probably only a small minority of the citizens of Lebanon indorsed the new method of suppressing intemperance. W. F. A. Douglass, of the East Baptist Church, and Rev. E. B. Burrows, of the Congregational Church, were its leading advocates. Nearly all the other ministers of the town soon gave the work their approval. A number of lay gentlemen were conspicuous in their efforts to forward the movement. An advisory committee, consisting of five men, met and counseled with the Women's Association. Although the crusade was known as a woman's movement, it was planned, organized, directed and carried forward by men. The street work was distasteful to a large proportion of the ladies who were ardent friends of the temperance cause. Many were with great difficulty induced to engage in the work.

Evening mass-meetings were held twice a week. The first of these was held at the Congregational Church on Tuesday evening, February 17: The officers were: J. P. Gilchrist, President; Dr. S. S. Scoville, Secretary; Robert

Boake, George W. Hunt, William C. Lewis, H. Doebler, William C. Monf, William W. Wilson and John E. Smith, Vice Presidents. After prayer Rev. J. P. Sprowls, remarks were made by G. N. Carruthers, J. B. Grah, Mrs. Dr. Scoville, Mrs. Ashmore and Rev. J. Murray. The venerable A. Dunlevy offered a series of resolutions approving the methods of the crusade which were unanimously adopted. Ex-Probate Judge William W. Wil read from proof sheets an article afterward published in the *Star*, of which was then editor, giving a summary of what had already been accomplished Ohio by "the movement so auspiciously begun at Washington C. H." "the present movement," he said, "it is evident that the most effective metl ever devised has been resorted to."

The following dispatch was sent to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, dated Lebanon February 17, 1874:

"A mass temperance meeting has just been held in the Congregatic Church. Such a meeting was never before known in Lebanon. The house packed. The enthusiasm was fervent. The pledge was circulated and received over 800 signatures. The best citizens are thoroughly identified with the movement, and everything bids fair for success."

From this time forward, every means was taken to increase the excitement and silence all opposition. According to Dio Lewis, "a white-heat" was essential to the success of this method. Plans were devised to arouse an epidemic frenzy. The bells of the churches and public buildings were sometimes rung in concert. A large bell placed in a two-horse wagon was drawn through the streets and tolled. Telegrams were received from neighboring towns announcing victories by the women. The new movement was pronounced 'God's work' and human laws were spoken of in terms of contempt and distrust. Committees of women visited business places and private houses to obtain signatures to the total abstinence pledge. The divine origin of the crusade and the certainty of its final success were expressed in the public meetings in the strongest terms. "It came right from God," said one, "and it is bound to conquer from its very nature." Said another: "This is God's work; I believe it will triumph. I know it will. I am no prophet, but no man who seeks victory through grog-shops shall ever be elected to office again in this county." Another: "Every spout through which a rill of whisky now trickles within this corporation shall be so tightly sealed, that this will be one of the driest places in the United States." A tyrannizing system of proscription and denunciation of every man and woman who would not indorse the movement was practiced. These means seemed for a time to succeed in their object. During the second and third weeks of the crusade, the writer knew of hardly half a dozen men of temperate habits in the town who were outspoken in their opposition.

The religious exercises on the street in front of the saloon and drug store consisted usually of prayer and singing; at times, an address. These exercises at first collected a considerable crowd of spectators. They were sometimes conducted in the rain or snow. Street-praying proving ineffectual, was abandoned the last week in April, and picketing the front and rear entrances of the saloon was substituted. Two or more ladies took their places at or near the doors provided with note-books and pencils for the purpose of taking down the names of all persons entering the saloon. This was continued from early in the morning until late at night for two or more weeks, and proved a great annoyance to the proprietor.

On the morning of May 12, an old colored woman, known as "Old Bl Jane," took a chair and seated herself among the ladies guarding the door of the saloon. It subsequently appeared that she was paid for this work by

ponents of the crusade. She, too, was supplied with a note-book and pencil. She admitted that she could not write, but she said she made a black mark whenever a colored man entered the saloon—a long mark for a tall man and a short mark for a man of low stature. For awhile, there was some indignation among the crusade leaders, but it was soon found that people were laughing in all portions of the town. That laugh brought to an end the Dio Lewis plan of enforcing total abstinence in Lebanon. The pickets were withdrawn, and the crusade ended May 15, 1874.

Saloon and drug stores sold liquor as before. Within a few months, there were six saloons in Lebanon. At a special election for Councilman, Nate Wood was elected over one of the leaders of the late crusade. J. C. Van Pelt resumed the saloon business and afterward was sent to the penitentiary. The crusade left behind it family alienations, neighborhood feuds and a general ill-willing which were long in subsiding.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVAL CONTEST OF 1879.

In March, 1879, the County Commissioners decided to submit the question of building a new court house to a vote of the electors of the county. Within one week after public notice of the election had been given, there was held in Morrow a public meeting of the citizens of that place to consider the question of voting a tax for a new court house. The preambles and resolutions adopted at this meeting were printed in a circular and widely circulated throughout the county. They declared strongly against the proposed tax; that a new court house ought to be built without increasing the burden of taxes; that it is just and right that those who are benefited largely by the location of a new court house should furnish the money to build it and save those not pecuniarily benefited from being taxed therefor, and "That the friends of Morrow tender to the people of Warren County the proposition to furnish the grounds and build the new court house by private donations free to the taxpayers, and we fully recognize the right of any and all other towns in Warren County to make similar propositions, leaving it to the people to say where their convenience and best interests require its location."

At the April election, the people of the county, by an overwhelming majority, voted against the tax. The question was again submitted at the October election of 1879, with a like result. After the second vote on the question, the citizens of Morrow prepared and industriously circulated a petition to the Legislature praying for a law authorizing a vote on the question of the removal of the seat of justice. The petition set forth the advantages of Morrow as a seat of justice, being at the junction of two railroads and that "Lebanon being off the railroad can afford neither markets nor manufacturing facilities and has failed to develop the ordinary advantages of a county town."

The people of Lebanon, at first feeling perfectly secure in their possession of the seat of justice, treated the movement of Morrow with contempt. A different course was soon decided upon, and, for some months, the people of the whole county experienced something of the bitterness and animosity which usually result from the agitation of the question of the removal of a seat of justice. Having given up all hopes of a vote in favor of a tax for a new court house, the friends of Lebanon as one means of settling the removal contest urged upon the County Commissioners the necessity of repairing the existing building, and the contract for its extension and repair was entered into by the Commissioners. The friends of Lebanon also circulated throughout the county a remonstrance addressed to the Legislature against the prayer of the Morrow petition. The following extracts are taken from this remonstrance:

"On the formation of Warren County at the first session of the first State

Legislature, the seat of justice was temporarily established where it now is in account of its central and eligible location, though then in an almost unbroken forest; afterward, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice recommended the same spot, and the General Assembly, by an act passed February 11, 1805, permanently established the county seat at Lebanon, where it has remained undisturbed for three-quarters of a century, and until now no proposition for a change has been made, two court houses having been erected within that time.

"So nearly exactly in the center of the county is the present county seat, that of the two diagonal lines uniting the extreme corners of the county, one passes through the town, the other within a short distance of the corporate limits. It is not only the geographical center; it is the center of population, the center of the largest and most populous township; and the center to which a greater number of free macadamized highways converge from all directions than to any other town in the county, or perhaps in the State. The taxes for new bridges and road improvements alone in case of removal would exceed the cost of a necessary court house improvement on the present site.

"The county buildings, the jail, a new infirmary, costing \$60,000, other infirmary buildings, the infirmary farm of seventy-seven acres, a new County Orphan Asylum, are all centrally located at or near Lebanon, convenient to the administration of legal business, and could not be relocated except at great cost."

The Morrow petition and the Lebanon remonstrance were presented to the Legislature. The whole county had been thoroughly canvassed in the interest of both parties. The signatures to the petition numbered 2,148; those to the remonstrance, 3,750. A bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition was introduced into the Senate. The bill, petition and remonstrance were referred to one of the standing committees of the Senate. This committee, after hearing arguments from representatives of both parties, on February 12, 1880, agreed unanimously to report against the bill. This ended the contest for the removal of the county seat from Lebanon.

EFFORTS OF LEBANON TO OBTAIN A RAILROAD.

The first survey for the Little Miami Railroad, the first railroad built in Cincinnati, was made by Gen. O. M. Mitchell, who had lived in Lebanon until he received his appointment as cadet at West Point. He was anxious for the road to pass through Lebanon and made his survey up the Turtle Creek Valley, diverging from the present line of the Little Miami road at a point above Foster's. The elevations east of Lebanon were then supposed to be too great for a locomotive. In addition to this impediment, the road, it is said, received no encouragement from some of the leading business men of Lebanon at that time. Soon after the completion of the Little Miami road, some of the enterprising citizens of Lebanon had a conference with the President of the road with a view of inducing the company to straighten and thereby shorten their line by adopting the route through Lebanon. This route would shorten the line five miles. The railroad company required a subscription of \$40,000 to the capital stock of the road, from the people of Lebanon, before making the proposed change. After three or four weeks spent in canvassing Lebanon and vicinity, \$46,000, in good subscriptions, were obtained and presented to the directors of the railroad company. The company declined to make the alteration at that time.

A few years later, an effort was made to secure a road from the Little Miami through Lebanon to Dayton. The survey was made and assistance was expected from the Little Miami Company in its construction. This movement failed and the people of Lebanon paid the expenses of the surveys.

In 1850, a proposition was made to build a branch road from the Little Miami, at Gainesboro, to Lebanon, in which the citizens of the latter place were to give the right of way and to pay one-half the cost of construction. After a year's negotiation, the project was abandoned, the citizens of Lebanon alleging that the Little Miami Company had failed to comply with its promises.

The Cincinnati, Lebanon & Xenia Railroad Company was organized about 1852. The citizens of Lebanon and vicinity subscribed liberally to the stock of the company, the right of way was secured and a considerable amount of work was performed on the line, when the contractor for the construction went into bankruptcy, leaving Lebanon again without a railroad and with a loss of \$100,000.

In 1866, a proposition was received from the Little Miami Company that they would construct a branch from Gainesboro to Lebanon if the citizens would donate one-half of its cost, or \$60,000. The people of Lebanon raised \$4,000 and proffered it to the company, but the company again failed to comply with the proposition.

In 1870, the Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad was projected. A written agreement was entered into at Cincinnati by which the projectors bound themselves to locate the road through Lebanon, on condition that \$250,000 was raised and donated to the road. Large as was the amount which was to be subscribed and paid, not for stock, but as a gift, more than the required amount was raised; \$265,000 in good subscriptions were raised, chiefly by the people of Lebanon and vicinity; but the road was built through Dayton and Franklin, the company claiming that the agreement had been signed before the organization of the company was effected.

In 1874, efforts were commenced to secure a railway through Lebanon by the construction of a three-foot gauge road. The Miami Valley Narrow-Gauge Railway Company was organized and books for subscriptions to its capital stock were opened at Lebanon, December 14, 1874. The history of the troubles and fortunes of this company cannot here be detailed. Liberal subscriptions to the stock of the company were made; work on the road was commenced; the company became involved in litigation with the contractor; its property passed to the hands of a receiver, leaving the stockholders with an incompleated road and a heavy debt. The road was completed from Cincinnati to Utica Station by the Cincinnati Railway Company, and, after unsuccessful efforts extending over more than a third of a century, the year 1882 finds Lebanon an important point on a railway extending from Cincinnati to Toledo.

Long as has been the delay in obtaining railway communication, it is not too much to say that no town in the Ohio Valley has made more efforts to be more liberal in the subscription of stock and money, and offers of donations and right of way, for the purpose of securing a railroad, than Lebanon.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

BY W. C. REEDER.

The date of the first settlement of this township, outside of the town of Franklin, is obscure. We find that William Barkalow and his brother, Erick, came about the year 1804, and bought all the land from the mouth of Twin Creek to the present Hydraulic Dam, and reaching from the Little Miami River west to where Carlisle Station now is. It is said that there was a log cabin standing just north of the present residence of Mr. L. G. Anderson, built probably as a shelter for stock. When Mr. Barkalow bought the

land, he placed some rails across the door to keep the cattle out, and when I returned with his family, he jestingly pretended to hand the key to one of the family, and sent him ahead to unlock the door ready for the family. The Barkalow family descended from the above two brothers are still represented in the neighborhood.

About the same time, the Maxwell family, the Russells, the McCashens and the Campbells settled in the township.

In a part of the township now included in Clear Creek Township was born Mr. Joseph Barnett, who claimed, in after years, that he was the first white child born in the township. Mrs. Susan McCashen, who is still, at the age eighty-seven, living about two miles east of town with her son-in-law, Mr. Jol Sholts, Sr., claims that she was the first child born in the township.

The early settlers had the usual perplexities and trials encountered elsewhere by the pioneers. The land was cleared of its heavy growth of timber which, being so plentiful, was of no value, and was got rid of by means of large heaps, which, being burned, furnished a clear space upon which to cultivate the crops. The hard labor consequent upon this process of clearing land, was counter-balanced by the pleasures of the corn-husking, the quilting frolic or the country dance.

The rich soil, while it amply repaid the cultivator, came near burying him and his horses in the springtime, so that the most common mode of traveling was on horseback.

The Miami River was either forded or crossed by means of a ferry-boat owned and managed by Mr. William Barkalow.

The Miami Indians were in the neighborhood for many years, and some of the oldest citizens remember it as a common occurrence that the women of this tribe gathered on the west bank of the Miami, and wove their baskets, worked at the various occupations which fall to the lot of the Indian women. There seems to have been no trouble from the Indian tribes after the first settlement.

From records of the township now in possession of Dr. O. Evans, Sr., appears that as early as 1802, or one year before the organization of the county, James McCashen was Justice of the Peace.

Settlements were made about the neighborhood of Carlisle in the spring of 1804 and 1805, by Arthur Vanderveer, of Freehold, N. J., who, in company with the Barkalows, had entered the tract of land on the Great Miami River before spoken of. At the same time came Daniel Dubois and Dr. Benjamin Dubois, and, within the next ten years, several families from New Jersey came to this township and the southern part of Montgomery County, forming what is known to-day as the Jersey Settlement. The Lanes, Schencks, Denises, the Conovers, Poasts, Wykoffs and the Barkalows have all been well known in this part of the county since.

Dr. Dubois was one of the first physicians in this region, and all the grocers, as well as the rising generation for miles around knew the taste of his medicines.

The markets of this region were, of course, not the best; hence grain and produce were cheap, wheat being 12 cents per bushel; butter, 3 to 5 cents per pound, and eggs, 2 to 3 cents per dozen. The stately deer, the wild turkey and the black bear furnished the farmer with active recreation, while the Great Miami from its clear waters furnished those who preferred quieter sport an abundant supply of the finny tribe. The thrifty New Jersey people, however, did not let the waters glide by without making use of them in another way.

Accordingly, they built flat-boats, and loading upon them their surplus farm products, when the spring floods swelled the river, floated down to New

means, where they sold first the cargo and then the boat, coming home in the instances on foot. Great amusement was caused by an honest old farmer bringing a boat-load of turkeys to New Orleans, when the wild turkey was found in great abundance. After a few years, mills were built, and then the grain in more compact form of flour, was shipped on the flat-boats. The mills in early days were of composite character, both grinding and sawing being done at the same mill. The Van Tuyls built one at an early day near Twin Creek; but not only the mill has all disappeared, but also the race that led to it. The Vanderveer Mill, just south of the present Hydraulic Dam, was the main mill for many years. It was erected by Arthur Vanderveer at a very early day.

The erection of dams on the river stopped transportation by the river, and on the large old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagon carried produce to Cincinnati and dry goods and groceries back.

The furniture used was generally home-made, or made in the immediate neighborhood; the shoes and hats were made by the traveling mechanic, who worked at one house until that family was supplied, and then passed to another, the shoes and hats being renewed but once a year. The women, besides their customary avocations, amused themselves and employed their leisure hours at the large or small wheel, the loom or in knitting, and she was considered as unfit to wed who had not laid up against her wedding a goodly supply of linen, such as was needed for the general wants of the household. All wore garments, the value of which they knew by the toil that had sufficed to produce them. Sometimes the garments of the men were made by an itinerant tailor, who served as did the shoemaker and the hatter, but generally the women made all the garments, attended to the dairy, the poultry and the garden, and not infrequently, worked in the fields with the men, making "hands" as well as any one.

In 1829, the Miami Canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, was completed. This served as an outlet for the grain, pork, etc., of the township, and in consequence, the prices of these commodities increased as did the acreage of grain raised.

In 1825, a line of stages had been established, from Columbus to Cincinnati, and this, of course, gave greater facilities for communication with the outside world.

Schools were established in the township at an early date, many of the instructors being Irishmen, frequently men of much education, but dissipated and reckless, who, having lost rank or prestige at home by means of their bad habits, came to America, and, preferring anything to manual labor, taught school, after a fashion, beating into the refractory skulls of dull pupils the things that they could not readily assimilate and make a part of themselves. The teacher, if a single man, boarded round; the institution of learning was a log-hut with a few windows, covered with greased paper in lieu of glass, many openings, once chinked, but now open, and a vast fire-place occupying one end, in which the huge logs, chopped by the pupils (there was no such thing as janitor known), served to roast the side which was nearest. School commenced early in the morning and continued till late at night, with but few intermissions. The three "R's" and spelling were the branches to which most attention was paid, and an inspection of old records has inspired us with an admiration of the writing done and the figures made by some of the pupils of those early schools. Not only were the pupils under the care of the teacher at school, but during the time occupied in going to and fro, and woe be to the boy or girl who failed to bow or courtesy when met by a stranger. The teacher was expected to know one thing thoroughly, viz., corporal punishment in all its various forms. As the population increased, the funds arising from the sales

of school lands enabled the citizens to have better buildings erected and fixtures more fitted for the young; the length of the term was also increased and the teacher was supposed to know something besides the narrow chapter of botany which treats of the pliability of birch and kindred woods. At the present day, there are outside of the town of Franklin, Districts No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, all having the best of buildings, fitted with the latest and most convenient seats and desks, with good blackboards, good active teachers, a good attendance, and the means of having ten months, or forty weeks, school.

The surface of Franklin Township is rolling. The valleys of the Great Miami River, of Clear Creek and of Twin Creek, in the extreme west, consist of a very rich black bottom land, with gravel beneath; this in a time of drought is not always beneficial. The hills have nowhere a very great altitude, and will, in all places, if properly cultivated, yield average crops. The uplands have a clay soil, which is a little cold and damp, but which, from year to year, produces crops equal to the bottom. The drainage is good, and the Great Miami, with its two large and numerous small tributaries, relieves the rolling country with but little artificial aid.

In the hills is found a very good quality of stone, that is used for building foundations and walls. The timber of the township, once unsurpassed, is becoming rapidly thinned out by the demands for walnut, hickory, ash, elm and other woods useful in the arts.

MANUFACTURES.

At a very early date, the manufacture of leather was carried on by Mr. Eden Burrowes, who had his tanyard in what is now a field on the farm of Mrs. Ruth Schenck, north of the lower road from Franklin to Springboro. Mr. Burrowes after several years removed his tannery to the Burrowes farm, about one mile north of Franklin.

Two miles north of town were the Vanderveer grist and saw mills, which were the center of a little colony, and whose patrons came from miles to get their grist ground, their lumber sawed, or to sell their surplus grain.

As corn was obtained in large quantities, and with but little labor, from so rich a soil, the supply became greater than the demand, and many farmers erected small distilleries in which they manufactured the surplus into whisky.

A very large distillery was erected south of Franklin, which, for many years, relieved the farmers of their corn and wood, and which was run until September, 1865, when it was completely destroyed by fire.

The manufacture of drain tile was commenced several years ago by Mr. L. S. Rue on his farm south of town, and has grown to an astonishing business in his hands. A ready market is found both at home and abroad.

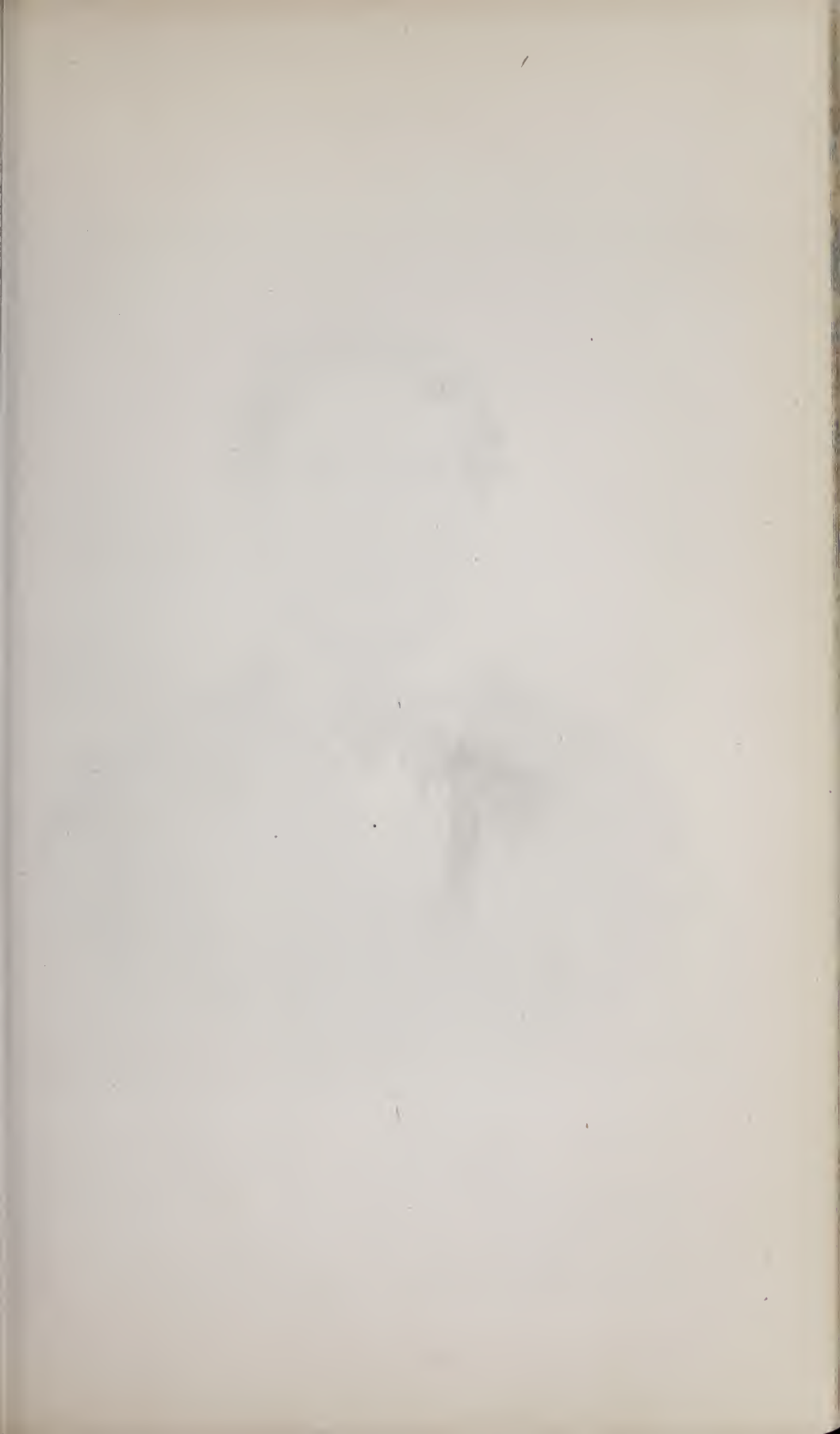
Brooms in large quantities are made by Mr. James McLean on his farm, about three miles southeast of Franklin.

Other manufactures will be given in the history of the town of Franklin, as all such are now within the corporate limits.

ANCIENT REMAINS.

Franklin Township is not without its prehistoric remains. The chief object of this kind is a mound on the old Burrowes farm, northeast of Franklin. The mound is about twenty-five feet in height, and perhaps 100 feet in circumference, and being, as these mounds usually are, on high ground, is visible for miles, while from its summit the beautiful Miami Valley can be seen spread out like a panorama.

Many years ago, a number of men, then young, determined to explore this mound. Mr. Burrowes objecting because he believed it to be a place of sepulture, they took occasion to visit the scene during the hours of night. Among





Salathiel Lukens

the number were John M. Catrow, W. F. Smith, Isaah Blair and A. D. Reeder, with others whose names are unknown. With picks and shovels they reached the mound, and, commencing in the center of the top, they excavated rapidly, taking their turns. When they had descended several feet, Mr. Blair took his turn, and, after a few strokes, came climbing out in terror, declaring that "it was a hollow, and he was not going to risk its letting him fall into an unknown cavity." This only made the others more anxious, and they worked very busily for some time, but they found nothing but a few copper beads, and they shoveled the dirt back again.

No other remains of importance have been found, if we except an occasional skeleton of an Indian, unless a few remarkable things found by Mr. Van Orne, when constructing the Hydraulic at Franklin, which we will speak of in the history of that enterprise.

NEW JERSEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As has already been stated, quite a number of families came from the State of New Jersey between the years 1800 and 1816 or 1817, and settled the region still known as the Jersey Settlement. These were almost all members of the Presbyterian Church, and, on August 14, 1813, we find that they organized a church by assembling at the house of William P. Barkalow, opposite Franklin. The following steps were taken in organization:

- 1st. They resolved to form themselves into a congregation.
- 2d. They resolved that this congregational meeting should be under the care and direction of the Presbyterian Church in Miami Presbytery.
- 3d. That they apply to said Presbytery at the next October meeting, for one-half of ministerial services of Rev. Francis Monfort.
- 4th. That Hendrick Lane and Tunis D. Van Derveer be appointed to represent the congregation before Presbytery and prefer their petition.
- 5th. That they make out a call for Mr. Monfort, and present it at the next meeting of Presbytery.
- 6th. That to this end Daniel Dubois and Jonas Bowman be sent with a request to the Rev. Daniel Hayden to attend the congregational meeting and preside in moderating a call.
- 7th. In consideration of the pastoral labors of Mr. Monfort, they promise to raise \$150, in half-yearly payments; and
- 8th. Immediately thereupon proceeded to raise the required sum by annexing their names and subscriptions to a paper, heading which are the names of Hendrick Lane, George Lane, Tunis D. Van Derveer and others.

It is not certain that there were religious services at the time these resolutions were passed, but it is probable that such services were held, as Mr. Monfort had been preaching to this people since the preceding March.

After this meeting, and until the meeting of the Presbytery, in October, nothing definite is known concerning the infant church, but it is thought that Mr. Monfort served them; and in the October Presbytery, the following record was made: "A petition was received from a newly congregated people, on the west of the Great Miami, opposite Franklin, calling themselves New Jersey congregation, and praying the Presbytery to grant one-half of Mr. Francis Monfort's labors for one year, which was granted."

On April 2, 1814, at a meeting at the house of Tunis D. Vanderveer, Messrs. Vanderveer and Zebulon Baird were elected Ruling Elders, and were ordained on the 3d, which was Sabbath. Mr. Monfort was ordained and installed pastor June 14, 1814.

The first members received were Mrs. Jennett Street, Abraham Street and Sarah, their daughter, July 31, 1814, and also the wives of the two Elders. On the 8th of September, George Lane, Elanor Lane, Hendrick Lane, Catharine Lane, Margaret Lane and Cornelia Ten Eyck, by certificate; Gilbert Lane, Anky Wykoff, Anna Sutton, Maria Lane and John McKean, by examination; on the 9th, Peter Poast and Sarah Poast, by certificate, and Mary Wykoff and Mary Denise, by examination.

The congregation met at different houses, and in the barns when the houses were too small, but the most frequented place was the barn of Hendrick Lane, near where the Hydraulic Dam now is.

In the spring of 1815, a church building was talked of and three sites were under contemplation—one on William P. Barkalow's farm, opposite Franklin; another on the farm of Hendrick Lane; the third, the place where the church was afterward placed. The Presbyterians who resided in Franklin were naturally desirous that the first site should be chosen, but a misunderstanding arose, and Daniel Dubois having in the meantime made an offer of two acres of ground, the latter site was selected. Even after the materials for the building were on the spot chosen, the Franklin people offered to haul them to the site they preferred, but the Jersey people adhered to their resolution of building on the Dubois land.

The house was built after the model of the old Tenant Church, in New Jersey, and was known far and near as one of the finest buildings in this region.

In this building, cost was not thought of. The various parts were contributed or paid for by the different members as follows: Tunis D. Vandervee furnished the frame-work; George Lane, the weather-boarding; Hendrick Lane, the floor; Michael Van Tuyl sawed the material; John McKean built the pulpit, and each man furnished a bench as best he could.

The building, however, was a mere shell, and, as there were no stoves, they resorted to charcoal fires, which "soon smoked them out," so they were obliged to resort to meeting in barns until spring. After completion, the church contained a gallery across the west end, and the pulpit being about on a level with the gallery, the minister literally sent down his sermons to the people, while they all looked up to him. In refitting the church, benches of uniform pattern were made, and the pulpit was lowered several feet, still leaving the minister far above the people, and necessitating somewhat of an ascent ere he reached his station.

After a pastorate of seven years, Rev. Mr. Monfort was succeeded by Rev. John Ross, who served this people but about a year. The membership at that time was sixty-four in number.

After this time, there was no regular pastor for three years. Matthew Wallace gave them one-fourth of his time until the spring of 1826, when Rev. Adrian Aten began to preach a part of the time, and, in October, was regularly appointed by Presbytery to supply the New Jersey Congregation one-third the time and Franklin one-third.

In 1827, the Sabbath school was first organized here.

Rev. Adrian Aten preached his last sermon September 22, 1833.

After this, Rev. John Hudson supplied the New Jersey and Franklin Congregations for one and one-half years, and there was no certain arrangement for six years.

Rev. J. S. Weaver was regularly called in April, 1845, and preached until 1858. During his pastorate, in 1856, an attempt was made by some of the congregation to have the old building removed, but this failed, owing to the reluctance of the older members to part with their old place of worship.

Rev. J. H. Clark was pastor from the summer of 1858 to the fall of 1862, and during this time the parsonage was erected.

Rev. F. M. Wood became pastor in 1862. During his pastorate, the magnificent brick building used by the congregation was erected at a cost of \$1350. The corner-stone was laid May 12, 1866. The old building was last used December 1, 1867, and the new was first used December 8, 1867.

The present building consists of a main building, 71x43 feet, and a rear

m, used as a Sunday-school room and vestry, 29x56 feet. In front, two towers stand, the southeast 128 feet in height, being a conspicuous object for miles; the other, or southwest tower, being but slightly elevated above the roof. The main room contains a gallery, 9x21 feet, and the ceiling has an elevation of twenty-eight feet at the sides and thirty-five in the center. The windows are fitted with stained glass and the walls frescoed.

Rev. F. M. Wood, through whose instrumentality this building was erected, served the people until about 1868. Rev. Samuel Findley, after a year and two, succeeded him, and he in turn was succeeded about two years ago by Rev. W. Gowdy.

OLD SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This congregation was organized in 1814 with the following members: John Marsh, James Tapscott, James Holmes, William Martin, Joseph Tapscott, Nancy Marsh, Mary Berry, Mary Tapscott, Mary James, James Wheatfield and Elizabeth Wheatfield.

A site for building a church edifice was obtained through the kindness of James Tapscott, who deeded to the church one acre of ground, with a space, one rod wide, leading from the chapel south to the road.

On this was built a brick meeting-house, and on this spot the congregation, composed largely of descendants of the original members, still assemble to serve God. The name Tapscott Meeting-House was given it in honor of the donor.

Although organized at so early a date, the incorporation did not take place until December 11, 1830, when John Cox, James T. Barkalow and John Marsh became Trustees, and John Underwood, Church Clerk.

In 1833, Joseph Tapscott was elected Clerk; John B. Moses, Treasurer, and J. N. C. Schenck acted as Clerk of the Election.

John B. Moses was the first Deacon, ordained by the laying-on of hands, November 27, 1830.

In 1836, a split occurred on doctrinal points, and those leaving formed the Baptist Church of Franklin, the history of which will be given in its proper place.

The first minister ordained was Elder Peter Poyner, who served from 1814 to 1820; Elder Jacob Mulford, who served from 1820 to 1830; Elder Stephen Gard, who served from 1830 to 1838, with the exception of part of the year of 1836, during which Elder Robertson served; Elder Samuel Williams, from 1838 to 1870, during a part of which time Elder Benjamin Lampson supplied the pulpit; Elder John McDonald, a short time in 1870; Elder Ephraim Barker, from 1870 to 1875; Elder Wilson Thompson Pence, from March, 1875, to 1876; Elder Edward Stephens, from 1876 to 1877; Elder John M. Thompson, from October, 1877, till the present time.

This church has services generally once a month, and the pastor has no regular salary, but simply accepts the voluntary contributions of the congregation.

During this year, the heirs of Thomas Shinn gave one acre of ground, just south of the church, bordering on the road from Franklin to Carlisle Station, on which has been erected a parsonage building of six rooms and kitchen, costing \$1,300, and other improvements which will amount to \$500.

The members of this church have always been, and are still, characterized by their attachment to their branch of the church, and, being in good circumstances, always have everything in good condition. The church building has lately been enlarged and put in thorough repair. To the east of the church is a burying-ground, where repose the remains of some of the first settlers.

CARLISLE STATION.

This country town and station has been, since 1813, the central point of interest for the New Jersey Settlement. Here was the Presbyterian Church the history of which has been given, and here was the blacksmith-shop which is always a center of interest to the farming community. The survey of the line of the C., H. & D. R. R. passed just at the foot of the hill on which the church is situated, and, as this road was commenced about 1848, from that date we may trace the history of the station, which received its name from Hon. George Carlisle, of Cincinnati. This gentleman, being interested in the C. H. & D., purchased quite a large tract of land, and, throwing it into lots offered them for sale at a moderate rate. A post office was established, and a store, soon followed by another, furnished the citizens with the supplies necessary. The freight depot, containing large storage room, caused the grain market of this place to assume large proportions, and, although there may never be a large city here, the rich soil and the thrifty character of the farming community will make it a place of business. The amount of grain, hogs, cattle and tobacco shipped here is large. It is the station for Germantown and a large part of Montgomery County adjacent to it.

The town contains a town hall for public uses. Carlisle being near the Montgomery County line, the school was for many years in what is called a fractional district, part of the pupils being in Warren County and part in Montgomery County, and teachers drew part of their pay in one county and part in the other. The school increased in numbers until May 24, 1872, when the Board of Education of Carlisle Separate District, No. 6, gave notice to the qualified voters of said district that there would be a vote taken at the hall on the 11th day of June, 1872, at 4 P. M., for or against a tax of \$5,000 or \$6,000, for building purposes. Great feeling was manifested both for and against the tax.

This bitter feeling lasted for some time, if it is not yet in existence, but the house was finally erected on a fine lot southeast of the church. The building contains four rooms and halls, with spacious cellarage and large playgrounds. There are but two departments at present, under charge of Mr. Geo. P. Price and Miss Hannah Ely. The studies pursued embrace a part of the high school studies, and, under the care of Mr. Price, the school has made good progress. Carlisle is the only town besides Franklin that is wholly in the township. Blue Ball, about five miles south of Franklin, being partly in Butler County.

THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN.

This town was founded by Gen. William C. Schenck, who had emigrated, in 1793, to Marietta, Ohio, and, in 1794, to Cincinnati, and then up the Miami in the interests of himself and parties in New Jersey—Mr. Cumming, Judge Jacob Burnet and Mr. Longworth, of Newark. In 1796, he again came to Cincinnati, and, in that year, he surveyed and laid out the town of Franklin, as appears from the following record, taken from the original records in Cincinnati:

The town of Franklin was laid out by William C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper, as they thought, in the south part of the fractional Section No. 32, in the Second Township and Fifth entire range of townships between the Miami Rivers. In the year 1800, William C. Schenck became sole proprietor, by purchase from Daniel C. Cooper, and, in the winter of the same year, the Legislature passed an act to provide for the recording of town plats. Partly by reason of the uncertainty of the tenure by which the lands purchased of Judge Symmes north of his patent was held; but mostly on account of the existing doubts with respect to the boundaries of these tracts, it became a matter of dispute who was the proprietor of the town, and therefore impracticable to comply with the requisition of the above law. By the law of the United States, establishing the posts or corners, run under the

decision of Judge Symmes, the late decision of the Commissioners appointed by that law, and the recent survey made by the Surveyor General, it appears that William C. Schenck proprietor of only a part of the town of Franklin, and that Robert Ross hath become proprietor of the other part, the subscriber thereof wishing, as near as may be, to act conformably to law, hath caused the plat, hereunto annexed, to be made of record, together with a statement, and the following description of the town of Franklin :

The town is laid off in squares or blocks of twenty-four poles ; each block is divided into eight lots, agreeable to the plan ; each lot is eight poles one way and twelve poles the other. The streets are each four poles wide, except Fourth street, which is five poles wide. The course of the streets, running parallel with the river, is N. 26° E. ; the other streets run at right angles from them ; the spaces between Second and Fifth streets, and between Fourth street and the river, is given to the inhabitants of the town for a common, to be perpetually kept open for that purpose. Lots numbered 39, 40, 51 and 52, are given for the purpose of erecting thereon public buildings ; those are painted green ; the partly colored lots at the upper end of Fourth street is reserved for a church, and is 18½ poles front, and 12 poles rear.

The out-lots contain four acres each ; are 8 chains, 66 links one way, and 4 chains and 66 links the other way, excepting the lots No. 16 and 17, which contain upward of 6 acres each. The division between the subscriber and Robert Ross is designated by the red line.

I certify the above to be a true description of the town of Franklin, and desire it may be recorded the 1st day of July, 1802.

(Signed),

W. C. SCHENCK.

Hamilton, ss. : Before me, James McCashen, one of the J. P. of said county previously appeared W. C. Schenck, etc., etc.

(Signed),

JAMES MCCASHEN.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

Whereas, by the decision of the Commissioners appointed by the act of Congress, granting the right of pre-emption to certain purchases of land from John C. Symmes, north of his patent, I have become the proprietor of a part of the town of Franklin.

Now, these presents testify that I do hereby request that this plat of the town of Franklin may be recorded, and I do obligate myself, my heirs and assigns, to grant and convey unto different persons, who have contracted with W. C. Schenck and D. C. Cooper lots in that part of said town, of which I have become proprietor as aforesaid. All the lots so contracted for (whether in-lots or out-lots), in the same manner and on the same terms as the said W. C. Schenck and D. C. Cooper were bound to do as aforesaid.

Witness my hand this 2d day of August, 1802.

ROBERT R. ROSS.

[His mark——.]

Sworn before the Justice of the Peace was the preceding statement of Gen. Schenck, and completed as follows:

I do further obligate myself to leave an alley open above and north of the in and out-lots.

Witness my hand this 2d day of August, 1802.

(Signed),

W. C. SCHENCK.

and sworn before James McCashen.

The above copy of the records of Warren County was transcribed from Hamilton County records, Book E, No. 2, pp. 178, 179 and 180, April 27, 1852.

The original documents are on file in Hamilton County, as Franklin was taken in it. The plat above mentioned is filed with the other papers, and shows the division between the lands of Gen. Schenck and Robert Ross. Robert Ross died soon after; his will was probated December 21, 1803. He had at least three children—Benjamin, John and Austin.

The following are some of the persons to whom Gen. Schenck conveyed property up to the time of his death, January 12, 1821: John McCashen, Aaron Leeder, John Morris, Daniel Hawn, Benjamin Dubois, Tunis Vanderveer, Samuel Cockayne, Isaac Harrison, John Gordon, Samuel Campbell, James Mcwen, Daniel Storms, Joseph Troxell, Sawyer McFadden, Edward Death, Nicholas Dows, William Mott, Aaron Goforth, Nancy Banker, Finley Russell, Andrew Gebhart, Michael Long, Daniel Writs, Garvin Johnson, William rake, John Robinson, Lewis Davis, Firman Smith, Samuel Caldwell, Benjamin Morris, Philip Wier, Martin Baum, J. J. and N. Ross, Samuel Walker.

By the heirs of Robert Ross to James Keho, William Harrison, Joseph Catrow, D. Hawn, S. Reeder, Joseph Troxell, Matthias Young, John Winters, John Leopold, Harry Gassaway, William Harrison, Daniel Fisher, Lewis Davis, Benjamin Dubois, Charles Long, James Ainsworth, Thomas Thompson, Robert T. James, George Gillespie, William Noble, Samuel Roads, John C. Death, Samuel Caldwell.

These are deeded between the years 1800 and 1808.

The streets as described in the above record were afterward named, beginning with the cross streets at the north, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth streets, respectively. On the north of the town as then platted, Gen. Schenck had given a two-pole alley extending parallel with the aforesaid cross streets, but, after the battle of New Orleans, he increased its width to four poles, and, in honor of the hero of New Orleans, called it Jackson street. The street next the river was called Front street and the next to the east, Centre street.

In a copy of the old records of Franklin (furnished by Dr. O. Evans, Sr.) we find on March 29, 1814, that an election was held at the house of Mr. Reeder, widow of Aaron Reeder. This house was situated on or near the southeast corner of Front and Sixth streets, and was probably the first hotel of the town. The following electors took part:

Jacob Hawn, Garret A. Schenck, John N. C. Schenck, Henry Emde, Joseph Troxell, Martin Earhart, James Tapscott, William C. Schenck, Philip Rossman, Winthrop Emerson, Daniel Storms, James McEwen, John Winters, Joseph Ralston, Joseph Crain, Stephen Reeder, William Harrison, Luther Russell, Christian Petifish, James Blackburn, Alexander Cumming, Lewis Davis, James W. Lanier.

The following were the town officers from 1814 to 1836, soon after which the town received its charter, dated March 9, 1837:

1814—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder and Justice of the Peace, James W. Lanier; Trustees, William C. Schenck, Luther Russell, Charles Lang, William Harrison, Lewis Davis; Treasurer, J. N. C. Schenck; Assessor, Martin Earhart; Collector and Town Marshal, Stephen Reeder; Supervisor, Joseph Troxell.

1815—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, Stephen Reeder; Trustees, William C. Schenck, William Harrison, Charles Lang, Lewis Davis, Luther Russell; Treasurer, Samuel Caldwell; Assessor, James McEwen; Town Marshal and Collector, Christian Petifish; Supervisor, William F. Barkalow.

1816—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, Charles Lang; Trustees, J. N. C. Schenck, Joseph Troxell, W. C. Schenck, Daniel Storms, Stephen Reeder; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Assessor, Daniel Wertz; Marshal and Collector, C. Petifish.

1817—President, William C. Schenck; Recorder, Robert Young; Trustees, Samuel Caldwell, Samuel Campbell, James Tapscott, James McEwen, James W. Lanier; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Marshal and Collector, C. Petifish; Assessor, D. Wertz.

1818—President, Matthew Magrew; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, W. C. Schenck, Lewis Davis, Martin Earhart, Garret A. Schenck; James W. Lanier; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Assessor, Samuel Campbell; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1819—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, John Silver; Trustees, Samuel Campbell, Daniel Storms, Charles Lang, James McEwen, Isaac Winer; Treasurer, W. Harrison; Assessor, Moses Smith; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1820—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James H. Newell; Trustees, Moses Smith, William Brown, Thomas L. Paine, Joseph Mayfield, John C.

ney; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, John G. Mount; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1821—President, James McEwen; Recorder, Justine Smith; Trustees, William Harrison, Joseph Mayfield, Lewis Knipple, Robert Young, Philip Rossman; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, Moses Smith; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1822—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, W. R. Schenck; Trustees, Samuel Caldwell, Daniel Storms, Michael Waggoner, Philip Rossman, Charles Lang; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, Moses Smith; Marshal, C. Petifish.

1823—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, William R. Schenck; Trustees, Garret Schenck, George McAroy, Alexander Cumming, Samuel Caldwell, William Brown; Treasurer, Lewis Davis; Assessor, Stephen Wood; Marshal, Samuel Vail.

1824—President, James W. Lanier; Recorder, William R. Schenck; Trustees, J. N. C. Schenck, Charles Lang, Garret A. Schenck, Joseph Merrield, Robert Young; Treasurer, William Brown; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Samuel Vail.

1825—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, William R. Schenck; Trustees, Garret A. Schenck, J. N. C. Schenck, Charles Lang, Alexander Cummings, Isaac Winner; Treasurer, William Brown; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Robert R. Young.

1826—President, Samuel Caldwell; Recorder, James Silver; Trustees, Eden Burrowes, Charles Lang, Lewis Davis, Isaac Winner, Michael Waggoner, Garret Schenck and Elias Coleman; Treasurer, E. Burrowes; Assessor, C. Petifish; Marshal, Jonathan Mooney.

1827—Same as above.

1828—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James Silver; Trustees, J. N. C. Schenck, Jonathan Mooney, Garret Schenck, Eden Burrowes, Isaac Winner; Treasurer, E. Burrowes.

1829—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, Eden Burrowes, Jonathan Mooney, J. N. C. Schenck, Lewis Davis, Elias Coleman; Treasurer, Martin Earhart; Assessor, Samuel Campbell; Marshal, Egbert T. Smith.

1830—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, James Anderson, George C. Smith, Egbert T. Smith, Isaac Winner; Treasurer, Martin Earhart; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Isaac Winner; John Ainsworth, Jacob Long and Philip Rossman, Trustees, for a part of the year.

1831—President, Charles Lang; Recorder, James W. Lanier; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, Jacob Long, James Anderson, George C. Smith, Philip Rossman; Treasurer, Martin Earhart; Assessor, James McEwen.

1832—President, Lewis Davis; Recorder, S. R. Burrowes; Trustees, Jacob Roades, Daniel Harper, E. T. Smith, James McEwen, Elias Coleman; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Assessor, O. Evans; Marshal, H. Hemphill.

1833—President, O. Evans; Recorder, S. R. Burrowes; Trustees, Jacob Roades, E. T. Smith, Jacob Long, Elias Coleman, Daniel Harper; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Assessor, James McEwen; Marshal, Henry Hemphill.

1834—President, Henry Catick; Recorder, John L. Thirkield; Trustees, Samuel Leonard, William Brown (John Haller), David Baird, Elias Coleman (Thomas H. Wilkins), Charles Lang; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Assessor, Charles Lang; Marshal, William T. Barkalow.

1835—President, Egbert T. Smith; Recorder, Derrick G. Barkalow; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, Charles Lang, Samuel Leonard, M. W. Earhart, Thomas H. Wilkins; Treasurer, Cyrus Johnson; Assessor, William Brown; Marshal, Okey McAbe; Collector, Jesse L. Ward.

1836—President, E. T. Smith; Recorder, O. Britton; Trustees, Jonathan Mooney, T. H. Wilkins, Samuel Leonard, M. W. Earhart, S. R. Burrowes.

The date of the charter of the incorporated village of Franklin is March 9, 1837. By a misunderstanding, an election was held on March 1, 1837 which resulted as follows:

1837—Absalom Death, Mayor; S. R. Burrowes, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson Treasurer; Washington Coleman, Marshal and Collector; George Kinder, Orson Britton, Jonathan Mooney, J. W. Caldwell, S. R. Burrowes and Otho Evans Trustees; A. R. Earhart, Supervisor.

1838—Absalom Death, Mayor; S. R. Burrowes, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson Treasurer; H. Hemphill, Marshal, Collector and Clerk of Markets; J. Mooney J. W. Caldwell, O. Evans, M. W. Earhart and Daniel Harper, Trustees.

1839—Absalom Death, Mayor; S. R. Burrowes, Recorder; H. Hemphill Marshal; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Supervisor; J. Mooney D. Harper, O. Evans, J. W. Caldwell and M. W. Earhart, Trustees.

1840—Samuel Leonard, Mayor; J. L. Thirkield, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; H. Hemphill, Marshal; Samuel Smith, Supervisor; S. R. Burrowes, I. McTaggart, Washington Coleman, Daniel Harper and George Balentine, Trustees.

1841—Daniel Harper, Mayor; J. L. Thirkield, Recorder; J. S. Hatfield Marshal and Supervisor; Cyrus Johnson, Treasurer; George Balentine, Israel McTaggart, Wash Coleman and George Kinder, Trustees.

1842—Daniel Harper, Mayor; J. L. Thirkield, Recorder; Cyrus Johnson Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; George Kinder, George Balentine, Israel McTaggart, W. Coleman and Richard Coles, Trustees.

1843—Cyrus Johnson, Mayor; resigned and succeeded by R. S. Lockwood; Denise Denise, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; E. T. Hendrickson, Marshal; George Kinder, Supervisor; Aaron R. Earhart, Samuel Smith, George L. Denise, Joseph Hurst and George Kinder, Trustees.

1844—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; D. Denise, Recorder; Gabriel Scharf, Marshal; John Frieze, Market Master; George Balentine, Treasurer; J. Hurst, S. Smith, A. R. Earhart, George Kinder and George L. Denise, Trustees.

1845—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; E. T. Hendrickson, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; John Scharf, Marshal; Joseph A. Brown, Supervisor and Market Master; D. Denise, G. L. Denise, A. R. Earhart, George Kinder and J. Hurst, Trustees.

1846—John G. Law, Mayor; resigned, and H. Hemphill succeeded; E. T. Hendrickson, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; John Scharf, Marshal; R. Lockwood, Market Master; George Kinder, Supervisor; I. McTaggart, Thomas Parker, George Balentine, Derrick Wooley and George Kinder, Trustees.

1847—H. Hemphill, Mayor; Otho Evans, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; E. T. Hendrickson, Market Master; E. T. Hendrickson, I. McTaggart, R. S. Lockwood, R. Wooley and Thomas Parker, Trustees.

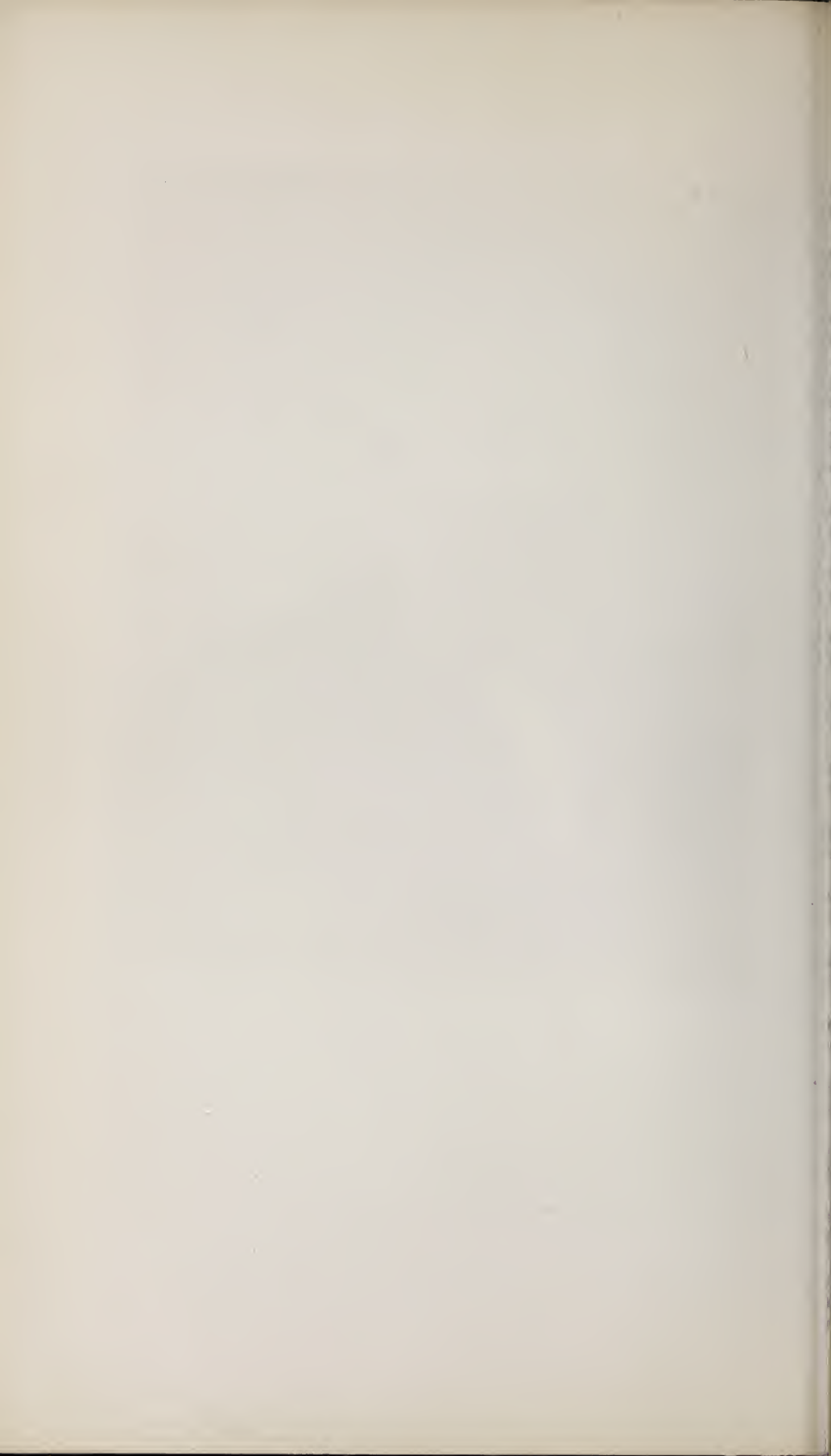
1848—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; B. B. Barkalow, (resigned), and R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; George Balentine, Treasurer; R. R. Young, Supervisor; Jesse Læ, Marshal; Uriah Clutch, H. J. Death, R. Coles, W. F. Smith, Trustees.

1849—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder and Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; R. Wooley, R. Coles, Uriah Clutch, O. Evans, W. F. Smith, H. J. Death, Trustees.

1850—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; A. R. Earhart, Marshal; Uriah Clutch, R. Coles, W. F. Smith, H. J. Death, F. Dechant, Trustees.



Thomas Rich



1851—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Joseph Crawford, Marshal; R. Coles, Uriah Clutch, W. F. Smith, F. Dechant and H. J. Death, Trustees.

1852—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; R. S. Lockwood, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Jesse Lee, Marshal; Uriah Clutch, R. Coles, W. F. Smith, F. Dechant and H. J. Death, Trustees.

1853—A. D. Reeder, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Jesse Lee, Marshal; H. J. Death, S. Lippencott, R. Coles, Uriah Clutch and Joseph A. Brown, Trustees.

1854—John S. Todd, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; H. J. Death, S. Walling, S. C. Lippencott, R. Wilkinson, H. B. Meeker, Trustees, and Jesse Lee (resigned), and Samuel Wallace, Marshal.

1855—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; Samuel Wallace, Marshal; S. C. Lippencott, H. B. Meeker, R. Wilkinson and H. J. Death, Trustees.

1856—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Coles, Treasurer; J. B. Clemmens, Marshal; Sales Walling, W. T. Barkalow, H. B. Meeker and R. Wilkinson, Trustees.

1857—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; J. L. Thirkield, Treasurer; Samuel Wallace, Marshal; R. Wilkinson, Sales Walling, F. Dechant and G. L. Denise, Trustees.

1858—M. V. Barkalow, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; E. B. Thirkield, Treasurer; George W. Rook, Marshal; G. L. Denise, Sales Walling, J. L. Thirkield, F. Dechant and W. B. McAroy, Trustees.

1859—M. V. Barkalow, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; E. B. Thirkield, Treasurer; D. B. Ten Eyck, Marshal; Sales Walling, Dr. W. B. McAroy, Dr. W. L. Schenck, Uriah Clutch, H. Crampton, Trustees.

1860—Jason S. Evans, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; E. B. Thirkield, Treasurer; James Melley, Marshal; Dr. W. L. Schenck, J. L. Rickard, Uriah Clutch, F. Dechant and G. L. Denise, Council.

1861—James Stace, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; J. S. Haller (resigned) and D. Adams, Treasurer; John G. Gage, Marshal; F. Dechant, William Corwin, R. P. Evans, William L. Schenck, H. T. Griftner, Council.

1862—Sales Walling, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; M. V. Barkalow, Treasurer; J. W. Bonner, Marshal; R. P. Evans, James Ely, H. T. Griftner, F. Dechant and William F. Schenck, Council.

1863—Washington L. Schenck, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; D. Adams, Treasurer; John G. Gage, Marshal; J. W. Shertzer, G. W. Rook, William Kennedy, H. T. Griftner and William L. Schenck, Council.

1864—Wash. L. Schenck, Mayor; W. D. Schenck, Recorder; D. Adams, Treasurer; John W. Bonner, Marshal; G. W. Rook, William Cunningham, William L. Schenck, John Marshal, H. B. Meeker, Council.

1865—H. Hemphill, Mayor; W. F. Smith, Recorder; R. Wilkinson, Treasurer; Charles Wiley, Marshal; John Marshal, William L. Schenck, John Reece, Andrew Reeder and H. B. Meeker, Council.

1866—H. Hemphill, Mayor; John Reece, Recorder; James Stace, Treasurer; John G. Smith, Marshal; A. S. Reeder, J. W. Shertzer, O. Evans, Jr., H. B. Meeker, H. T. Griftner, Council.

1867—H. Hemphill, Mayor; C. C. Brown, Recorder; Sales Walling, Treasurer; Jonas W. Brown, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, William L. Schenck, W. S. Evans, O. H. Denise, H. T. Griftner, Council.

1868—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; John A. Reece (resigned) and W. Coleman, Recorder; E. P. Crist, Treasurer; J. W. Brown, Marshal; William B. McAroy, J. W. Shertzer, James S. Reece, George W. Rook and Joseph Woodward, Jr., Council.

1869—R. F. Ireland, Mayor; C. A. Hunt (resigned) and A. S. Ree Recorder; E. P. Crist, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; W. B. McA William L. Schenck, W. L. Evans, George W. Rook and J. W. Shert Council.

1870—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; Lew Woodward (resigned) and C. Denise, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; A Walling, H. B. Meeker, W. B. McAroy, John Randall and W. Carper Council.

1871—Ben Morgan, Mayor; M. W. Earhart, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, William B. McAroy, William L. Schenck, E. P. Crist, Al Walling and J. W. Shertzer, Council.

1872—Ben Morgan, Mayor; M. W. Earhart, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; Lewis Hurst, Marshal; J. W. Shertzer, Alvin Walling, H. Meeker, E. P. Crist, W. B. McAroy; William L. Schenck (deceased) and succeeded by J. F. Gallaher, Council.

1873—P. M. Dechant, Mayor; M. W. Earhart, Recorder; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; J. W. Bonner, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, W. B. McAroy, T. M. Whinney, R. P. Evans, Council.

1874—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; M. W. Earhart (resigned) and Will Corwin, Jr., Recorder; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, T. M. Whinney, J. F. Gallaher, J. J. Turney and H. Lecher, Council.

1875—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; John Reece, Clerk; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; H. Lecher, H. Crampton, J. J. Turney, B. Meeker and E. P. Crist, Council.

1876—R. S. Lockwood, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Clerk; R. F. Ireland, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; E. P. Crist, H. Crampton, H. B. Meeker, George McLane, I. T. Baker and F. R. Evans, Council.

1877—H. Crampton, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; George McLane, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; J. D. Hendrickson, H. B. Meeker, M. Burrowes, F. R. Evans, I. Munger and F. Wittlinger, Council.

1878—H. Crampton, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; George McLane, Treasurer; J. M. Dachtler, Marshal; H. B. Meeker, J. D. Hendrickson, Clemmens, I. Munger, J. Theiss and E. M. Burrowes, Council.

1879—J. W. Shertzer, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Clerk; George McLane, Treasurer; J. H. Thompson, Marshal; R. Emerson, J. D. Hendrickson, H. Levi Clemmens, J. Theiss and I. Munger, Council.

1880—J. W. Shertzer, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; George McLane, Treasurer; J. H. Thompson, Marshal; I. Munger, J. Theiss, H. Crampton, W. Earhart, R. Emerson and J. D. Hendrickson, Council.

1881—J. M. Dachtler, Mayor; J. A. Reece, Recorder; I. Munger, Treasurer; George C. Weaver, R. P. Lockwood, W. A. Van Horne, W. R. Dial, Crampton and John Theiss, Council; John H. Thompson, Marshal.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

In looking over old town records, I find that, in 1830, a subscription taken for the purpose of buying a fire-engine. This was bought, and it was a small hand-engine, called the Ringleader, which was filled by means of a bucket-line, and kept full in that way, while from two to six men, by turning cranks, forced the water through the hose. This engine, although small, did good service, and was very well built, as shown by the fact that the wheels are still in use by Mr. H. B. Meeker, as a truck for hauling stone. About 1840 the Council bought an engine, which was worked in what is called row-fashon. This was called "The Whale." A number of years afterward a steam brake engine was bought, and the two did good service.

When the market-house was built, in 1843, a full set of hooks and ladders made for the corporation, and, while the east end of the market-house was tied to the engine, the sides were the depositories of the hooks and ladders, under that they might be of easy access in case of fire. After some years, cisterns were built, one at the intersection of Center and Fourth streets, the other at the intersection of Center and Sixth streets. In 1877, the Council bought of C. Ahrens & Co., of Cincinnati, a Latta steam fire-engine, and two containing 1,000 feet of hose. August 26, 1877, one reel was burned, but promptly supplied by the purchase of a new one and additional hose. In addition to the cisterns, approaches have been made to the river at Second, Third and Seventh streets and between Third and Fourth streets, while the levee on the east gives easy access to almost all parts of town.

SITUATION OF THE TOWN AND ITS GROWTH.

Franklin is situated ten miles northwest of Lebanon, on the Great Miami river. Through it passes the Miami Canal, the C., C., C. & I. R. R. and the Cincinnati & Cincinnati Turnpike. In Howe's Historical Collections, the first house is said to have been built on or near Lot 21, Front street, the lot now occupied and occupied by E. B. Thirkield. In the spring of 1796, six or eight houses stood on the town plat. A church, common for all denominations, on the site of the Baptist Church, was the first erected, about the year 1808. The house occupied by J. N. C. Schenck during his life was partly built at a very early date—probably as early as 1796 or 1797, by Mr. Crane, who afterward moved north of town. Mrs. Mary Campbell, who is still living, at the age of eighty-six, attended a party in the house above mentioned about 1798. The house occupied by W. S. Evans, on Front street, just above Third, was built in 1798. W. C. Schenck in 1798. The house lately removed by the Rossmans to make room for their magnificent brick, was probably one of the oldest houses in town and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell. Here Lewis D. Campbell was born and passed his boyhood. The old Clutch property, opposite the Presbyterian Church, lately torn down, was another old house. Although Franklin is old, yet its progress for several years past has been marked. In 1840, it contained three churches, a high school, four dry goods stores, two grocery stores, two forwarding and commission houses and 770 inhabitants. In 1881, it contains 2,700 inhabitants, has a printing-office, a graded school, three dry goods houses, two notion houses, eight groceries, three bakeries, two confectioneries, two news depots, three hardware stores, two banks, two hotels, numerous boarding-houses, ten or twelve saloons, harness stores, four shoe stores, two watch-makers, two telegraph offices, telephone exchange and several of the largest manufactories in the Miami valley. There are also five church buildings and three congregations that make eight church organizations in all.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Franklin early felt the importance of public offices, and, although we find the earliest meetings for elections were held at hotels, as well as private residences, in 1843, they determined to build a house which should serve for all public purposes. The church built in 1808, on the corner of Center and Fourth streets, was used for public meetings when fit, but, being the property of one in particular, was not well taken care of. The market-house, as it is called, was built in the center of Fourth, on Market street, and consisted of two stories. In the lower one, the west end was fitted for a market, with stalls. The east end was inclosed so as to keep the fire-engine in good condition. Above this part was one room which looked something like a small

house balanced on the roof of a larger one. This was the Council Chamber, uncouth as it would now look, was considered to be a grand affair. In 1857, the people were called on to vote for or against a town hall, and, vote being favorable, the hall was built on the north side of Fourth street between Center and Front, nearly north of the site of the old market-house. It contained in the lower story an engine-room, a large market-room, a prison, or calaboose, with an iron cage of two cells. In the upper story was the Council Chamber and a hall, with a stage at the east end. This stood nearly twenty years, being consumed by fire on August 26, 1877. In it burned the furniture, many of the books belonging to the corporation, the two horse engines and one reel of hose. The new steam engine was fortunately saved, but not enough hose was rescued to save the building. After considerable trouble with the insurance companies the old walls were raised, the building remodeled, and, on Thanksgiving week, 1879, the Opera Hall was opened by the Julia A. Hunt Dramatic Company, which gave a week's entertainment in it. The hall will seat about 600, and is a neat and convenient one, as shown by the patronage it receives from dramatic troupes. The lower story now contains engine-rooms, hook and ladder room, Council Chamber, prison. The outside has been transformed and now presents a very creditable appearance.

In 1864 and 1865, the lodge of Odd Fellows conceived the idea of building a hall, and a lottery scheme was begun, which resulted in the building which now stands on the southeast corner of Fourth and Center streets. It is of three stories, with a truss roof. On the first floor are three business rooms fronting on Center street. The north room is occupied by the First National Bank; immediately south of this is a stairway leading to the upper floor. Next, the shoe and hat store of Harris Bros., and, in the south room E. Liehoff & Co. deal in clothing and gents' furnishing goods. On the second floor on the north side, is the public reading room and library; on the south are various offices. The third floor has on the north the Masonic Hall; on the south, the Odd Fellows Hall. The building, except the two halls which belong to the lodges, respectively occupying them, now belongs to the First National Bank.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Western Spy and Ham Gazette*, published at Cincinnati, by Joseph Carpenter & Co. The paper bears date of August 31, 1803:

SCHOOL.

A schoolmaster is much needed in this place. A person qualified to teach an English school will find employment.

W. C. SCHENCK.

FRANKLIN, August 17, 1803.

What the result of this advertisement was we have not learned, but the citizens tell of schools at private houses for a number of years. A brick school house formerly stood near where the depot buildings now stand, but it had been torn down at an early date. Mr. J. B. Morton had a private school which not only common, but classical studies were pursued. The building on the northeast corner of Second and Center street, could it speak, would tell of some excellent masters and some bad boys. The old Council chamber in the first market-house was also used as a school-room. Miss Fannie Cole, Mr. Kingman, Miss Sarah Knipple, Miss McAroy and a number of others were the teachers of the schools which were good for the times. In the year 1848, the citizens, for the benefits arising from a central school, and erected the front part of the Union school building, the Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance put on the third story and roof. The Masons, who had an interest in the

finally bought that of the Sons, and, with the Odd Fellows, occupied it the erection of the Odd Fellows Hall, when they both removed to that ing.

The first Principal had but a few departments, but there are now in the , with the rooms that were added about 1874, ten departments. The of the first Principal was Laman; then followed Marchant, Elliott, Elder, , Hawthorne, Turner, Finch, Hawthorne, Van Horne, and, in 1866, Mr. ennett took charge, and has, by his untiring zeal and unflagging industry, d for the Franklin Union Schools a reputation that extends throughout tate. The graded system is here carried to perfection, and the results of areful training obtained in this school manifest themselves wherever its uates are found. Two of its graduates have entered the ministry, several ngaged in teaching, some in law, others in medicine and all look back to school as the scene of their early triumphs, and of purposes formed that resulted in much good. The number of graduates is about sixty. The school was at one time bitterly opposed, but is in a flourishing condition about fifty in attendance.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of Franklin was organized May 20, 1818, with William Schenck as pastor. He was soon after succeeded by Rev. M. G. ace, who continued to serve the people for a time, but the church was not kept up and for several years no regular meetings were held. However, 27, Rev. Adrian Aten began to serve this people as well as those of New y congregation, and, in 1829, there were sixty-nine names of members on oll of the church. About this time, Rev. John S. Weaver took charge of church, but was succeeded in one year by Rev. John Hudson, who retained pastorate for ten years. During his labors, the present church edifice was ed, in the year 1835, largely through the efforts of Dr. O. Evans, Sr. In , Rev. J. B. Morton came to this charge and remained several years doing od work during the week by his thorough teaching of secular branches. G. M. Hair then preached for a number of years, and he, too, had a very private school. By the kindness of Mr. J. N. C. Schenck, who gave land house, this church was provided with a fine parsonage with ample grounds, h were much improved during the stay of Mr. Hair. Mr. Anon succeeded Hair, and preached for a short time as a supply. Rev. Henry W. Taylor the next regular pastor, and lived here for about ten years. Since his , Rev. John L. Gage, Rev. William Humphreys and Rev. M. V. Crouse have reached for this people. Rev. Humphreys died with consumption after a t stay. Rev. M. V. Crouse has been a very popular minister and a citizen beloved by all denominations, and would probably have continued long had not throat disease compelled him to leave the ministry. Rev. Thomas l supplied the pulpit for three months during the present season, since h there has been no regular pastor. The church is financially in good ition.

Franklin Baptist Church.—As has been stated, in 1836, a split occurred ie membership of Tapscott Church, on the subject of missions and some rinal points. Those leaving that congregation were without an organiza- until June 29, 1843, when they organized with forty-two members. Rev. iam T. Boynton was pastor; Peter Dubois and H. W. Meeker, Deacons, Absalom Death, Clerk. They had no regular place of worship, but finally possession of the old church building, corner Fourth and Center streets, fitting it up, they fenced it in and occupied it for worship. Gen. Schenck set apart this lot for church purposes, and his heirs afterward quit-claimed property. In 1851, the vestry on the west side was built; in 1854, the

main room was rebuilt, the walls raised, the roof renewed, a cupola put on a new windows put in. Within the past two years, the main room has been handsomely frescoed, a furnace put beneath and vestibules built. The room is very commodious and tasteful one, and, being on the ground floor, is easy access.

Elder Boynton dying in 1846, was succeeded by Rev. L. Osborn, who remained until 1851. Rev. J. C. Armstrong became pastor January 13, 1851 and remained until March, 1854. Rev. M. W. Homes was pastor from January, 1855, to June, 1856. Elder John Blodgett took charge in April, 1856, but resigned August, 1858, on account of ill health. Rev. J. L. Moore supplied from October, 1858, to October, 1859. Rev. J. R. Powell was ordained November, 1859, and remained until January, 1864. Elder Blodgett returned in February, 1864, and preached until June, 1871. Rev. Jonathan E. Moore succeeded him and remained until April, 1873. Rev. A. L. Lockert was ordained in October, 1873, and is still working with this congregation.

This church is praiseworthy for the punctuality and prompt attendance all its members upon all services. The Working Band, which meets on Friday night of each week, has for its object all work that can be done, both in and out of the church, by good earnest Christian people. Missions, home and foreign, the poor, the intemperate, the hungry and the naked, the sinner and so-called professor, all are subjects of thought, of prayer and of work. The amount of good done to both body and soul by this people cannot be estimated here, but will be repaid hereafter. The Sunday school is under the efficient leadership of W. A. Boynton.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was formed about 1820. Among its early members were James E. Thirkield and wife, John Ross and wife, Fletcher Emley and wife, Stephen Wood and wife, Thomas Emer and wife, and, after a few years, Uriah Clutch and wife and Daniel Hawk and wife came from New Jersey and were added to the membership. Of the Mrs. Clutch is the only survivor. Meetings were held at the homes of members for about seven years, when a church was built, in 1832, on the east and fronting on the south side of Third, between Front and Center streets. The building, now the property of E. B. Thirkield, still stands, and is occupied a double residence. In 1836, a brick church of larger dimensions was erected just east of the former and fronting on Center street. This was a more pretentious building, having class-rooms and Sunday-school room in the basement and the audience room above, reached by steps in front and at the sides. A good bell was in the steeple; but this building, too, became too small, and in 1859, it was torn away to make room for the present building. The services of the church were held at the town hall during the demolition of the old building of the new church, and the Baptist Church was frequently placed at the disposal of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation. The class prayer-meetings were held at the residences of members. The new building of the Gothic style, having buttresses exteriorly and having a steeple which rises 120 feet from the ground, in the lower part of which hangs a magnificent bell, the donation of R. S. Lockwood. This house cost about \$10,000 and a marvel of cheapness. J. L. Thirkield, D. Deardoff and J. W. Thomas were the building committee. The audience room is a very large one, and is handsomely frescoed, has stained glass Gothic windows and is neatly carpeted. Below are the vestry, Sunday-school room and five class rooms. The building is heated by means of furnaces and lighted with gas.

During the early history of this church, its people were favored by having some of the most renowned ministers of that day, and, as it was only one of many charges in the old Union Circuit, afterward of Lebanon, and finally

Franklin Circuit, preaching occurred but once in four weeks, and later, once in two weeks. Among the early ministers were James B. Riley, John Brook, Thomas A. Morris, John F. Wright, A. W. Elliott, B. Christie, William H. Raper, Joseph Hill, Granville Moody and many others of like fame. In the fall of 1854, it was made a station, with G. Townley as minister. Mr. Townley died with consumption before his year ended and was succeeded by S. L. Yourtee, J. F. Marley, J. Morrow, Alexander Marry, L. F. Van Cleve, William Fitzgerald, Dr. J. W. Weakley, S. F. Frey, William B. Moler, S. B. Smith, S. A. Brewster, G. W. Kelley, Charleserguson, Sylvester Weeks and Davis W. Clark, who is still in charge. The present church was built through the efforts of Rev. A. Meharry, who, when he came, found a debt on the parsonage, an old church building and a congregation of old people, and who left this charge clear of debt, with the new church almost completed and a large number of young men and women members of the church. His zeal was so great that he was called a fanatic, but he infused some of the fire into others and built more temples than the one visible to mortals.

The Sunday school was organized in 1833, with Daniel Harper as superintendent. It has an attendance of over 200, and is attended by more persons than any other school. Mr. E. B. Thirkield has been its superintendent for about fifteen years. The church numbers more than 200 members.

The Christian Church.—The date of organization of the Christian Church, have been unable to find, but it was probably organized at a very early date. The *Ohio Argus and Franklin Gazette*, of September 9, 1837, we find the following notice:

The members of the Christian Church of Franklin Township, are requested to meet at the Union Meeting House, in said township, on the Saturday previous to the second day in October next, to take into consideration the propriety of relinquishing the further use and occupancy of the Lots No. 39 and 41, in the town of Franklin, and the meeting house thereon.

(Signed),

A. RABB.

The Union Meeting House above mentioned, was situated on the farms of A. Rabb and Daniel Storms, and was used as a schoolhouse during the week. For this purpose it was large, so a swinging partition was made which was removed on Sundays. This building was about two miles southeast of town, and were the country people gathered to listen to the words of Rev. N. Worley and his son Caleb, and, after a number of years, to Elder James Maple. This building proved too small, and, some time about 1850, a spacious brick was erected at Franklin, just south of the present railroad depot. The congregation was always a large one, being composed largely of farmers, who came for several miles to attend services and by many townsmen who loved to listen to the sermons of Elder Maple, and also to meet their country friends and relatives. Rev. Maple left this charge to go to Indiana, and, for several years, no regular minister was assigned them. Finally, Rev. T. M. McWhinney came and took charge of this congregation. He soon saw the need of a larger and more commodious building, and, by strenuous efforts, raised the funds to erect the present fine church edifice, and, on June 15, 1872, the corner-stone was laid, by Rev. A. L. McKinney, of Troy, Ohio, delivering the address. The corner-stone bears the following inscription: "Unity in the Christian spirit, liberty in interpretation. T. M. McWhinney, Pastor." The vestry was dedicated November 24, 1872, by Rev. T. M. McWhinney. The building is a pleasant and commodious one, the lower room, or vestry, being seated with pews, and having in the rear an additional room shut off by folding doors. The audience room is neatly frescoed, has a large gallery and contains a fine pipe organ. The whole building is lighted with gas. Its cupola is intended

to hold a town-clock, but is vacant as yet, while on the summit a vane in the shape of an angel blowing a trumpet, calls the attention of all passers. Mr. McWhinney believing in the doctrine that "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," had ample shed room in which to hitch the horses, so that they might be comfortable while their owners worshipped. The building stands on the east side of Center street, nearly facing Seventh street. Rev. T. M. McWhinney, some two years ago, resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. H. J. Rush, who still has charge of this congregation.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—About twenty years ago, the Catholics of the town and vicinity were ministered to by Rev. Father Bulger, who was in charge of Middletown Catholic Church. They met for some years at the houses of the members, but finally rented a room in the property of J. C. Schenck, on Sixth street, east of the canal. After some years, they rented the town hall for their services, which were held once in four weeks. About the year 1866 or 1867, they contracted for a building which was erected on a lot in Van Horne's addition to Franklin. The building is a frame one, and contains two rooms and a gallery. It is, unfortunately, situated in a low place, but the members have lately surrounded the yard with a neat paling and ornamented the ground with flowers and shrubbery. Rev. Father Kalenburg has been pastor for several years, and during his pastorate the church have held two fairs, by means of which they have become free from debt. When the building was first erected, there were no seats, but the members stood or sat on the floor until they were able to buy seats. The membership is large and services are held every Sunday.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized but two or three years, and holds its meetings in Woodward's Block.

The African Baptist Church, which formerly worshipped with the Methodist Episcopal Congregation, now holds its meetings in the building near the northeast corner of Second and Front streets. Both congregations are in their infancy, but they are faithfully discharging all church duties, and seem to be fixed institutions.

PROMINENT BUILDINGS.

Up to the year 1837, the business of the town was carried on in various parts of town, but, in 1837, James T. Schenck, Otho Evans, W. V. Barkalow, Anthony Fay and Isaac Van Tuyl advertised for bids for the construction of a building, to be two stories high, and to contain five business rooms, each to be eighteen feet wide and forty feet deep, with cellar under the whole building and each room to have two doors and six windows. This was built in 1838, contained six rooms instead of five, and bears the name of Merchants' Row. Here the largest establishments of town were soon settled, and to-day, being as it is, in the center of town, it is a good business locality. A seventh room was erected by Philip Weber in or about 1858.

The buildings of W. R. Dial, Thirkield & Sons, D. Adams, Rossman & Co., A. Walling and W. Coleman are the more prominent business houses.

The house of Thirkield & Sons is the oldest house doing business in town, the house having been established in 1832. Mr. J. L. Thirkield entered the store of Jonathan Mooney when but a lad, and, by his integrity and industry, soon accumulated enough to start in business for himself. In 1837, he and Mr. Mooney formed a partnership and continued for several years, when Mr. Thirkield bought out Mr. Mooney's interests. In 1842, Mr. George Balentine became his partner. They kept their stock of goods in an old building just north of the Presbyterian Church, until 1850, when they found their business too large for the small building, and they erected, in conjunction with G. Scharf, the block where the store now is. Mr. Balentine dying in 1852, his





Jonathan Sherwood

terest was purchased by Alfred Thirkield. A. Thirkield afterward sold his interest to E. B. Thirkield, and removed to Xenia. In 1871, Mr. J. L. Thirkield sold his interest to W. D. Schenck, and the firm name became Thirkield, Schenck & Co. Mr. Schenck has since sold his interest and the firm is now E. Thirkield, George B. Thirkield, C. F. Thirkield and E. M. Thirkield. This house has done probably the largest dry goods business outside of the cities. For many years, they were the bankers of many of the farmers of the neighborhood. Their immense building contains four departments—dry goods, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, furnishing goods and tailoring department. The business is carried on with great system, all the money being handled by the cashier.

Mr. W. R. Dial is perhaps the next oldest business man of the town having carried on the baking and confectionery business for over thirty years.

CANAL AND RAIL ROAD.

In 1825, the Miami & Erie Canal was built from Cincinnati to Dayton, and this gave an impetus to trade. Several lines of canal boats were in operation at once, vast quantities of produce, of all kinds were brought to the Franklin markets. In the years 1836 and 1837, we find that Earhart & Kinder, Looney & Rogers, Britton, Schenck & Co. and M. W. & A. R. Earhart were engaged in shipping grain, etc., by canal. The article of pork became prominent, and S. R. & J. H. Burrowes, Caldwell, McTaggart & Campbell, Britton, Schenck & Co. and L. Pugh were all engaged in buying pork. In those days, the hogs were slaughtered and the pork packed in barrels, and then shipped by canal. The cooper business, supported by the whisky and pork dealers, was brisk. In order to facilitate shipping, two basins were excavated, one on the east side of the canal, on the south side of Sixth street, the other, just across the canal from it, and on each of them was a pork and commission house. The canal business continued good until after the building of the C., H. & D. R. R., when it decreased, and has now almost ceased. The canal, however, furnishes water to some of our factories.

In 1872, the Dayton Short Line, a branch of the C., C. & I. R. R., was completed. As early as 1850, the originators of the C., H. & D. had requested the right of way through the corporation. Several surveys had been made, and one of them was almost precisely the line followed when this road was constructed, the only deviations being at the entrance to Dayton and Cincinnati. Trains commenced running regularly on July 1, 1872, and the road has been of an incalculable value to the town, bringing coal and materials for the factories and mills and carrying away their products. A depot building was erected during the summer, and the company have since placed here the water-tank, coal-bins and supply shops, this being the point midway between Delaware and Cincinnati. The facilities for loading and unloading freight are not excelled anywhere on the line; there is more track room, and, besides this, three depots have been constructed for the convenience of business men. The company employ about fifty men from this place in various capacities. The station does a large freight business.

THE FRANKLIN HYDRAULIC AND MILLS.

Mr. William A. Van Horne, the eldest child of Maj. Thomas B. Van Horne, was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 23, 1808. Until fifteen years of age, he worked on his father's farm. In 1824, he went to Piqua, his father being in Government employ there. From 1826 to 1830, he had entire charge of the land office, his father being on his farm near Lebanon, and making a visit of supervision once in three months to the office. He studied medicine,

but being hindered in his plans for the future, never entered the practice. He married, in 1834, Sarah T. Schenck.

Mr. Van Horne had for many years contemplated the building of a hydraulic at Franklin. With this in view he purchased land, until he owned on both sides of the river, and could thus be enabled to build a dam without hindrance. In 1850, he succeeded in organizing a hydraulic company, but was unable to get anything done for nearly twenty years. In 1869, the company failed, and then Mr. Van Horne, by his own efforts, and against the secret workings of many who are now benefited, built the hydraulic, put in a pole dam and secured to Franklin a water-power, with a head of seventeen feet. His dam was built about two miles north of town, just south of the old Vanderveen dam. Having watched the greatest height of the water in the two great freshets of 1847 and 1866, he built his embankments so that the river could by no possibility cover them, and, although they are near the river, they are yet intact.

The hydraulic was built in 1870, and soon after its completion, Mr. Van Horne and John H. Schenck put up a large frame building on the tail race, just below the tail gates. This building was used as a planing-mill, the power being obtained from the waste water. After some years, Mr. Samuel Thompson entered the firm, which was known as Schenck & Thompson. A few years later, Mr. Thompson moved away and Mrs. Van Horne purchased the mill from Schenck, and put her son, John S. Van Horne, to manage the business. Since his management commenced, the business has been very prosperous. The firm is now John S. Van Horne and Charles H. Weaver.

After the sale of power to Perrine, Forgy & Co. and the Harding Company Mr. Van Horne found it necessary to construct a tail race. There was a natural depression which gave evidence of being an old bed of the river. Mr. Van Horne scooped off a little of the surface soil, and, having constructed gates by which to control it, turned the water of the hydraulic into this hollow, letting it follow the hollow to the river. In about a week, washing by day only he had a tail race extending from the river almost to the mills. Here an obstacle was met with in the shape of a stone dam or dyke. It was noticed by the workmen who were taking out the stone, that they were disposed in regular layers, and that about every ten feet a new layer was discovered. Mr. Van Horne finding this out, drove a stake where he thought the stone would cease and, at the very spot they disappeared. Prof. Orton visited this and thought it the work of water, but the fact that in several places bowlders were found standing in a position which could not have been regularly taken in nature and imbedded in a very fine clay, seemed to point it out as a work of man. The dam, if a section could have been made, would have shown that it was the shape of a pyramid. Above this, and also at the river, were found what appeared to be ovens, having at the bottom a layer of charcoal and above this calcined muscle shells.

In 1872, Perrine, Forgy & Co. leased power of the company and erected a mill for the manufacture of manila paper, and soon after, January 1, 1873, commenced its manufacture. They have since enlarged the mill, and have now six tubs, a double set of boilers and a sack factory. The firm name has been changed by death and purchase to Friend & Forgy Paper Company.

During the summer of 1872, the Harding Paper Company of Middletown leased power, purchased ground and put in foundations for a mammoth writing paper mill and foundations for the stack. Early in the summer of 1873, brick work was begun and completed in the fall. The building had a length of 30 feet, a breadth of fifty feet and an addition in the northwest part of fifty feet was three stories high besides the cellar; had a stack 130 feet high, and contained several million bricks. Millwrights worked during the winter of 187

74, and, on March 1, of the latter year, the manufacture of paper was begun. The company had bought the twenty-nine-year lease held by Mr. W. A. Van Orne, and this brought them an expense in the dam, which was injured by ice and water so as to stop the mills. However, this was repaired and all seemed prosperous until March 1, 1876, when the mill caught fire, and, in spite of every effort by the limited means at hand, was burned to the ground. After lying for more than a year, the mill was rebuilt on the same foundations, but one story less in height, and, in addition, a rag-house was built just northwest of the mill, and a neat office of three rooms east of the mill and on Front street. The mill employs about 150 to 200 hands, male and female, and has a pay-roll of about 1,500 per week. The paper manufactured is of the best quality and is disposed of as soon as made. Mr. A. E. Harding is President of the company; Mr. Charles Harding, Foreman.

In the year 1837, the Franklin papers contained an advertisement for wheat to be delivered at Balentine's mill at the lock south of Franklin. How long before this date Mr. Balentine did business there, we are not informed; the old mill of that date was abandoned for a new one, about 1848 or 1849, and Mr. Balentine having plenty of this world's goods, took as partners H. J. Death and Levi Croll, who, by their industry and integrity, had shown their worthiness. At the time of his death, in 1852, the share of Mr. Balentine was bought by Messrs. Death & Croll, who continued the flour and saw mill business for several years. Mr. Croll finally withdrew and was succeeded by Ben Morgan, and he in turn by D. H. Clutch. In 1873, the Franklin Paper Company, consisting of H. J. Death, D. H. Clutch, J. F. Gallaher, D. Adams, E. B. Thirfield and C. Thonsen, was organized. Into this firm Henry Lane was afterward taken. A mill was erected for the manufacture of book and news paper. The mill was 250x100 feet, with a machine room on the south. The mill ran successfully for some time, and was then almost destroyed by the explosion of the rotary boiler, by which one man met his death. Rebuilt again with a brick stack, replacing the iron formerly used; the machine room was lifted several inches by a severe wind; again repaired. The company have succeeded in making so good an article of paper that the demand is greatly in excess of the supply. Mr. L. E. Fales was at first foreman, but leaving, to accept a position in the East, he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Mickle, who still has charge. Their success being so great, the company concluded to enlarge their facilities, and did so by purchasing of Death & Clutch the old flour-mill, and, by building additions, made of it a large mill for the manufacture of paper from wood-pulp. This was done in 1880, and the two mills being connected by means of a tunnel, they are enabled to make either rag or wood-pulp paper in either mill. In order to prepare the wood, chemicals must be used, and so great is the amount of soda-ash required that an evaporator was built for the purpose of reclaiming the ash. By means of this about \$75 per day is saved. This involves the laying of a great many pipes, and it is stated by one of the firm that over a mile of piping has been used.

Death & Clutch also started, in 1872, a hominy-mill in the old saw-mill building, just northwest of their flour-mill; this was afterward sold to Hunt Bros., who carried on the business for several years, but have now discontinued it.

Among the most enterprising business men Franklin has known, was W. S. Burrowes. Mr. Burrowes, who was a son of Eden Burrowes, one of our earliest business men, studied law, and held as lucrative a practice as was possessed by any other lawyer in Cincinnati. In 1858, he commenced in the old Burrowes pork-house on Sixth street, the manufacture of malt, and, in 1868, enlarged the building. It contained, after its enlargement, two malt-kilns, had a frontage on Sixth street of 212 feet, a depth of thirty-eight feet, the

east wing 108x38 feet; the west wing 146x32 feet, an engine-room, 44x26 feet, and a stable of brick 42x26 feet. The yearly capacity of this establishment was 100,000 bushels, and this amount was exceeded by continuing the season of malting. Mr. W. S. Burrowes died in 1872, and his widow, Mrs. K. S. Burrowes, and his son Mr. E. M. Burrowes, carried on the business until 1878, when the firm failed. The building stood idle until the spring of 1880, when it was bought by the Franklin Paper Company.

During the war, some young men from the Northern States found, about thirty miles from Chattanooga, and just beneath Lookout Mountain, a large bank of kaolin, or white clay. After the war, they went south and bought the hill containing it, and commenced the manufacture of drain tile and fire brick. Mr. Lawsbee, of Trenton, N. J. (a place famous for its potteries), becoming interested in the different clays, sent an expert to examine the clay. The report being favorable, he, with another gentleman, of Trenton, N. J., in company with Mr. D. H. Clutch and James C. Brown, of Franklin, Ohio, negotiated and bought the bank for \$20,000. The first intention was to hold it for speculation, but, although they received an offer far in advance of the purchase price, they determined to hold it for the manufacture of ware. Accordingly, a company was organized with Mr. Lawsbee as President; D. H. Clutch, Vice President; J. T. Bell, Secretary, and James C. Brown, Treasurer. J. T. Bell, D. H. Clutch and J. C. Brown bought the old malt-house building, which had cost Mr. Burrowes between \$30,000 and \$40,000, for \$6,500 and sold it to the company. In the spring of 1880, work was commenced, four kilns were built, an engine-house and stack and other important additions were constructed. The first foreman was Henry Sims, and he, in conjunction with Mr. J. T. Bell, pushed matters so that ware was produced by fall. The first shipment of ware consisted of three packages and was shipped on September 22, 1880. The number of packages shipped to date is about 1,000, besides several car-loads packed in the car. At the end of the first year, Mr. Sims was replaced by Mr. Roden, who soon produced as fine an article of porcelain and china ware as has been produced in this country. Although a ready sale had been found for the granite and C. C. ware made, the company determined to manufacture porcelain and china alone. A salesman was procured, and soon orders came in faster than they could be filled. They employ about 100 hands and have a pay-roll of almost \$1,000 per week.

In the spring of 1881, a company was formed for the manufacture of manila paper. This company consisted of James Leary, D. Adams, R. B. Moody, William Michael and others, and is called the Perrine Paper Company. They have purchased the residence and malt-house of J. C. Schenck on the east of the canal and south of Sixth street, have had a spur switch built by the railroad company, and, at present writing are getting ready for their machinery. The building was built many years ago for a pork-house, and, after this business had ceased, was reconstructed into a pork-house by Mr. J. C. Schenck, and the business was continued for several years. The old building formerly occupied by J. Mooney, and which is on the east side of the canal, on Sixth street, has, for a number of years, been deserted as a business house and being occupied by a great number of poor families, is familiarly known as the barracks.

Mr. John L. Rickard during the time between 1850 and 1860, built a business block on Sixth street, opposite the malt-house of Burrowes.

Among the prominent business men of early days was Dr. O. Evans, who, besides the practice of his profession, was engaged in mercantile business of various sorts. He was one of the firm of O. H. Schenck & Co., tanners and leather dealers, and, on the death of O. H. Schenck, succeeded to the business, and took as a partner Mr. R. Woolley, who remained in the business until about

1859 or 1860, when he sold out to Mr. J. J. Turney. The old tanyard was abandoned several years since, and on its site several good residences have been built by Dr. R. P. Evans. The old Doctor still lives, at the age of eighty-five, with his son, R. P. Evans.

The other physicians were David Baird, John Haller and George McAroy. Dr. McAroy was succeeded by his son, William B. McAroy, who still practices. Dr. Haller had a son James who also studied medicine and practiced for a number of years in this place, when he removed to Kansas, where he still resides. Dr. W. L. Schenck, one of Dr. Baird's students, also practiced for many years, when he, too, removed to Kansas. At present, we have as resident physicians R. P. Evans, F. R. Evans, O. Evans, Jr., William B. McAroy, Hugh J. Death, allopathists, and J. D. Harriss, homœopathist.

The post office was early established in the store of J. N. C. Schenck, who was appointed Postmaster. He held the office for many years and was succeeded by James W. Lanier. Then James McEwen held the office for many years, Joseph A. Brown, James McEwen again, J. E. Kinder, John Kell, John Haller, Jason O. Evans, R. F. Ireland and W. F. Barkalow (who still occupies the office). The latter has had a long experience in the business, having clerked for J. N. C. Schenck over fifty years ago.

PROMINENT MEN.

Mr. J. N. C. Schenck was born in Bucks County, Penn., January 24, 1778, and was the son of Rev. William and Anna C. Schenck. His mother was a sister of Gen. Cumming, of New Jersey, an officer of the Revolutionary army. His great-grandmother was the wife of the Rev. William Tennant, of New Jersey. Mr. Schenck came to Franklin in 1800, opened a store two years later, and carried on the business successfully for thirty-five years, making this place, for many years, the most important trading-post between Dayton and Hamilton, and became one of the wealthiest men of the valley. He, in conjunction with his brother, Gen. William C. Schenck, Mr. John Patterson, the Maxwells and Deaths and other pioneers, helped largely to build up the town and township. He died October 26, 1867, aged ninety-three, leaving seven children and seventy grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

A sketch of Gen. William C. Schenck will be found in the general history of the county.

Robert C. Schenck was born in Franklin October 4, 1809. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced the study of law with Hon. Thomas Corwin, in Lebanon, and was soon admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Dayton, Ohio, and, at the age of thirty-one, he represented Montgomery County in the State Legislature, and has since been frequently elected from his district to Congress, and was also Minister to the court of St. James. At the breaking out of the war, he was made a Brigadier of volunteers, and soon after a department commander. He took part in the Vienna affair at the beginning of the war, and was censured for allowing his men to be surprised by the enemy, but it was soon found that his movements had been carried on according to orders issued by Gen. Scott. He was also at the first battle of Bull Run, where, during the retreat, his command formed the rear guard, and he remained in the rear when almost all the regimental officers were in flight. He was then assigned a command under Gen. Rosecrans in West Virginia. At the second battle of Bull Run, he was severely wounded in the right wrist, which was permanently disabled. Soon after he was made Major General, and when, after many months, he recovered from his wound, was assigned to the command of the Eighth Army Corps, headquarters at Baltimore. In 1863, he retired from the army to take his seat in Congress, and, after several terms of service,

received the appointment above referred to. For several years, he has been seriously ill, but has been reported lately much improved in health.

His brother, James F. Schenck, at an early date entered the navy, and finally rose to the rank of Admiral. He is now living a retired life with his children and grandchildren at Dayton, Ohio.

Lewis D. Campbell was born in Franklin, Ohio, August 9, 1811. He was as a boy celebrated for his interest in reading, saved up all the newspapers that contained speeches, and showed the disposition that influenced the greater part of his after life. He went to the Cincinnati *Gazette* office in 1828, and worked at printing there until 1831, in which year he located in Hamilton and published a paper there. While engaged in the publication of his paper, he studied law, and, in 1835, was admitted to the bar. He soon had a lucrative practice and became one of the leading members of the bar of his county. In 1848, he was elected Representative in Congress, and again in 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856 and 1870. He was identified with the old Whig party and afterward with the Republican party, until about 1870, when he joined the Democratic party. While a member of the Republican branch of Congress, he was appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and served as such during 1856 and 1857. He is said to have filled this position with more credit than had been done by any other chairman. In 1861, he organized the Sixty-ninth Regiment and served with it for about two years, when he resigned. He was appointed Minister to Mexico in 1866. He was elected to Congress in 1870 by the Democratic party. In 1873, he was a delegate to, and Vice President of, the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Samuel Campbell, the father of L. D. Campbell, came to Franklin in or about 1796, and resided in the log house on the corner of Center and Second streets, which house was torn away during the past summer. Mr. Campbell worked at his trade of wheelwright for many years, and finally removed to his farm, on the Lebanon road, about one and one-half miles southeast of town. He was killed by the kick of a horse while in the full vigor of manhood. His wife and children resided on the homestead until the latter were married. After this, she continued the management of the farm until the marriage of her daughter Mary, to S. B. Woodward, since which he has conducted her business. She still lives at the farm in full possession of her mental powers, at the age of ninety-five years. Mrs. Mary Campbell is the daughter of Andrew Small, of Centerville, Ohio, one of the veterans of the Revolution, said to have been with Washington at Valley Forge.

Brig. Gen. O. C. Maxwell was born on his father's farm, about two and one-half miles southeast of Franklin, February 7, 1837. Craig, as he was familiarly called, came in early manhood to Franklin, and was engaged as clerk with his uncle, James Maxwell, in his grain house. He was also, for a time, himself a grain dealer, but finally entered a dry goods house and afterward entered into a partnership with M. V. Barkalow in the shoe trade. Here, at the age of twenty-four, he was when the war broke out. He had been Orderly Sergeant of the Franklin Grays, and, as Second Lieutenant, he went with his company at the call of the President. A vacancy occurring by the resignation of P. S. Turner, First Lieutenant, Maxwell was promoted to this and held the office until the close of the three months' service. After the return home of the company, more soldiers being called for, he obtained a Captain's commission, and re-enlisted many of the three-months' boys. His company was assigned to the Second Ohio, and became Company B of that organization. His commission as Captain bears date of August 31, 1861. For gallantry on the field, he was promoted to the rank of Major, December 24, 1862, and, on December 31, 1862, was again promoted for gallantry to Lieutenant Colonel.

receiving severe wounds, which disabled him, he was discharged, February 1, 1864. While at home, he was elected Auditor of Warren County, by over 2,000 majority, but, recovering from his wounds, he re-entered the service, March 14, 1865, as Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Colonel October 22, 1865, and was mustered out with his regiment October 24, 1865. He had, on March 13, 1865, been brevetted Brigadier for gallant and meritorious service. After the war, he received a medal bearing the appropriate inscription, with the motto of the State of Ohio, "*Imperium in Imperio*," which medal was given to but four other persons in the State. Upon recommendation of the best men of the district, he was appointed by the President Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Ohio, and he retained the office for eighteen months, when, not agreeing with the administration, he resigned. He was wounded in the leg at Perryville, and was crippled for life; wounded in the throat at Stone River and received several minor wounds, from the effects of which a naturally strong constitution brought him safely. He died on December 5, 1872, in his room at the Phillips House, Dayton, having, in a state of desperation, caused by financial difficulties, taken his own life by a shot from his revolver. Thus died, at the age of thirty-six, one of Warren County's noblest soldiers and warmest-hearted citizens. His death was a sad shock to his friends, who were many, for, by his genial and courteous manners, he had endeared himself to all associated with him.

Capt. John F. Gallaher was raised near Red Lion, Warren County, and came while a young man to Franklin, where he worked at his trade of carpenter. He went to Camp Dennison while O. C. Maxwell's company was there, and enlisting, was chosen as Second Lieutenant. He served with gallantry, but was captured, and, with many others, consigned to the Southern prisons, ending up at last with the noted Libby. While here, he, in conjunction with others, made their escape by tunneling under the street. Capt. Gallaher was the planner and the first to pass through the tunnel, and was also one of the few to reach home. He served with his regiment until the close of the war. After the war, he was in the revenue business for several years, and finally was obliged to retire and take a trip to the South for the benefit of his health. He became active in the interests of the town, was one of the Council and also one of the original stockholders in the Franklin Paper Company. He died a few years since of consumption.

Col. John Kell was a native of Germany. He spent his life mostly in America, and when the Mexican war broke out was a resident of Steubenville. He came to Franklin about 1856, and opened a tailor shop. He was made Postmaster by Buchanan. Having been in the Mexican war, his military proclivities manifested themselves in the interest he felt in all military affairs. He organized a company, which, from their uniform, was called the Franklin Greys—Captain, J. Kell; First Lieutenant, P. S. Turner; Second Lieutenant, O. C. Maxwell; Orderly, I. M. Snell. This company became celebrated for its proficiency in drill, and when the war broke out, almost all of its members enlisted and the company retained its organization. When they returned from the three-months' service, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and entered the service. He was killed at the battle of Stone River. His body was brought home and buried with Masonic rites in the cemetery east of the canal.

Lieut. A. D. Schenck was born near Franklin in 1843. He became, while a mere boy, a member of the Franklin Greys, and, when the war broke out, went with the company, although but little past seventeen. He re-enlisted with Capt. Maxwell, and served with such gallantry that he was taken from his Ser-

geant's position to a place in the military academy of West Point, being admitted without an examination. He graduated with honor and was appointed First Lieutenant of artillery. He has been stationed at various points, being for some time on detached duty at Iowa University as teacher of history and military tactics. He is now on duty at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. William Kell, son of Col. John Kell, served with his father from the beginning of the war until the death of his father; he remained at his regiment until it was mustered out, when he located in Lebanon as a tailor. Numerous friends of his father made some efforts in his behalf, which resulted in his appointment to a Lieutenancy in the regular army.

Peter M. Dechant was born in Franklin, Ohio, in 1848. He attended the public schools until about sixteen years old, and then went to Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., where he graduated with the honors of his class. He immediately entered a law office in Dayton, and, after two years spent in study, entered the bar and opened an office in Franklin. He soon acquired a reputation in law, and, being nominated for the State Senate by the Democratic party, was elected by a large majority, receiving many Republican votes at home and throughout the district. So arduous were the labors of the campaign, however, that his health was impaired, and, after serving one year in the Assembly, he came home and gradually declined until death carried him away in early manhood.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1837 and 1838, there was a library under the charge of Mr. E. P. Cole, but it was probably scattered and its volumes lost. Several attempts were made to establish libraries, but they were either unsuccessful or benefited but a few. In the year 1872, the writer, feeling the need of something beneficial for the youth of the town, had the following published in the *Franklin Advertiser* of November 16:

"Our town is now in a prosperous condition. Schools running along smoothly, business lively, public works going on briskly, and yet our young men must stay at home evenings or pass their time loafing about saloons or groceries. All this because our citizens have not established a public reading-room and library. We believe the establishment of such an institution would do much to prevent drunkenness and debauchery, and, while these were prevented, would do much toward furnishing valuable information, not otherwise to be acquired, to our youth and even to all ages. The only objection that can be urged against the project is, that it would cost something. To be sure it would; and so do cigars, beer and billiards cost something. The young man does not like to sit around his boarding-house, and consequently takes refuge in a saloon, where there is a good fire, spends his money, for 'that which satisfieth not,' and is worse for the evening. We want a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to make a home where an evening may be pleasantly spent and the person none the worse afterward. Who will set the ball rolling?"

This was published in the paper, and the sentiments were re-echoed by many hearts, but the results were not seen for many months.

Early in 1874, the women of Washington C. H., Fayette Co., Ohio, entered upon the famous crusade against the saloons, and in less than a week the women of Franklin resolved to follow the same course. They held a meeting at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening, January 19, 1874, Charles Butler, President, and W. C. Reeder, Secretary. At this meeting, the manner of working was explained by Rev. S. Brewster. The women resolved to adopt the same plan, and, during that week, took the street in a body and



John Morris



ated the saloons, praying and singing, and, in a few weeks, had the saloons but whipped out, when the men intermeddled and tried the law, failing, as they usually do, in such cases. At a meeting held in the Baptist Church, the secretary called up the article he had published more than a year before, and was much surprised when Mr. W. A. Boynton arose and stated that he had been authorized by a party to subscribe any amount sufficient to duplicate the past subscriptions of the citizens toward establishing a reading-room, library and Young Men's Christian Association. Accordingly, within a few weeks, about \$2,000 were subscribed, which amount was duplicated by Mrs. Ruth Schenck, whose husband, William T. Schenck, had, before his death, November 10, 1872, expressed a desire to see some such institution founded. When organizing, some of the subscribers objected to leaving the disposal of everything to the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and accordingly the first subscription list was dropped and a new one taken, which equaled the amount the former one. The association was finally organized April 1, 1874, with J. V. Perrine, President; C. E. Denise, Secretary; E. B. Thirkield, Treasurer; Rev. S. Findley, D. D., Rev. T. M. McWhinney, J. V. Perrine, E. B. Thirkield and W. A. Boynton, Trustees, who hold the permanent fund and meet the books for the public library. Mary M. Tibbals was appointed Librarian and held the office until the fall of 1880, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss Nealie Evans, who still fills the position. In order to make the library a success, it was necessary that some room be permanently secured. Accordingly, the trustees leased the north room on the second floor of the Odd Fellows building, for a term of twenty years at the rent of \$100 per year. A partition was put in, forming two rooms, the one in the east end being used for meetings of the Board of Trustees, the managers and for a weekly prayer-meeting. The west room was fitted with book-cases, newspaper racks, tables and well lighted by handsome chandeliers. Tables for the convenience of readers, a clock and chairs, all costing about \$1,000. The library was purchased during the summer of 1874, and, in the fall, over 1,000 volumes filled the shelves. These are arranged in six classes—miscellaneous literature, religious and scientific, travels and biography, fiction, history and poetry, juvenile fiction and works of reference. During the past year, about 200 volumes have been added, making the number exceed 1,200. The east room is 2x31 feet, the west room 20x43. Both rooms can be thrown into one for lectures, etc. A Sunday school, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, for colored persons, meets here each Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Schenck made additions to her original subscription until it reached almost \$6,000, besides the amount subscribed by citizens. The room is open during the fall and winter from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M. every day, and, during the summer, on Saturdays only during the same hours. Tickets for individuals are sold at \$1, and family tickets for \$3—good for one year.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

Franklin has been prominent in all movements for the promotion of good. In 1837 and 1838, there was a Moral Reform Society to discourage gambling, and, a few years after, when the Washingtonians were having their movement Franklin had a large society, and, although but few drinking men were reformed, it had a good effect and made noble men of several who were fast becoming mere wrecks. The Sons of Temperance were strong enough, in 1848, to unite with the lodge of Masons in building one-half of the third story of the schoolhouse. The Temple of Honor and the Sons of Temperance have each had lodges at various times, and later, the crusade and the Murphy movement have carried popular opinion with them and made it hot for the sellers and the consumers of intoxicating liquors.

FRANKLIN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

When the first river bridge was built at Franklin we have been unable to learn, but, in 1844, an effort was made to replace the bridge then standing. This old bridge was subject to toll, and one-half curving down stream and the other up, did not re-assure those crossing it, so far as safety was concerned. In 1844, the county furnished half the amount required to build a bridge, the citizens making up the balance. The old bridge which looked so dangerous was so strongly built that it was a difficult matter to tear it down; the east end was chopped off, the west burnt off at the abutments, and, in 1848, a large truss bridge with a double driveway was built. This was to be self-supporting, soon settled so much that a pier was placed under it and arches put in. It was never a good bridge, and, in 1872, the Commissioners determined that it must be replaced as the money required to repair it would, in a few years, suffice to build a new one. Advertisements for proposals to build an iron bridge resulted in a contract with J. W. Shipman & Co., of Cincinnati, for a suspension bridge, 320 feet long, with twenty feet roadway. The towers are thirty-eight feet high, and each consists of four columns, of Phoenix column iron. The cables are of steel wire and each is composed of 343 strands, the whole cable having a diameter of seven inches. The masonry is constructed of Dayton stone, and is of a very substantial character. The abutments were built in the fall and winter of 1872. The old bridge was used as long as possible, and only torn away in the spring of 1873, when it became a hindrance to the workmen on the new one. The wire and iron work was done in the summer of 1873 under the superintendence of Roebling & Sons, of Trenton, N. J. The bridge is stayed by strong wire cables and stiffened by an iron truss. The whole cost was \$43,900. Messrs. J. W. Shipman & Co. kindly donated four massive iron lions, which ornament the anchorage piers.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Franklin has, since the construction of the canal, been a good market for grain, but the building of the C., H. & D. R. R. had a visible effect on the amount of grain delivered at this point. The business was, however, of so great magnitude, and, on the building of the C., C. & I. to Cincinnati, was increased greatly. It is conducted mainly by two firms—Levi Croll & Son and L. G. Anderson & Son. Mr. Levi Croll, the senior member of the first-named house, learned the milling business with Mr. George Balentine, and, after the death of Mr. Balentine, was with Mr. H. J. Death, proprietor of the flour mill. About 1870, he withdrew from the firm, and purchased the farm known as the Derrick Barkalow farm, and, in 1872, engaged with Mr. P. T. Dickey in the sale of lumber and the grain trade. After the death of the latter, he retained possession of the old graveyard, on the east of the canal, and through which the railroad had been built, the Council giving Mr. Croll the ground provided he would remove the dead to some spot designated by their relatives. This he did, and there constructed on the banks of the canal, between it and the railroad, a large elevator and mill. This establishment has a storage capacity of about 300,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Croll has at one time shipped a train of twenty-four cars of shelled corn in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Anderson succeeded Mr. Croll at the Dickey property, enlarged the grain-house, put in elevators, and handles yearly a vast quantity of grain. He has the advantage of a special side-track, and he, as well as Mr. Croll, deals in lumber and coal, both selling lumber and buying grain from men who reside in the extreme eastern part of the county, being attracted to this market by higher prices paid.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first printing office in Franklin was established by Henry D. Stout, in 1834. Mr. Stout, who still lives in Dayton, and is probably the oldest printer in the State, had worked for several years as a jour printer, having been employed at one time by Harper Bros., of New York. He finally established the *Argus* at Lebanon, but came to this place in 1834, and commenced the publication of the *Ohio Argus and Franklin Gazette*. He continued this until 1839, when he removed to Sidney, Ohio. Several other printers were here in succeeding years, but did not become fixtures. During the war, A. B. Barkalow, A. S. Reeder bought what was called an army press, and afterward, this was bought by M. W. Earhart and Stephen A. Burrowes, who published a paper called the *Franklin Gazette*. The proprietors being engaged in other business, were obliged to employ such help as they could get. A Mr. Taggart was in charge awhile, and then Mr. Edwards, but finally the enterprise dropped. In May, 1872, H. D. Stout, as editor and proprietor, and A. B. Barkalow, as publisher, established the *Franklin Advertiser*, which soon became a fixture. Mr. Stout continued as owner until after the decease of Mr. Barkalow when he sold out to W. E. Findley, who, in 1876, continued the paper under the name of the *Valley Chronicle*. Mr. Findley succeeded well in the enterprise. A. B. Smith, on April 26, 1879, issued the first number of the *Franklin Argus*. The two papers have been continued until the past summer.

1. Mr. A. C. Eaton, of Dayton, purchased the *Argus*, and, a few weeks afterward, the *Chronicle*, and has since published a paper called the *Valley Chronicle and Franklin Argus*.

During the past year, Franklin has had several new streets added, the population having been enlarged to almost double its former size. Several lots on the outskirts have laid out their lands in town lots. Tibbal's Addition is in the southwestern part of town, and Tibbal's street, George street, River street are in this. On the hills east of town are Hill avenue, East 1 street and Allen street. The suburbs of the town are celebrated for their beauty, and many fine buildings may be seen on the various roads leading from

Fires have done but little damage in town. Probably the ones felt most those which respectively destroyed the town hall and the Harding Mill.

IN THE WAR.

Franklin enjoys the distinction of sending out one of the earliest, as well as one of the best-drilled, and best-equipped companies in the early history of the war. As soon as the call of the President was made for troops, in April, 1861, Capt. Kell called for volunteers, and almost all his entire company, the Franklin Greys, at once responded. Those who did not wish to go easily found substitutes to take their places. The citizens at once determined to uniform the company, and, in less than a week, the company, uniformed and numbering more than a hundred men, was in Columbus, Ohio. They were assigned to the First Ohio and became Company B of that regiment. They were assigned to duty at Bull Run near Washington. They were sent out as skirmishers at Bull Run, and one of the company fired the first shot in that battle, having discovered an army man of the Southern army pulling brush from in front of a masked battery, and his fire brought a return shot from the battery. In this battle, the company had one man, A. B. Spader, captured by the rebels, and one blinded by a fragment of a shell. After their discharge, most of the company re-enlisted—a great many in the Second Ohio with Capt. O. C. Maxwell, Captain, and Col. Morgan, recruited the most of his company here and was assigned

to the Seventy-fifth Ohio. Lieut. Snell mustered a part of a company, were incorporated with that of Capt. W. W. Wilson, in the Seventy-ninth, served till the close of the war, being with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea." Many enlisted in the Twelfth, some in the Sixty-ninth, the Fourth, the Fourth Cavalry, the Heavy Artillery and a few in the gunboat service. In fact, during the war, Franklin Township, as well as the town, almost deserted by young men. The town furnished a company to the Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the town and town another to the same regiment. A company under Capt. O. H. Denise was the Sixtieth Regiment. Many of the boys were brought home dead, or came home to die and a few still lie on the battle-fields.

CEMETERY.

The township of Franklin has a cemetery which was founded by private enterprise, and, until a few years ago, was kept up by the stock company, who, finding themselves embarrassed, they gave it up to the Township Trustees. They have paid great attention to beautifying this city of the dead. During the past year, they have built a vault, erected a dam across a stream in the lands and constructed a lake, thus rendering Woodland Cemetery as pleasing looking as any cemetery in the country.

HOTELS.

Probably the first hotel in Franklin was kept by Aaron Reeder, M. and was near the corner of Front and Sixth streets. He also, as was the custom of those days, kept a bar, which was the cause of his death; having acquired the habit of drinking, he took a drink of aqua fortis through mistake for whisky. It is not certain when he died, but his wife was in charge in 1836 or 1837. We find that the Exchange Hotel, on the corner of Sixth and Canal, was kept by Francis McGalliard, and he also kept hotel on the corner of Sixth and Center streets. Thomas Wilkins also kept hotel. Charles Lang kept hotel on the corner of Center and Fifth streets, and Nathaniel Coleman kept the Tension House in 1837. Caspar Miller kept the Canal Hotel for many years, afterward, the Miller House, up to about 1865, when he retired from business. Joseph Hurst kept the Bull's Head Tavern for many years. Alex. C. Ming was also a landlord for years. Mrs. Hurst kept the Hurst House after her husband's death. William Harrison, Samuel Ross and Mrs. Hurst kept the hotel on the corner of Fifth and Front streets. Since Caspar Miller retired, his house has been occupied by several landlords, among whom John C. Barkalow, Bickford, G. W. Miltenberger and Pem Morton, who is now the occupant. Mr. Washington Coleman, who kept boarders for several years, was induced several years since to open a hotel in his residence on Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. As there is no bar connected with this house, he has enjoyed the patronage of the better class of travelers, so popular is he as a landlord, that, during the past year, he has been obliged to enlarge his house, which he did by raising it to three stories. He now ample room for all and is reaping the reward of his enterprise in the shape of a good patronage.

SECRET SOCIETIES OF FRANKLIN.

Franklin was early the seat of a lodge of Freemasons. Dispensation granted to work at Franklin by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, December 17, 1820, and, under date of December 15, 1820, Eastern Star Lodge, No. 55, began work, with William C. Schenck, W. M.; James W. Lanier, S. W.; and C.

Schenck, J. W. The meetings were held in various rooms rented from private parties, until 1848, when they helped build the school building and held their meetings in the north room until the building of the Odd Fellows building in 1868 and 1869, when they purchased the north room of the third story and have occupied it ever since. The lodge has always been a live one and has admitted about 200 members since its first organization. During the great excitement, meetings were suspended, but since the revival of the lodge the lodge has prospered. They have a nicely furnished room, a library of several hundred volumes of rare value. The active members number about sixty. The present officers are: R. F. Ireland, W. M.; I. S. Reece, W.; and C. S. Mickle, J. W. Meetings are held monthly.

Warren Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., has long been known in this part of the State, being one of the oldest lodges of Odd Fellows. They built the south wing in the third story of the schoolhouse, and finally erected the magnificent building on the southeast corner of Center and Fourth streets. This was erected at a cost of about \$20,000, the first story containing three storerooms, an upper, a large room, a spacious passage-way and five offices, the upper containing two halls. They rented the storerooms and offices and also their hall from the lodges, but, being embarrassed, retaining their hall, finally sold out the building, to the First National Bank; this left them clear of debt. They have meetings of the lodge on Monday night of each week. The Encampment meets Wednesday night twice per month and the Rebekah Lodge on Thursday nights twice per month. An African lodge of Odd Fellows meets on Friday nights.

American Lodge, No. 72, K. of P., was instituted July 4, 1874, with the following named persons as members: E. C. Ralston, J. H. S. Smith, Joseph H. Denney, C. E. Denise, C. M. Anderson, James C. Evans, James C. Blood, Samuel C. Warner, Robert Warner, Frank Emley, J. W. Bonner, I. T. Baker, W. Hailman, Arth Rockhill, Gus U. Folk, E. M. Burrowes, James T. Schenck, R. Evans, J. D. Miller, Richard Emerson, Charles Adams and Christ Shirley. The lodge has been prosperous financially and pays \$3 per week benefits and funeral fund. The officers at present are as follows: Christ Shirley, P. C.; E. Yates, C. C.; L. H. Isenmenger, V. C.; John W. Bonner, P.; J. C. Wood, K. of R. and S.; Richard Emerson, M. of E.; M. E. Emley, M. of C.; Charles Crist, M. at A.; George W. Brown, I. G.; John Maloney, O. G. The lodge meets on Tuesday nights of each week and is well attended.

ADDITIONAL TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

The first township election was held at the house of Edward Death. The following are the officers that have been elected at various times:

1803—Trustees, James Gallaher, John H. Williams, Ichabod B. Halsey; Clerk, Samuel Gustin.

1804—Trustees, I. B. Halsey, William Still, Charles Brown; Clerk, Samuel Gustin; Treasurer, J. W. Stephenson.

1805—Trustees, James Wilson, Daniel Kelsey, J. H. White; Clerk, J. H. White.

1806—Trustees, William Humphrey, William Sweeney, Edward Death; Clerk, Edward Death; Treasurer, James Orr (till 1822).

1807—Trustees, William C. Schenck, William Lawyer, William Sweeney; Clerk, E. Death.

1808—Trustees, Henry King, John Witsworth, Michael Aut; Clerk, E. Death.

1809—Trustees, William Sweeney, Peter Kissling, George Gillespie, Jr.; Clerk, John Barnett.

1810—Trustees, Samuel Caldwell, Jesse Newport, Joseph Kirby; Clerk John Barnett.

1811—Trustees, John Gustin, H. King, S. Caldwell; Clerk, as above.

1812—Trustees, H. King, W. C. Schenck, George Hansbarger; Clerk above.

1813—Trustees, John Barnett, H. King, George Hansbarger; Clerk, seph Curtis.

1814—Trustees, J. W. Lanier, Harry King, John P. Crist; Clerk, D. Hearn.

1815—Trustees, James W. Lanier, William Lawyer, John McMeen; Clerk John Ward (or Woods).

1816—Trustees, Samuel Caldwell, John Barnett, John McKean; Clerk W. Lanier.

1817—Trustees, Samuel Caldwell, John McMeen, John McKean; Clerk Stephen Reeder.

1818—Trustees, William C. Schenck, Daniel Deardoff, Derrick Barkalow Clerk, James W. Lanier.

1819-20--Same as in 1818.

1821—Trustees, James McEwen, Derrick Barkalow, Daniel Deardoff Clerk, James W. Lanier.

1822—Trustees, Charles Lang, Zebulon Barkalow, John McKean; Clerk J. W. Lanier; Treasurer, Samuel Caldwell (and in 1823 and 1824).

1823—Trustees, same as above.

1824—Trustees, Derrick Barkalow, John Barnhart, James McEwen Clerk, David Sewall.

1825—Same as in 1824, except Treasurer—William Harrison.

1826—Charles Lang, Treasurer.

1827—Trustees, James McEwen, Derrick Barkalow, Daniel Deardoff Clerk, J. W. Lanier; Treasurer, Charles Lang.

1828—Same.

1829—Same.

1830—Trustees, same; Clerk, Cyrus Johnson; Treasurer, C. Lang.

1831—Same.

1832—Trustees, same; Clerk, M. W. Earhart; Treasurer, same as above.

1833—Trustees, James McEwen, Daniel Dubois, Egbert T. Smith; Clerk M. W. Earhart; Treasurer, C. Lang.

1834—Same.

1835—Trustees, Daniel Dubois, Egbert T. Smith, Derrick Barkalow Clerk, M. W. Earhart; Treasurer, C. Lang.

The records from 1835 to 1850, I have not been able to find, but the following were Clerks of township:

1836, M. W. Earhart; 1837, M. W. Ward; 1838, A. Death; 1839, 1840, S. R. Burrowes; 1841, J. W. Caldwell; 1842, James McEwen; 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, Joseph A. Brown.

1850—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, James Tapscott; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, Charles Seever.

1851—Trustees, David Deardoff, James McEwen, William F. Smith; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, Charles Seever; Constable and Assessor R. Earhart.

1852—Trustees, David Deardoff, J. Tapscott, J. C. Schenck; Clerk, R. Lockwood; Treasurer, A. D. Reeder; Constable, Solomon Creager; Assessor A. Johnson.

1853—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, J. C. Chamberlain, Ben Potter; Clerk, S. Lockwood; Treasurer, A. D. Reeder; Constable, L. Lawyer; Assessor, V. Barkalow.

1854—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, Ben Potter, J. D. Molleson; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, A. D. Reeder; Constable, Samuel Wallace; Assessor, John Butler.

1855—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, J. D. Molleson, G. B. Hall; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, A. D. Reeder; Constable, Samuel Wallace; Assessor, Joseph Corwin.

1856—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, J. D. Molleson, James Chamberlain; Clerk, S. Lockwood; Treasurer, A. S. Reeder; died in office and succeeded by D. Ames; Constable, Samuel Wallace; Assessor, John Butler.

1857—Trustees, same as in 1856; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, Gabriel Scharf; Constable, Samuel Wallace; Assessor, M. V. Barkalow.

1858—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, James Chamberlain, L. G. Anderson; Clerk, W. A. Boynton; Treasurer, Gabriel Scharf; Constable, E. L. Millard; Assessor, Joseph Corwin.

1859—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, G. L. Denise, J. D. Molleson; Clerk, J. Reece; Treasurer, J. W. Shertzer; Constable, Samuel Wallace; Assessor, V. Barkalow.

1860—Trustees, James Chamberlain, G. L. Denise, J. B. Pugh; Clerk, J. Reece; Treasurer, J. W. Shertzer; Constable, Samuel Wallace; Assessor, V. Barkalow.

1861—Trustees, G. L. Denise, J. C. Schenck, Sharp Haggerty; Clerk, R. Lockwood; Treasurer, J. W. Shertzer; Constable, J. W. Bonner; Assessor, V. Barkalow.

1862—Trustees, same; Clerk, same; Treasurer, P. T. Dickey; Constable, same; Assessor, Joseph Corwin.

1863—Trustees, G. L. Denise, J. C. Schenck, James Chamberlain; Clerk, same; Treasurer, J. W. Shertzer; Constable, J. G. Gage; Assessor, M. V. Barkalow.

1864—Trustees, G. L. Denise, Joseph Baird, W. F. Barkalow; Clerk, A. Reeder; Treasurer, John Reece; Constable, Daniel Squiers; Assessor, Joseph Corwin.

1865—Same.

1866—Trustees, G. L. Denise, W. T. Barkalow, James Chamberlain; Clerk, A. S. Reeder; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Constable, same; Assessor, John A. Reece.

1867—Trustees, G. L. Denise, W. T. Barkalow, Joseph Woodward; Clerk, S. Reeder; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Constable, Jonas W. Brown; Assessor, James Hankinson.

1868—Trustees, W. T. Barkalow, Joseph Woodward, Fred Dechant; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Constable, Jonas W. Brown; Assessor, W. M. Corwin, Jr.

1869—Trustees, J. C. Schenck, H. B. Meeker, William L. Schenck; Clerk, S. Reeder; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Constable, Lewis Hurst; Assessor, William Corwin, Jr.

1870—Trustees, H. B. Meeker, J. C. Schenck, Fred Dechant; Clerk, A. S. Reeder; Treasurer, M. W. Earhart; Constable, Lewis Hurst; Assessor, J. M. Young.

1871—Trustees, same; Clerk, A. S. Reeder; Treasurer, R. F. Ireland; Constable, Lewis Hurst; Assessor, W. M. Corwin, Jr.

1872—Trustees, same; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, R. F. Ireland; Constables, John Bonner, J. M. Datchler; Assessor, same.

1873—Trustees, H. B. Meeker, J. C. Schenck, H. T. Griftner; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, John C. Barkalow; Constables, Lewis Hurst, J. M. Datchler; Assessor, Charles Brown.

1874—Trustees, H. B. Meeker, J. J. Turney, H. T. Griftner; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, John C. Barkalow; Constables, same; Assessor, W. M. Corwin.

1875—Trustees, F. Dechant, L. G. Anderson, H. E. Lecher; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, J. C. Barkalow; Constable and Assessor, Alfred Shafer.

1876—Trustees, L. G. Anderson, F. L. Dechant, J. C. Schenck; Clerk, R. S. Lockwood; Treasurer, Elias Folk; Constables, J. M. Dachtler, John S. Evans; Assessor, James T. Schenck.

1877—All the same except Assessor, D. O. Greene.

1878—Trustees, same; Clerk, A. S. Reeder; Treasurer, James C. Brown; Constable and Assessor, same as last year.

1879—Trustees, F. Dechant, William Stickelman, L. G. Anderson; other officers same, except Constable, John S. Evans.

1880—Trustees, W. A. Stickelman, F. Dechant, George McLane; Constable, D. Lackens; Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor, as last year.

1881—Trustees, W. A. Stickelman, H. B. Meeker, Sayles Walling; Clerk, A. S. Reeder; Treasurer, J. S. Denise; Constable, B. F. Archdeacon; Assessor, D. O. Greene.

Partial list of Justices of the Peace:

1802—James McCashen, J. P.

1806—Daniel McDaniel, Jesse Newport, Aaron Reeder.

1808—James McEwen, vice Aaron Reeder (resigned).

1810—George Kessling.

1811—John Blair.

1812—James W. Lanier, John Gustin, Jacob Deardoff.

1815—John Blair, John Barnett, Jacob Deardoff.

Commissioned by Thomas Worthington, Governor of Ohio—July 5, 1815, James W. Lanier; January 17, 1818, Jacob Deardoff; June 18, 1818, James W. Lanier.

Commissioned by Gov. E. A. Brown—December 25, 1820, Jacob Deardoff; May 29, 1821, Lewis Davis.

Commissioned by Gov. Jeramiah Morrow—December 6, 1823, Noadiah Potter; April 23, 1824, Lewis Davis; March 14, 1825, James McEwen; November 27, 1826, David Sewell.

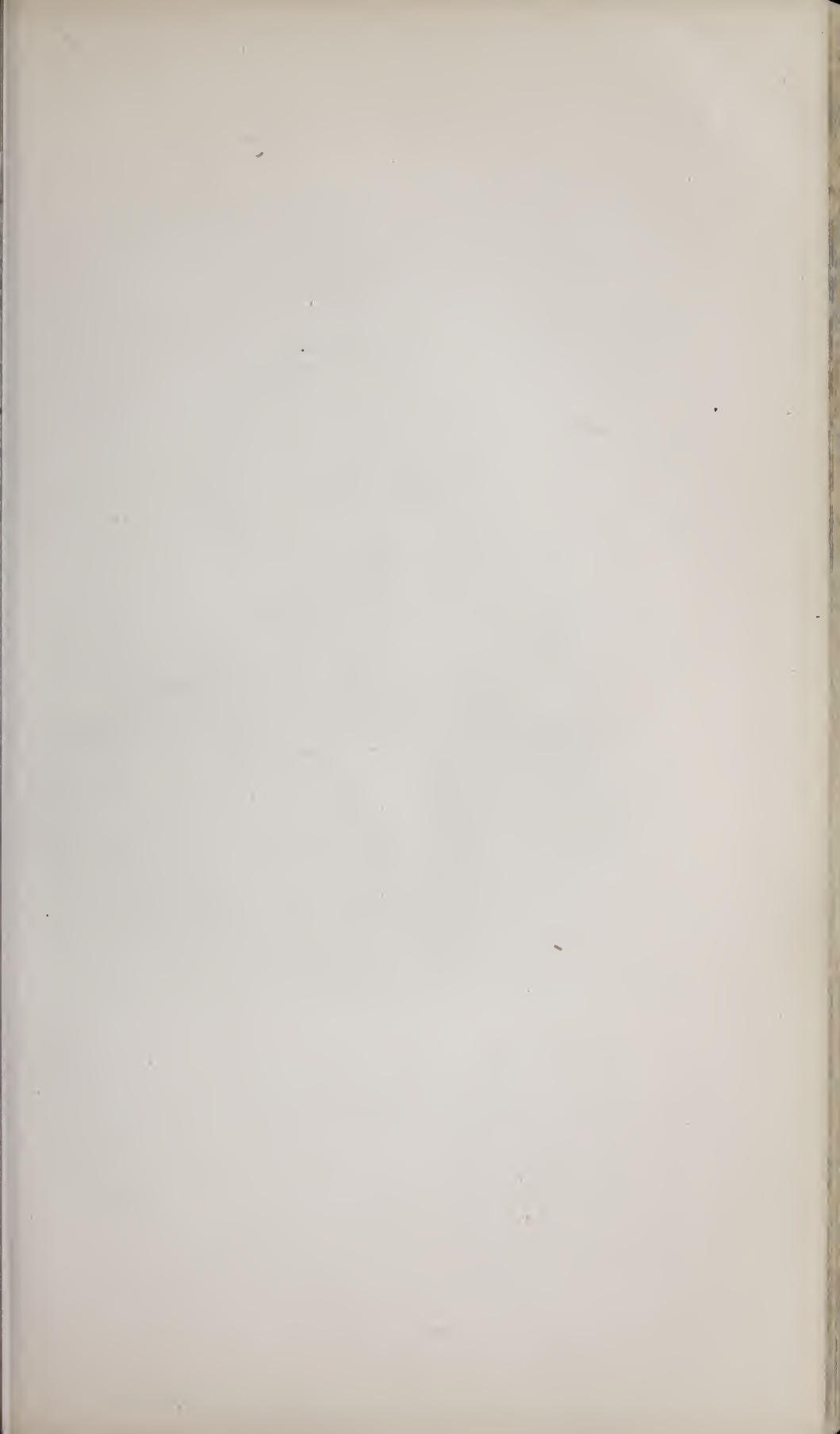
Commissioned by Gov. Allen Trimble—February 11, 1828, James McEwen; May 26, 1828, James W. Lanier.

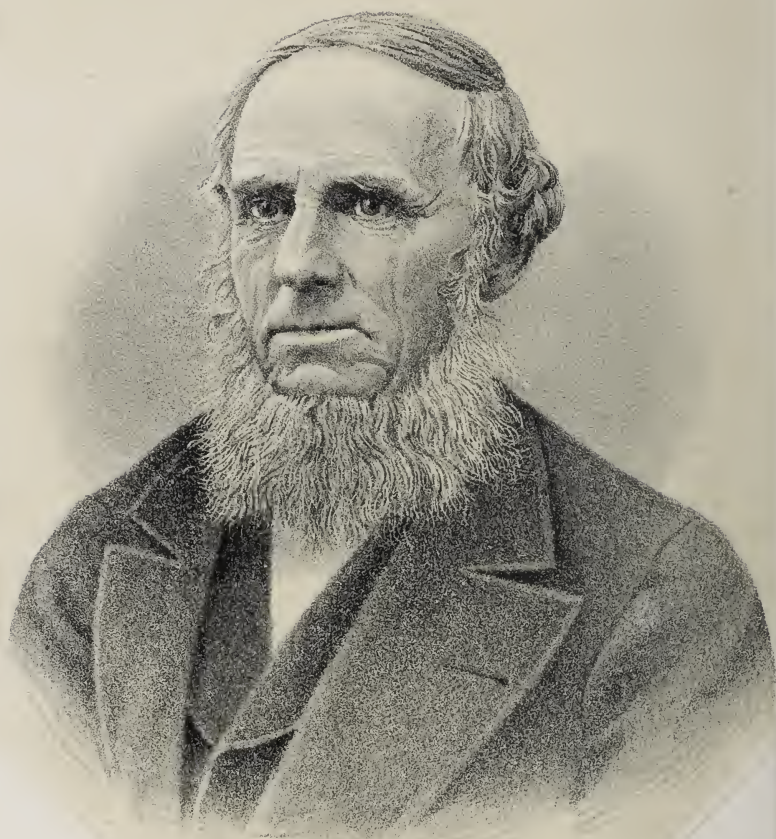
Commissioned by Gov. Duncan McArthur—January 28, 1831, James McEwen, June 13, 1831, Thomas H. Wilkins.

Commissioned by Gov. Robert Lucas—December 27, 1833, James McEwen.

Commissioned by Gov. Joseph Vane—December 23, 1836, James McEwen.

The records do not give complete lists of Justices of the Peace, but since James McEwen's time, R. S. Lockwood has been Justice almost continually. Joseph A. Brown, John Kell, Carl Eldridge, F. Emley, Charles Butler, J. M. Dachtler, John Ward and G. B. Hall have held the office of Justice.





Mahlon T. Gannett

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

BY JUDGE JOHN W. KEYS.

Wayne Township was one of the four original townships into which Warren County was divided by the Associate Judges, May 10, 1803. The original boundaries of the township were as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 33 in the third township; thence east to the northeast corner of the county; thence south to a point drawn due east from the north boundary of the third military range; thence due west to the southwest corner of Section 25, in the fourth range; thence due north to the place of beginning. When we take into consideration that the east line of the county was as far east as where the town of Wilmington now is, we see that the township covered a large tract of territory, the west line being two miles farther west than now and the south line being two miles farther south than now. On the 26th day of June, 1806, Clinton Township was formed, cutting off all of Wayne Township east of Caesar's Creek. Turtle Creek Township was formed August 5, 1804, and cut off of Wayne about two miles on the south.

On the 11th day of September, 1815, Clear Creek Township was formed from the territory of Wayne and Franklin Townships, cutting off of Wayne a strip two miles wide on the west side. On the 10th day of October, 1850, Cassie Township was formed out of Wayne and Washington Townships, and, on the 11th day of June, 1851, some change was made, by which a part of Cassie was restored to Wayne Township, since which time there has been no further change.

The incidents attending the settlement of a new country are of particular interest to the parties, and, in after years, there is no more pleasant enjoyment than for old settlers to get together and relate the scenes through which they have passed, and the part they bore in opening up and developing the country. The children remember the oft-told tale, and they, too, relate the incidents through which their parents passed; after them comes another generation, the country is opened and settled, they find all things prepared for them and no record kept of the past, and they feel but little interest in matters that transpired so long ago.

As Samuel Highway, with those who were associated with him and who accompanied him, appear to have been the first settlers, I think it not improper here give the contract of purchase by Highway and his partners, of John Cleves Symmes, and their partnership contract:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN JOHN CLEVES SYMMES AND JOHN SMITH, SAMUEL HIGHWAY AND EVAN BANES.

Articles of Agreement made this third day of February in the year 1796, between John Cleves Symmes, of North bend in the County of Hamilton, in the Territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio, of the first part & John Smith, Samuel Highway & Evan Banes, of the same County of the second part, are as followeth; (viz.) The said John Smith, Samuel Highway & Evan Banes, jointly and severally, for themselves, their heirs Executors and Administrators agreeeth and hereby covenanteth with the said John Cleves Symmes to purchase of the said John C. Symmes several certain unappropriated sections lying in the northern tier of sections in the fourth Range of Townships, and in the four Southern tiers of sections in the fifth Range of Townships in the Miami Purchase, and County aforesaid, ranging the said tiers of sections from East to West, every tier of which shall bound Easterly on the Little Miami River, including all the fractions, and extending Westerly into the purchase in the following manner, The most Southern tier shall extend from the Little Miami River not less than three whole sections Northeast, Westerly, and not further west than the Eastern boundary line of the second

Township in Fourth and fifth ranges, which Western extent shall be resolved on within three weeks from the date hereof, by said John Smith, Saml Highway and Evan Banes notifying the said John Cleves Symmes of such their determination, Thence running North from a Western point so to be by the said purchasers resolved on, & ascertained, across the said Several tiers of sections, not further North than the upper side of the fourth tier of sections in the fifth entire Range of Townships but falling as much short of that line as the said purchasers may think proper, they giving due notice thereof to the said John Cleves Symmes within three weeks as aforesaid, they retaining however twenty sections at least & not exceeding fifty sections inclusive of all fractions. And the said John Smith, Sam Highway & Evan Banes, covenanteth and agreeth to pay for all such lands as they retain, nine shillings and four pence half penny currency of seven shillings and six pence to the dollar—equal to one dollar and twenty five cents per acre for each & every acre of the land hereby contracted for, reserved sections always excepted, which purchase money of nine shillings and four pence half penny per acre shall be paid by the said John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes in the following manner (viz.) One Thousand Dollars in specie shall be paid in hand to the said John Cleves Symmes, at the sealing hereof, & two thirds of a dollars equal to five shillings in Specie on every acre shall be paid by the said John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes, their Executors or Administrators, either to the Government of the United States as the purchase money agreeable to the Original contract, or to the said John Cleves Symmes for the use of the General Government as the Original price of the land, and such five shillings per acre shall be paid in discharge of the Original purchase money, by the time the same shall be required of the said John Cleves Symmes by Congress or by the proper officers of Government to whose functions it may belong, and the residue of said nine shillings four pence half penny currency as aforesaid, or remaining four shillings and four pence half penny shall be paid to the said John Cleves Symmes his Executors or Administrators on or before the third day of February which will be in the year One thousand eight hundred and One, being five years from the date hereof, together with the interest at six per cent thereon accruing, which annual interest thereon the said John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes hereby bindeth themselves to pay the said John Cleves Symmes yearly and every year on the third day of February for the five succeeding years, which interest at six per cent shall be calculated yearly on the amount of the said five shillings and four pence half penny, a part of the said Nine Shillings and four pence half penny per acre, for each and every acre which the aforesaid purchasers may think proper to retain—being not less than twenty sections, and the said John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes further stipulates and agreeth with the said John Cleves Symmes, his heirs Executors and Administrators, that in case the said John Smith, Saml Highway and Evan Banes, their Executors & administrators, shall neglect, or in any wise delay to make full payment, first of the One Thousand Dollars in hand, second the full amount of two thirds of a dollar to the use of the General Government as aforesaid, thirdly the full interest accruing annually on the said four Shillings, four and one half pence per acre, after deducting from the said One Thousand Dollars advanced in hand, and fourthly by discharging the principal sum, which the said four shillings and four pence half penny may come to on the contents of the whole land purchased as aforesaid, after deducting from such principal sum the said One thousand dollars advanced in hand, part payment, and finally discharging the whole of the principal of the purchase money with interest thereon, due at or before the said 3d day of Feby 1801, then and in such default or in case of any one or more delinquencies happening or taking place, the present agreement and all conditions and things hereto appertaining shall be null and void so far as the same shall relate to such tiers of sections as may not be paid for as it in manner aforesaid, but in no way injuring or impairing the present contract so far as it respects so much of the land heretofore described as may be fully paid for by the said John Smith, Saml Highway and Evan Banes within the times and according to the terms and conditions heretofore Stipulated and agreed, always however taking whole tiers East and West aforesaid—and the said John Cleves Symmes for himself and his heirs agreeth to the aforesaid terms on the said Several payments being made in manner and time aforesaid, and not otherwise. He the said John Cleves Symmes or his heirs will make or cause and procure to be made to the said John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes, or to their heirs or assigns and for such sections, quantities and limits, as they may agree on, or to purchasers under them or their order, a good and lawful conveyance of the title (reserved sections excepted) by and in fee simple in due form of law, the same being subject to the terms of sale and settlement of Miami lands as has been heretofore observed in the purchase, and will cause the same to be duly recorded in the Miami Land office, they paying the customary fees of office for surveying and Registering.

In Testimony Whereof the said John Cleves Symmes of the first part, and the said John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes jointly and severally of the second part have hereunto this article consisting of two sheets severally set their hands & affixed their seals the day and year aforesaid.

Sealed and delivered in presence of

TIMOTHY SYMMES,
WILLIAM SYMMES.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES [Seal.]
JOHN SMITH [Seal.]
SAML. HIGHWAY [Seal.]
EVAN BANES [Seal.]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SMITH, HIGHWAY AND BANES.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this 22d day of February, 1796, between John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes, of Hamilton County & Territory N. West of the River Ohio as followeth to wit :

Whereas the said John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes did on the 3d day of February 1796 purchase of the Hon. John Cleves Symmes Esqr, a certain tract of land on the Little Miami River in the Fourth and Fifth Range of Townships, bounded East by the Miami River, containing 43 sections with their fractions on the said River for which they did on the 3rd day of February 1796 jointly enter into articles with the said John C. Symmes Esqr, for the payment thereof. Now the conditions of this article is such that he above named John Smith, Samuel Highway and Evan Banes do mutually agree to become equal partners, Jointly and severally as tenants in common, in the aforesaid purchase, in every respect as well in expenditures profits and loss &c. &c. The Said Samuel Highway, John Smith & Evan Banes, do Jointly and Severally, as tenants in common, bind themselves their heirs Executors to each other, his heirs Executors & Administrators to abide by and fulfill the above mentioned conditions and the following Stipulations in every respect. In the first place the said Samuel Highway to and with the said John Smith and Evan Banes, his and their heirs Executors and administrators to advance the sum of £2000, Stock doll's at 7/6 each towards the payment of the aforesaid Land, whenever Congress may demand payment of sd John Cleves Symmes Esqr. out of his own private stock, And the said John Smith and Evan Banes, do agree to advance whatever money they can of their own private stock towards the same, And the said parties do likewise agree that the party advancing the greater proportion of money when demanded by congress, for the surplus he may advance more than his copartners be entitled to interest for the $\frac{2}{3}$ ds the same at 6 per cent by such partner or partners who fail in advancing their equal quote,— till the said surplus money can be reimbursed from the sale of the lands, do agree jointly and Separately for himself, his heirs Executors and Administrators, as tenants in common, to reserve for themselves separately the quantity of 3000 acres of land in the said purchase, in the following manner viz: The said Saml Highway is to have his 3000 acres as above mentioned, bounded East on the Miami two miles below the Town of Waynesville lately laid off in the said purchase, and adjoining the same, and West at right angles for quantity with the East and West section lines, Beginning at the South West corner of said Town agreeable to the plan thereof, And the said parties do agree as copartners & tenants in common that the said John Smith and Evan Banes may each of them take in reserve for himself his quantity of 3000 acres of land in said purchase in any part thereof— excepting what the said Saml Highway hath chosen for himself, provided they do not in such choice extend more than one and a half miles each, on the Little Miami River agreeable to the section lines, And the said parties do agree with each other that whatever bargain or bargains may be made by any two of the said parners shall be absolute and valid in behalf of the whole in every respect whatever, agreeable to the spirit of the aforesaid agreement and the mutual interest of the company,—And the said parties do further agree, that each one of the aforesaid parners shall whenever called upon by the others or one of them or their representatives, produce sufficient vouchers, for his proceedings, in the sale or expenses attending the disposal of said lands for the satisfaction of the other parties, and not appropriate any of the money arising from the sale of said lands to any other use than what may be conceived by a majority of said partners to be for the interest of the whole. And it is likewise further agreed on by the said parties that all moneys received by any one of the whole of said partners for the sale of said lands, shall within the term of three months & every three months of the year, or years, during the continuance of the partnership, be deposited in the Bank of the United States after the first day of April next—as soon as possible—if Judged necessary by a majority of said partners until a sufficient sum is received to answer the demands of Congress for said lands as stipulated in the article between John Smith, Saml Highway Evan Banes, & John Cleves Symmes Esqr, & the performance of all and every the articles and agreements above mentioned, the said John Smith, Saml Highway & Evan Banes do hereby bind themselves their heirs Executors & Administrators as Tenants in common to each other his heirs Extrs & Admtrs as witness our hands & seals the day and date above Written.

In presence of
R. BENHAM &
JAS RIDDLE.

JOHN SMITH [Seal.]
SAML HIGHWAY [Seal.]
EVAN BANES [Seal.]

SAMUEL HIGHWAY'S JOURNEY TO WAYNESVILLE.

The first settlers at Waynesville were accompanied on the journey, from Philadelphia down the Ohio to Columbia and thence to the site of Waynesville, by Francis Baily, a young Englishman of education and means, who afterward became well known as the author of some valuable works and a promoter of the science of astronomy. Baily's "Journal of a Tour in the Unsettled Parts of

North America in 1796 and 1797," was published at London, in 1856, after the death of the author. The following liberal quotations are made from that work:

"I set off on the 1st of September, 1796, to make a tour of the Western country. * * I was in company with a gentleman by the name of Highway, who was going down to the Northwestern settlement to form a plantation." [He then describes their travel by horseback to Baltimore, where Mr. Highway bought his goods and had them hauled by wagons to Pittsburg; he continues their travel by horseback with a fine description of the country, towns, etc., until their arrival at Pittsburg, having traveled that way about 300 miles. At Pittsburg, Highway bought a flat-boat twelve feet wide, thirty-six feet long, drawing eighteen inches of water, and loaded into it over ten tons, and, the river being very low, they were required to wait for a rise.]

"Thursday, November 24, 1796—The river having risen these last few days, * * we started from Pittsburg this afternoon about 3 o'clock; however, we did not proceed over four miles down as the stream was very slow, and we were afraid to venture in the night in consequence of the riffles, which were not completely covered. Therefore, seeing some other boats near the shore, we made toward them and joined them for that evening. * * As the gentleman who traveled with me was going to establish a settlement on the Miami River, he had got every article that he thought would be necessary in his new habitation; therefore, we were not so badly accommodated as some of the boats were, who went sometimes most miserably supplied, with scarcely a covering to the boat or a blanket to lie down on, and barely a pot or a kettle to dress what provisions they might chance to meet with. We had laid in a sufficient quantity of beef, mutton, flour, bacon and what other provisions we thought we might want, and we had three or four good feather beds and plenty of bedding; and, as it was very cold weather, we stopped every crevice we conveniently could, and made ourselves a very comfortable habitation. * * * * *

"Friday, November 25, 1796—By daylight, we started in company with another boat. * * We stopped this night opposite the mouth of Big Beaver Creek; * * the wind was high and the weather very cold, the effects of which we found next morning, Saturday, November 26, for we observed several large pieces of ice floating down the river. * * The next morning, Sunday, November 27, having proceeded about two miles farther on the river, we observed two other boats made fast to the shore and accordingly joined them. * * Wednesday, November 30, the river having cleared itself of ice, we determined to proceed. * * Thursday, December 1, we got fast on a riffle near Brown's Island; * * we got off without any danger on lightening the boat. * * The next day, Friday, December 2, 1796, we met with a disaster which threatened us with very disagreeable consequences, but from which we were happily relieved without experiencing any material loss. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon; the river was very full of ice, and we were floating along at a slow pace, when, about a mile above the town of Wheeling (where there was a riffle), we got aground, and all our endeavors to get her off were ineffectual and no remedy was left but to unload the boat. Accordingly, we loaded a little skiff which we had with us, and sent her down to the town; and this we repeated twice before it grew dark; but our endeavors to get her off were still ineffectual, and we were obliged to remain in this situation all night. * * Early next morning, Saturday, December 3, we sent another skiff load down to the town, and, a flat coming down the river about breakfast-time, we got the men to stop and we then unloaded the boat sufficiently to let her float down to the town. * * Wednesday, December 7, after laying in a fresh stock of

provisions at this place and repairing the little damage, we pushed off from the shore and proceeded down the river. * * * * *

"Thursday, December 8, 1796, we floated about 6, and at 12 we put ashore. * * The weather had been very cold for several days and the river had continued to fall, so that we determined to moor our boat in some place of safety, where she might not be exposed to the logs and large trees which were continually drifting down the river, and there to wait for a change of weather.

"Accordingly, the next day, Friday, December 9, 1796, Highway and myself walked down the banks of the river about five miles to a place called Fish Creek, and, to our sorrow, found it completely blocked up with ice and frozen over for several miles down, so that it was absolutely impossible to proceed. We observed four or five boats on the opposite shore who were in the same predicament with ourselves. Having satisfied ourselves in this respect, we returned home to our boat, and, the next day, Saturday, December 10, we dropped down the river about a mile to a place which we had observed yesterday in our walk, and which we conceived more secure from the bodies drifting down the river than the one we were in. Having moored ourselves, as we conceived, in a place of safety, and having every prospect of passing the winter in this situation, we began to apply ourselves to laying in a good stock of provisions. Mr. Bell's boat was with us, and another boat, which was proceeding down the river, joined us, and we all lay moored together, so that there were fourteen or fifteen of us in company, and we every day sent out some of the men into the woods with their guns to hunt for deer, turkeys, bears or any other animal fit for food.

"Wednesday, December 21, we were awakened out of our sleep with a noise like thunder, and, jumping out of our bed, we found the river was rising and the ice breaking up. All attempts would be feeble to describe the horrid crashing and tremendous destruction which this event occasioned on the river. Only conceive a river near 1,500 miles long, frozen to a prodigious depth (capable of bearing loaded wagons from its source to its mouth), and this river, by a sudden torrent of water, breaking those bands with which it had so long been fettered! Conceive this vast body of ice put in motion at the same instant, and carried along with an astonishing rapidity, grating with a most tremendous noise against the sides of the river and bearing down everything that opposed its progress—the tallest and stoutest trees obliged to submit to its destructive fury and hurried along with the general wreck. In this scene of confusion and desolation, what was to be done? We all soon left the boat, in order for every one to provide for his own personal safety; but, seeing the precautions we had taken the day before, prevented the ice from coming upon us as soon as it otherwise would have done, and that there was a chance, though at great risk, of saving some, if not all the things from the boat, we set to, as earnestly as we could to unload her.

"There were near eleven tons of goods in her, the principal of which were implements of husbandry designed for Mr. Highway's plantation; the rest consisted of articles of barter intended for the Indians and the provisions and other necessities for our journey.

"We, in the first place, endeavored to secure these last mentioned; and then we set about getting out the others, some of which were very bulky, weighing upward of 500 pounds.

"We had not proceeded in the undertaking above a quarter of an hour when a large sheet of ice came against our boat and stove in one side of her; we saw it coming, and happily escaped from the boat before it reached us. She was immediately filled with water, but, as she was near the shore and al-

most touched the bottom (the water being very low), she was not immediately covered. The river was rising at a very rapid rate, and, as we knew if we once lost sight of her we should never see her more, and, as we saw there was still a chance of saving some things from the wreck (though at the risk of our lives), which might tend to make our situation more comfortable while we were obliged to stay here, and not leave us utterly bereft of every necessary, we determined upon making one more effort; therefore, jumping into the boat up to our middle in water, we continued to work near three hours amidst vast fields of ice, which were continually floating by us, and whose fury we would escape when they made toward us, by being warned by one of our party whom we set on the bank to watch. In this manner did we persevere till we had got most of the things out of the boat in one of the coldest nights ever remembered in this country; the thermometer was 17 degrees below zero, and so intense was the cold that the iron chain which fastened our boat, had the same effect on our hands as if they had been burned with a hot iron.

"Further, while we were in the boat this last time, the moment we raised our legs above the water (in walking), our stockings froze to them before they were put down again, as tight as if bound with a garter! In such a situation, and in such severe weather, it is a wonder we had not perished, and possibly, we might, had not the river, which was now rising rapidly, completely covered our boat and obliged us to desist from our attempt. Thus went our boat; and thus went every hope of our proceeding on our journey; thus were all our flattering prospects cut short, and none left but the miserable one of fixing our habitation on these inhospitable shores. It was still dark when the event happened, and this, added to the desolation which was making around us, whose power we could hear but not discern, heightened the effect of our forlorn situation.

"Some women who were of our party had kindled a fire on the banks; and when we saw that no more could be done, we took our blankets, and, clearing away the snow, lay ourselves down before it, and, overcome with fatigue, gave ourselves up to rest. Some of the party were so affected by the intense cold, and by so long exposure in the water, that their feet was frost-bitten; others had their legsswelled up in large knots as big as an egg. As to myself, I felt no ill effects from either.

"When morning approached, a scene most distressing presented itself to our view. The river was one floating wreck. Nothing could be discerned amidst the vast bodies of floating ice (some of which were as big as a moderate-sized house) but trees, which had been torn up from the banks, and the boats of many a family, who had scarcely time to escape unhurt from such an unlooked for event, and whose whole property (perhaps scraped together, to form a settlement in this distant Territory), was now floating down, a prey to the desolating flood. Canoes, skiffs, flats, in fact, everything which was exposed to its fury, was hurried along to one general ruin.

"As daylight advanced, we had also an opportunity of seeing in what situation we stood ourselves; and here, instead of finding any ray of comfort or hope, we observed our misfortunes increasing upon us, for the bank where we lay was fully fifty feet high and nearly perpendicular—so much so that it could not be ascended or descended without great difficulty. There happened to be a little bit of level where the boat was, and where we placed the things we had preserved from the wreck; but the water was rising so rapidly that it had almost covered this place, and we were under the necessity (worn out as we were) of carrying them still higher up the bank, or they would have shared the fate of our vessel. This was a most laborious undertaking, and to have hauled them to the top of the bank would have taken us some days; we were, therefore, un-

er the necessity of hauling them up one by one, about two or three feet at a time, and lodge them behind the trees which grew on the bank, and which prevented their rolling back into the river; and this we were obliged to continue to do until we saw the river had ceased rising; and then we left them for a day or two, in order to rest ourselves from our fatigue and to fix up some kind of habitation to protect us from the inclemency of the weather.

"Having thus happily escaped from this danger and saved most of our property from the flood, we set about erecting a covering under which to lodge; and this we did with a number of blankets and some coarse linen which we had brought with us; it was a rough sort of building, but such an one answered our purpose in the situation we were in. We made it by fixing two poles in the ground, about ten or twelve feet asunder, and laying another transversely at the top of them. This was the front of our tent and was left always open; the back and sides were formed by straight poles leaning against the horizontal one, which was placed transversely across, and over them were thrown blankets, etc.; this secured us, in a measure, from the rain, which ran off almost as fast as it fell; and, in order to keep off the cold, we kept a large fire burning in the front of our tent; and thus circumstanced, we endeavored to make ourselves as comfortable as we could, consoling ourselves that it might have been worse with us, and that even now we were not so badly off as many of those who had descended the river this season.

"Here we found full employment for some time in drying our goods, which had got wet when the ice stove the boat. Some of the packages were so much frozen as to take three days constantly standing before the fire ere we could get out their contents to dry them. This took us near three weeks, during which time we had got into more comfortable lodgings. In the neighborhood of this place we had found a log house, which appeared to have been used for the purpose of keeping fodder for cattle. It was open on all sides between the logs, but this we soon remedied by lining the whole with blankets and coarse linen which before we had covered our tent with. We also built up a chimney in it, and had our fire wholly within doors; so that now we began to look a little more in order, though there was no flooring to the house, neither was there any window, for all the light we had came down the chimney, which was large and wide, or in at the door; however, this was a luxury with which we could dispense, considering the hardships we had gone through; therefore, hauling all our goods to this place and stowing them under this roof, we may not improperly be said to have commenced housekeeping. This was on the 24th of December, and, as it was about a mile from where we were, we made a sledge or the convenience of dragging our goods to the house, or we should never have accomplished it. We had four horses aboard with us, which expedited us in this undertaking very much.

"December 25, Christmas Day, two of our party being ill with the fatigues we had undergone on the 21st, the task of superintending the conveyance of our goods devolved upon me. We had been employed at it the whole of yesterday, and, as soon as daylight approached this morning, we began the same career again—nor did we cease this routine, except to take the scanty pittance we had saved from the wreck, till the setting of the sun, and our weary limbs told us it was time to close the scene once more. * * * Circumstanced as we were, we were under the necessity of getting another boat to carry us on; but ere we could come to any resolution of this kind, or determine where we could get it accomplished, we had the mortification to see the river frozen over once more and close up as fast as ever; this did not prevent us from getting a boat ready against it should break up again. Accordingly, two of the men who accompanied us, being pretty good mechanics, we dispatched them off to

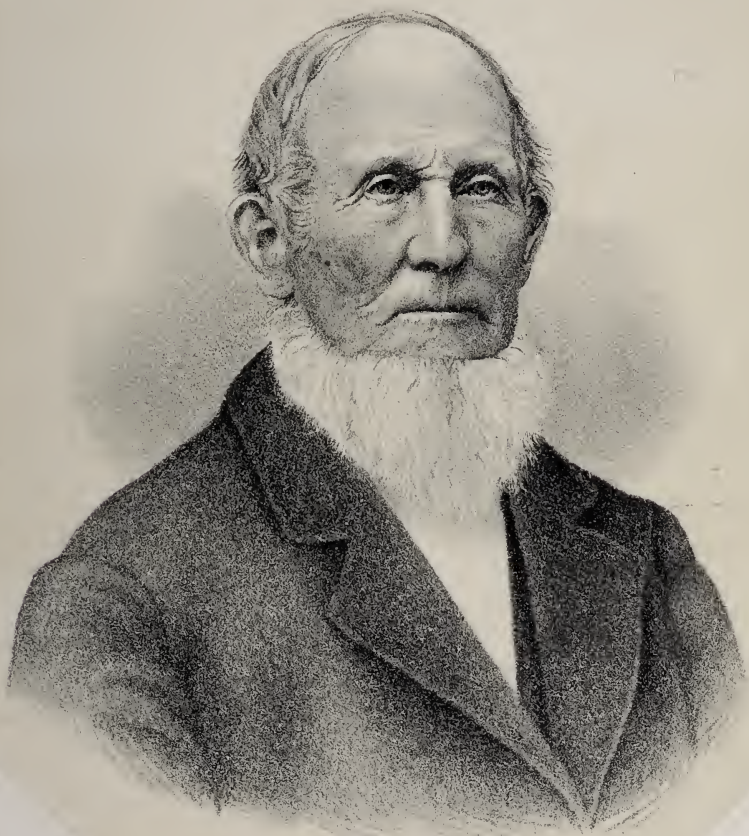
Grave Creek across the woods, where they might have the advantage of a saw to saw the planks for the boat (for as to all other tools we had plenty of then with us) and where they might have the assistance of more hands if required. Accordingly, about the middle of this month (January), they set out for Grave Creek, taking with them all the tools which they might have occasion for in their undertaking; and they set about felling some trees immediately and soon put their work in a state of forwardness. But what relieved us most in our distress was their meeting with a supply of gunpowder, which, though small, was very acceptable to us, as we were reduced to our last charge and were in a great dilemma what to do, as we depended on our gun for our daily food.

"Whilst they were getting the boat ready in this manner, we would occasionally take our guns and go over to see them and encourage them in their undertaking. These two men had lately come from England, and, Mr. H meeting with them at Philadelphia, gave them £50 currency for their service for two years, and they were now going down with him to help him form his settlement on the Miami River; they had got their wives with them, which, together with another person, Mr. Highway and myself (seven in all), formed our whole company. But what is very remarkable, and what may never happen to seven other people who were traveling near 4,000 miles from their country, we happened to be all English. This made it very pleasant and in this distressing situation in which we were, even to talk of England, afforded us pleasure; and it was a conversation in which we all could feelingly join, for, in the wilds of America, all distinctions of rank are necessarily laid aside.

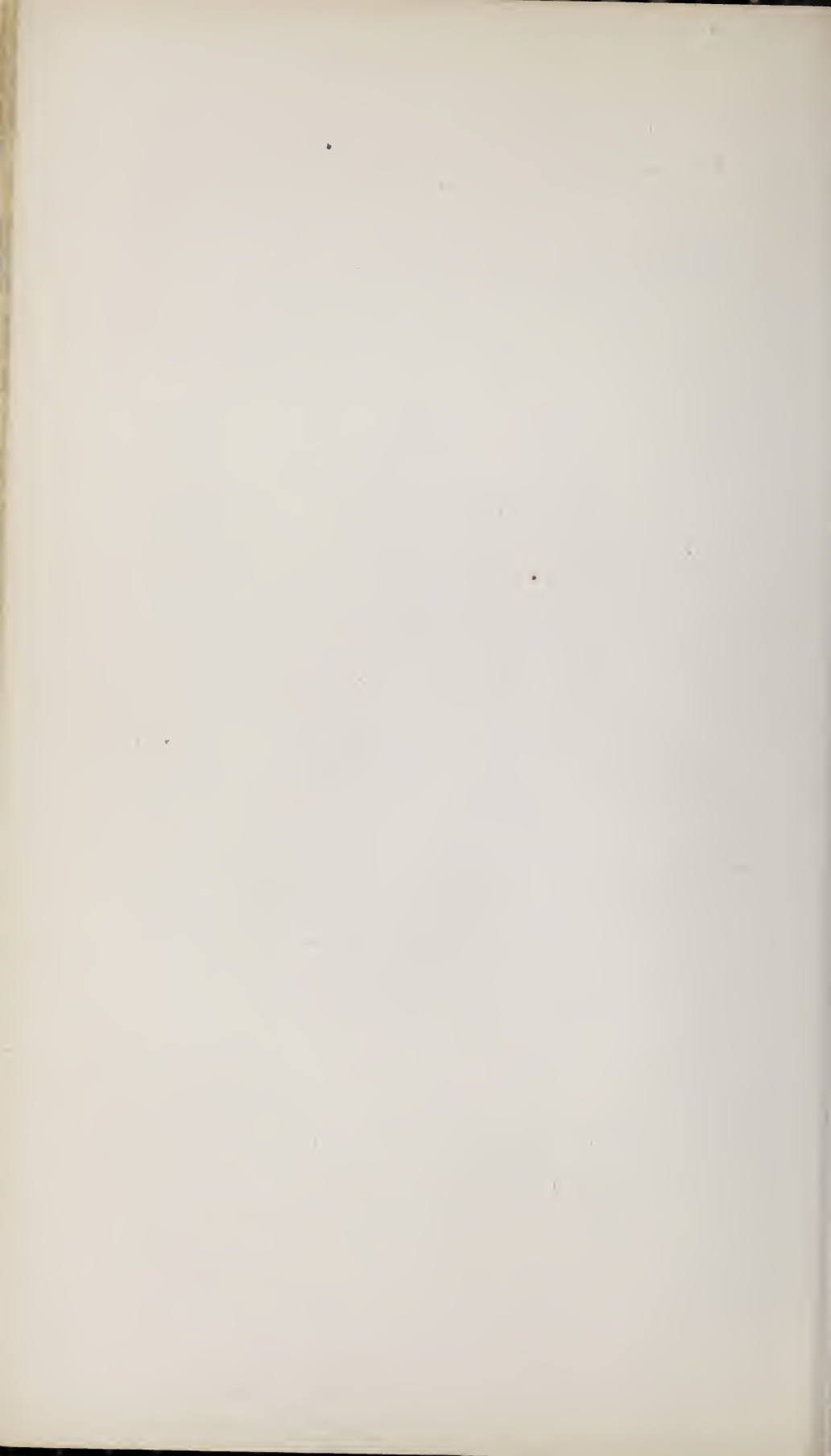
"January 31, 1797—The river which had been frozen up near five weeks broke up again to-day, with a repetition of all those destructive circumstances which attended it the last time, and we had the anxiety of beholding its ravages. * * We made another visit to our men who were engaged in building the boat, and, expediting it as much as possible, we had the satisfaction of seeing her launched on Friday, February 17, and the next day, February 18, we brought her down to the place where we lay. This boat was thirteen feet wide and forty feet long; * * it was about 9 o'clock in the evening when she arrived, * * and before daylight the next morning, February 18, we got up and proceeded to load the boat. This took up the whole day, so that it was next morning, February 20, 1797, Monday, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon when we pushed off from the shore, and, on bidding a final adieu to our old habitation, proceeded down the river on our journey. * * * * *

"Monday, February 27—About half-past 3 o'clock we came to Columbia—our long-wished-for port—having, through unforeseen difficulties and unavoidable delays, been six months on our journey. We put our boat into the mouth of the Little Miami River, and my friend Highway having some business to do with a gentleman in the town, whose house was about a mile off, he took a canoe and went down to him this afternoon and did not return until quite late. Mr. Highway had purchased, in company with two other gentlemen of this place, 30,000 or 40,000 acres of land on the banks of the Little Miami and about forty miles up that river, and he was now going to form a plantation on that land and encourage settlers to do the same. He was down here about twelve months ago and made the contract. He gave Judge Symmes \$1.25 per acre for it. * * Highway informed me that nearly half his land was sold and a great part of it settled; the price he asked for it was \$2 per acre; * * the lots in town which he had laid out were \$6; they consist of a half acre of ground, and you were obliged to build a house in a certain time.

"Highway remained here, housed his goods, sold his boat, etc., and hired two wagons to take what goods they could, and, on March 4, 1797, the two wagons started, accompanied by a guide, to conduct them through the wilder



James Bowyer



ss and three or four pioneers to clear the road of trees. * * And, on the 6th of March, Dr. Bane and myself started about noon, accompanied by several others in the neighborhood, some of whom were tempted by curiosity and others with a prospect of settling there. We were mounted on horses and had each a gun, and across our saddles we had a large bag containing some corn for our horses and provision for ourselves, as also some blankets. * * We kept the road as long as we could, and, when that would not assist us any farther, we struck out into the woods and toward sundown found ourselves about twenty miles from Columbia; here, having spied a little brook running at the bottom of a hill, we made a halt, and, kindling a fire, we fixed up our blankets into the form of a tent, and having fed both ourselves and our horses, we laid ourselves down to rest, one of us by turns keeping watch, lest the Indians should steal our horses. The next morning, Tuesday, March 7, as soon as it was daylight, we continued our journey, and the middle of the day overtook our friend Highway almost worn out with fatigue. * * His wagons had been overturned once or thrice—in fact, he related to us such a dismal story of the trials, both of patience and mind, which he had undergone, that I verily believe if the distance had been much greater, he either would have sunk under it or formed his settlement on the spot. We encouraged him with a prospect of a speedy termination and the hopes of better ground to pass over, and with this his spirits seemed to be somewhat raised.

“We all encamped together this night and made ourselves as happy and comfortable as possible. My friend Highway also seemed to put on the new man, and from this and from his being naturally of a lively turn, we found that it was a great deal the want of society which had rendered him so deponding and out of spirits, for, after we had cooked what little refreshment he had brought with us and finished our repast, he sang us two or three good songs (which he was capable of doing in a masterly style), and seemed to take pleasure in delaying as long as he could that time which we ought to have devoted to rest.

“The next morning, Wednesday, the 8th of March, by daylight, our cavalcade was in motion and some of the party rode on first to discover the spot, for we were traveling without any other guide than what little knowledge of the country the men had acquired by hunting over it. I could not but with pleasure behold with what expedition the pioneers in front cleared the way for the wagons. There were but three or four of them and they got the road clear as fast as the wagon could proceed. While we were proceeding on at this rate, we observed at some distance before us, a human being dart into the woods, and endeavor to flee from us. Ignorant of what this might mean, we delayed the wagons, and some of us went into the woods and tracked the footsteps of a man for some little distance, when suddenly a negro made his appearance from behind some bushes and hastily inquired whether there were any Indians in our party or whether we had seen any. The hideousness of the man's countenance (which was painted with large red spots on a black ground) and his sudden appearance startled us at first, but soon guessing his situation we put him beyond all apprehension and informed him that he was perfectly safe. He then began to inform us that he had been a prisoner among the Indians ever since the close of the last American war, and that he had meditated his escape ever since he had been in their hands, but that never till now had he been able to accomplish it. He asked us what course the nearest town lay from, and, after telling him, he said that the Indians no doubt had been pursuing him ever since they had missed him, and that he intended to escape to the first town for protection. He said that they had used him remarkably well ever since he had been with them, treating him as one of their own children, and

doing everything in their power to render his situation comfortable. They had given him a wife and a mother (it is their usual practice to put with people whom they wish to encourage to come among them, under the protection of some matron who is called his mother) and plenty of land to cultivate if he chose it, and the liberty of doing everything but making his escape. With these inducements, he said he could not give up the idea of never seeing again those friends and relatives whom he left in his early days. This man, who he was taken prisoner, was a slave to a person in Kentucky, and, though among the Indians he enjoyed liberty and all the comforts which can be expected in a state of nature, and which were more (I may safely pronounce) than when he tasted of the bitter cup of slavery, yet was this man who so lately enjoyed the blessings of heaven, going to render up a voluntary slave to his former master; for what? That he might there once more embrace those friends and relatives from whom he had been so long separated. We could but look upon the man with an eye of pity and compassion, after giving him something to pursue his journey with, and desiring him to follow our track to Columbia, separated.

"About 3 or 4 o'clock the same afternoon, we had the satisfaction of seeing the Little Miami River; here we halted, for it was on the banks of this river that the town was laid out, and we were soon joined by our other companions who had proceeded on first, and who informed us that they had recognized the spot about half a mile up the river. We accordingly went on and got the goods out of the wagons that night, so that they might return again as soon as they thought proper; and here we could not but congratulate our friend Highway upon his arrival at the seat of his new colony. He appeared heartily glad that his journey was at an end, and he seemed to eye the ground and the country about with that degree of secret pleasure which a man may conceive to take in viewing a spot which, in point of cultivation, was to be the work of his own hands; he seemed to anticipate his labors and fancy he saw fruitful corn-fields and blushing orchards in every object he beheld, and expressed a secret satisfaction in thinking he should end his days in this delightful country.

"The next morning, nothing was to be heard but the sound of the axes sounding through the woods. Every one who was expert at that art was got out to cut down trees to build our friend a house, and before night they had got several of the logs laid and the house raised several feet. They all joined cheerfully in this work. * * While the major part were engaged in this necessary employment, Dr. Bane and myself and two of the men took our guns and a couple of axes and went bear-hunting. We had discovered marks several in coming along, and we were now going to see if we could shoot some of them, in order to furnish ourselves with provision. * * It is easily discoverable whether a tree has a hole in it, and it may also be easily ascertained whether there is a bear in it or not, for in climbing up the trees they scratch off the bark in such a manner as to leave an indelible track through the whole winter; when, therefore, the hunters have found one of the trees in which they imagine a bear to be lodged, they set about cutting it down, which those who are used to it will very soon do, and three or four of the party, with loaded rifles, will plant themselves at a little distance off, and in the direction which they expect the tree to fall. As soon as the tree comes to the ground, the bear starts from his hiding-place and endeavors to flee into the woods, but the person who stands nearest to the course which he is going to pursue, immediately aims his piece and most probably kills him; however, if he should only wound him, the bear will generally turn upon his attacker, and, in this case, the others come to his assistance and put an end to the contest by shooting him through the head.

"This being a new species of diversion to me, I embraced with pleasure opportunity of going with them to enjoy it." We had not proceeded far in woods ere we discovered a hole in the top of a lofty oak, whose diameter upward of three feet at the bottom. * * These immense trees are generally those to which bears fly—in fact, no others of a smaller size could climb them at a height of sixty or seventy feet from the ground. We saw evidences of his claws on the bark of the tree, and it was soon resolved that tree should come down. Accordingly, our two men set at it, and when they had nearly got through, we took our appointed stations to watch the egress of tyrant of the woods. In a short time, the immense trunk began to give way, and, carrying all the lesser trees before it, fell with a tremendous crash on the ground; bruin, finding his habitation in motion, began to look out before it reached the ground, and, with a sudden spring, arrived there first. Immediately, Dr. Bane leveled his piece and shot him through the body, but only as to wound him, and the bear began to turn on him. * * This afforded time to come round to Dr. Bane's assistance, when I shot the animal through the head and put a period to his existence. After that we left him to our men to carry to our camp, whilst we went to discover the haunts of some others, and in this expedition we killed two or three deer and saw a great quantity of wild turkeys, so that we had not any prospect of extreme want whilst we were here. After this, we returned home and received the thanks of our country for supplying them so sumptuously with provision. This diversion I pursued as often as the weather favored almost every day I was here. * *

"Friday, March 31, 1797—I had now been with my friends near a month, during which time I had an opportunity of observing the steps which are taken in first settling the country. It opened quite a new field to me, as it must to every one who has never been witness to it."

(Here he enters into a lengthy description of the country, soil and timber and the progress of the settlers in building, laying out gardens, prospects, etc., which I omit.)

"Having, as I observed before, been with my friend near a month, I began to think of leaving him and pursuing my journey down the river. It was my intention to go down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans—a city in the Spanish dominions. * * and from thence to return to New York by sea. A long voyage was before me. * * I determined upon taking the early part of spring, that I might have the whole summer before me. Accordingly, Mr. Highway was going to Columbia this morning (March 31), I determined to accompany him and to bid adieu (perhaps forever) to this little society which I had seen the first rise. * * Furnishing ourselves, therefore, with a little provision, and mounting our horses about 10 o'clock this morning, we struck into the woods. * * We proceeded on our journey, and, before the second day was closed, we reached Columbia, where Dr. Bane was expecting us."

The foregoing narrative illustrates the hardships of the early settlers in reaching the West, and is a fair illustration of nearly all. Perhaps all did not encounter the same incidents and hardships, but the majority experienced severe privations. Not so now, when all parts of the country can be reached within a short time by railroads. It may be of interest to know what befell Baily. On the 3d of April, 1797, he boarded a flat-boat at Cincinnati, and in that manner went to Orleans and the Southern country; returned by the same back through the country to Knoxville, Tenn., and, on the 28th of January, 1798, boarded a ship at New York for England and arrived at Bristol March 1, 1798.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

The Friends were the first to organize into a society. In 1800, Ezekiel Cleaver, with others, came with their families from Virginia to Red Stone, n Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, and the families remained there, and Cleaver (and perhaps some others) came to Waynesville and erected a large log house on the east corner of Miami and Third streets, resting on large logs cut and placed in the ground endway, and returned to their families. In the spring 1801, Cleaver moved here.

Previous to 1803, the Friends organized a society, a committee of Friends coming from Red Stone to sit with them, as was then and I believe still is the custom. After the organization, meetings for worship were held at the different family residences until 1805, when they built a substantial log meeting house, where the house of the Orthodox Friends now is.

David Brown was appointed a committee to build the house. The records of the Friends show that he built it, put in a stove and fenced in the graveyard, and received as a compensation for building and completing the house \$65.88; the stove, \$35.93, and for fencing in the graveyard, \$19.

The Friends got the title to their grounds in 1808. David Pugh, Benjamin Evans, Isaac Mills, David Horner, Samuel Test and Benjamin Hopkins were made trustees in the deed. A committee was appointed to examine the title, consisting of Joel Wright, Joseph Canby, Mordecai Walker, John Hain Abijah O'Neill, Isaac Ward and George C. Ward.

In May, 1811, they determined to build a brick meeting-house, 40x60 feet, one story, and appointed Asher Brown and Joseph Evans, managers, and, August following, considered the propriety of building two stories, and Jonathan Crispin was appointed an additional manager. In February, 1812, reported expenses were \$1,195.13, and probably expense, to complete lower story for use, \$400.

In May, 1812, Noah Haines, Chairman of the committee, reported total expenses, \$1,278.45.

In 1813, a committee was appointed to draft a plan and finish the upper part of the house, consisting of John Stubbs, Levi Cook, Joseph Evans, Thomas Sherwood, Asher Brown, John Satterthwaite and Isaac Stubbs, which they did at a cost of about \$250, making a total cost of a little more than \$1,500. David Evans and wife were the first couple married there.

In the year 1870, the house was repaired and remodeled, leaving but little of the original architecture and giving it the appearance of a one-story building, with a small gallery on the east side, at an expense of over \$2,000.

In a division of the society in about 1828, the orthodox branch, which was in the minority withdrew and they repaired the old log house, which was badly rotted, where they worshiped until 1835 or 1836, when the old log house was taken down and the present structure erected. The Friends Graveyard on their premises in Waynesville was the first regular graveyard in the township.

A log meeting-house was erected by the Baptists on the farm of Jane C. Man, on the road from here to Dayton, at an early day. I have been informed about the year 1814.

A free meeting-house was built on the farm now owned by Rev. John H. Smith in east Wayne Township, in 1817, by subscription. As I have a copy of the subscription paper, I here give it, with the original orthography:

Feb 5th 1817

We the undersigned—to build a meeting house in Our neighborhood, as there is no handy, to be open and free for any society whatever. It is to be built on the North corner of John Smiths land. The description of the house will be as follows: the log to be cut & put up & then hewed down inside and out—the roof is to be framed with rafters

labboards to be nailed on; the size will be concluded upon by the subscribers—the subscribers will subscribe as many days work as they think proper, and if anyone chewses to money, they can subscribe the money to pay hands with in their stead.

| Subscribers Names. | No. of Days. |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| John Smith, senior..... | 10 days |
| John Smith, junior..... | 5 days |
| Ezekiel Cleaver..... | 2 days |
| Alexander Stewart..... | 6 days |
| Robert Stewart..... | 6 days |
| Jacob Elmore..... | 4 days |
| Thomas Hall..... | 4 days |
| Zachariah Prater..... | 4 days |
| Daniel McGregor..... | 2 days |
| John Welch..... | 4 days |
| William Grimes..... | 3 days |
| Job Castles..... | 4 days |
| Eli Cook..... | 2 days |
| Thomas Spray..... | 3 days |
| Henry J. Good..... | \$3 |

The building was used by the Baptists, who organized a society there, until after 1840, when the society built a comfortable frame church across the road, which still stands, but is not much used. John Smith, who died about 1827, devised the lot where the log house stood to any society that would build on it. A graveyard was also started on the lot and several persons buried there, when it ceased to be used.

The Methodists organized a society near Mount Holly about 1820—perhaps before—and raised a log meeting-house on Section 32, Township 4, Range 5. The graveyard was started there in which a number were buried; the unfinished house was taken down and moved near the present graveyard at Mount Holly, and was used until about 1845, when it was vacated and the present frame erected in Mount Holly. The Methodists also had an organization at Raysville on an early day, and built a log meeting-house and established a graveyard. The log meeting-house was removed and a very handsome frame built—probably about 1850—which was burned down and afterward the present comfortable house erected. They have a very good society. There has been a very large number buried there, but the graveyard has almost ceased to be used.

They early organized a society in the vicinity of Waynesville, at what date we are unable to give, but previous to 1815, and their meetings were held at private houses until about 1826, when they built their first church here—a comfortable little brick, on Outlot No. 2, on Water street, which was used until 1840, when they built where the house now stands. In 1869, the house was repaired, enlarged and much improved. In 1837, a great revival occurred amongst them under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Harker; forty-two joined the church, and, in 1842, another noted revival took place, conducted by the Rev. J. J. Hill, when over 160 joined them.

The first permanent Sabbath school established in the township was in 1837, under the control of the Harrisons, Hendlys and other members.

In 1843, the Mormons introduced their doctrine into the township. They organized a society and quite a number were attracted to Nauvoo, most of whom returned and many of them found homes in other churches and the organization here was abandoned.

In 1850, the Regular Baptists endeavored to effect an organization, but without meeting with sufficient encouragement, the effort was abandoned.

In 1856, the Congregationalists under the preaching of the Rev. Simeon Brown effected an organization and fitted up a snug little church. The society was weak, some of the members removed, and, after an effort of two or three years, the society disbanded.

The Christians (Campbellites) made an organization and built a snug little

church on High street, east of Main street, Waynesville, where they now worship.

The first Episcopal service was given in Hay's Hall in April, 1869. August of the same year, the corner-stone of St. Mary's Church was laid in lot on the corner of Third and Miami streets. On Easter Thursday, 1881, the edifice being finished and free from debt, the church was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by Right Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, Bishop of Southern Ohio. Although there were but two communicants of the church in the neighborhood at the time the corner-stone was laid, the communion now numbers some twenty-five members, and, being free from debt and ministered to by most excellent pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Hayden, it is in a very prosperous condition. The church property is probably worth \$3,000. Much is due to Drew Sweet for his energy and perseverance in organizing and building up this society and church.

The first Friends were principally from New Jersey and Virginia. In very few years, the number was largely increased from Pennsylvania, Maryland, the Carolinas and Tennessee—all attracted here, no doubt, by the reports of the character and quality of the soil, the prospect of independent homes and being free territory. The society became very large. They were a frugal, industrious class of people, and their principles have very largely influenced the people of the township. Since the division, both societies have become much reduced.

The Friends at Waynesville contracted for their grounds, but were unable to get title before 1807, when a patent for 208 acres was granted to David Faulkner (including most of the old town plat), but they established a graveyard there as early as 1804. Previous to that there was no permanent graveyard in the township. Many family burying-grounds have at one time or another been used, but all, I believe, have ceased to be used.

On the 2d day of April, 1866, the cemetery association was formed under an act of the Legislature of the State, passed February 24, 1848, and is now the principal burying-ground for quite a large district of the country.

SCHOOLS.

The citizens took an early interest in education, and, as neighborhoods were settled, a log schoolhouse was built with narrow openings at the sides sufficient to receive a single 8x10 glass. Among the first school-teachers were Rowland Richards, who taught in a log schoolhouse in Waynesville in 1801; Joel Wright, who taught at Abijah O'Neill's, in east Wayne Township, in the years 1802, 1804 and 1805; Elizabeth Wright, in 1808, and, between that and the year 1820, Joel and Allen Wright, who both taught in Waynesville; from 1820 to 1824, Thomas Rickett taught in Waynesville; he was followed by Thomas O'Brien, Horace Lathrope, Jeffrey Truman, William Butterworth, John C. Whittrage, John Gilpin, Noah Leeds, Chaney Pyle and others up to the year 1830.

Each district is now supplied with a good and substantial school building maintained at the public expense. In 1857, the Union Schoolhouse in Waynesville was built, with George P. Brown as first Superintendent. Since then a higher order of schools has been maintained. The school is now under the superintendency of Mr. George J. Graham.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in the township was Dr. Evan Banes, who was associated with Highway in the land purchase. He came from Virginia, settled here in 1799. He was kindly spoken of by old settlers and regarded as

od physician. After remaining a few years, he removed to Clark County. 1804, Dr. Kemper, from Cincinnati; in 1807, Dr. Joseph Canby; in 1814, Martin D. Lathrope. Sylvanus Cornell informed me some years ago that brought Dr. Lathrope with his movable effects, including a horse, from New York, down the river on a raft; that he was engaged at that time in rafting lumber to Cincinnati. Dr. Lathrope died in Waynesville in 1823. Dr. John Greer came here about 1823 and practiced until about 1837, when he moved to Indiana. Horace Lathrope, a nephew of the Doctor above mentioned, practiced a few years with his uncle and after his death.

TAVERNS.

James Corey, about the year 1800, put up a log building in Waynesville, Wabash square, on Main street, and opened a house of public entertainment (long since known as the Hammel House stand), and was probably the first to keep a house of public entertainment in the township. Previous to 1806, the premises were sold to James Jennings, from New Jersey, who continued the business and erected a frame building. As no absolute title could be given for lots until after David Faulkner got a patent for the land in 1807, in June of that year, Faulkner deeded to Jennings in that square, Lots No. 7, 8, 4 and north half of 6, for \$350. I am unable to state how long Jennings continued the business, but he was succeeded by Samuel Beck, Robert Way and Richard Cunningham. In 1817, Jennings deeded the stand, including Lots No. 4, 8 and parts of 3 and 6, to John Warrell, for \$600. In 1822, Warrell improved the stand by building thereon a large brick building, and sold out and moved away in 1831. Between that date and 1841, a tavern was kept there by Keene, Barnhart & Durand, and N. McLean became the owner, and, at the date above mentioned, sold to Enoch Hammel, from New Jersey, who continued there until about 1863. In 1804, a public house was kept by a Mr. Goodwin, and the first election in the township was held at his house. In 1810, Samuel Hammett sold to David Hammett Lots 5 and 6, in Miami square, for \$50. Mr. Hammett built a large two-story house thereon, plastered outside, with a walk around front to the second story. It was peculiar in its structure, facing three sides to the streets. A tavern was kept there by Hammett and Richard Cunningham until 1819, when it was kept by Levi Johnson, and after him by Brady. No hotel was kept there after 1824. The building will be remembered by the older citizens as the "Old Penitentiary."

A house of entertainment was opened at a very early day on Third street—probably 1805, by David Holloway, and another at the upper end of Main street in a large two-story log house as early as 1808, by Samuel Martin, who continued until after the war. The tavern house at the crossing of Main and north streets, Waynesville, was built in 1826, by Joshua Ward. Israel Woodruff was the first to keep a tavern there, who only remained one year. Then by Josuha Ward; 1828 and 1830, by Brice Curran; 1835, by S. M. Linton. It will not pursue its occupants; it is now (1881) the property of Samuel Cornell & Son.

A tavern was opened previous to 1820 on the Lebanon road, at the crossing of the Middletown road, in a log building, by Adam Morris. It was for wagoners and travelers a favorite stopping-place; after the building of the turnpike road it was rendered valueless as a tavern. Taverns were opened at an early day at Mount Holly and Raysville, but by whom or when I am not advised. The tavern at Mount Holly, in 1836, was kept by Peter Dehaven. The editor of a paper published in Cincinnati in 1810, called the *Freemen's Journal*, made a tour through the State, and, in August of that year, on his return, says: "Crossing the Little Miami River, I arrived in Waynesville.

The town was laid out on a high and healthy tract. * * There are about fifty families, three or four stores and about as many taverns." It is unfortunate that he did not give the names of the owners of the stores and taverns.

DISTILLERIES.

Distilleries were early established in the neighborhood. Whisky has always been a salable commodity. At the time the first settlements were made, there was but little or no market, except to new-comers, and grain was distilled on shares; what was not consumed was taken to Cincinnati and sold or exchanged. The first distillery was operated at the head of Main street in Waynesville by Samuel Martin, in probably 1802; the next, by Samuel High way down on the Miami near his mill; one by Joseph Chenoweth, on the Lil farm, and one at a spring on the hill on the cemetery grounds, by John Everhart—all previous to 1812. Between that and 1820, one was operated by Whicker on the Cartwright farm, and one by Thomas Hall on the A. P. O'Neill farm. One was run by Ward & Thurston at the upper mill, Waynesville, about 1825 and ceased to be used in 1832. Distilling was extensively carried on by F. H. Pence at Mount Holly; the date of the commencement I am unable to state but it was closed some years ago, since which time there has been no distiller in the township.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

But little is known of them. Daniel Wharton was the first to establish blacksmithing permanently, in 1810. John Craft, Jr., a carpenter, previous to said date; Samuel Rogers worked at carpenter work in 1812; Joshua Jones at the same trade, from the close of the war of 1812 as long as he was able also Thomas Pugh and Augustus Moreland, previous to 1820. Joseph Rogers came to the township first in 1812. He returned to New Jersey and moved to the township in 1816. He brought with him patterns for iron mold-boards for the Peacock plows, and got his castings at Brush Creek, I believe, now in Highland County, and was the first to manufacture plows with iron mold-boards here, if not in the county. He also worked at the carpenter trade. He is at this date (1881) living, in his ninety-third year.

William Bunting and family came to the township in 1816, and he and his son Thomas worked at blacksmithing until the time of their death—after 1831.

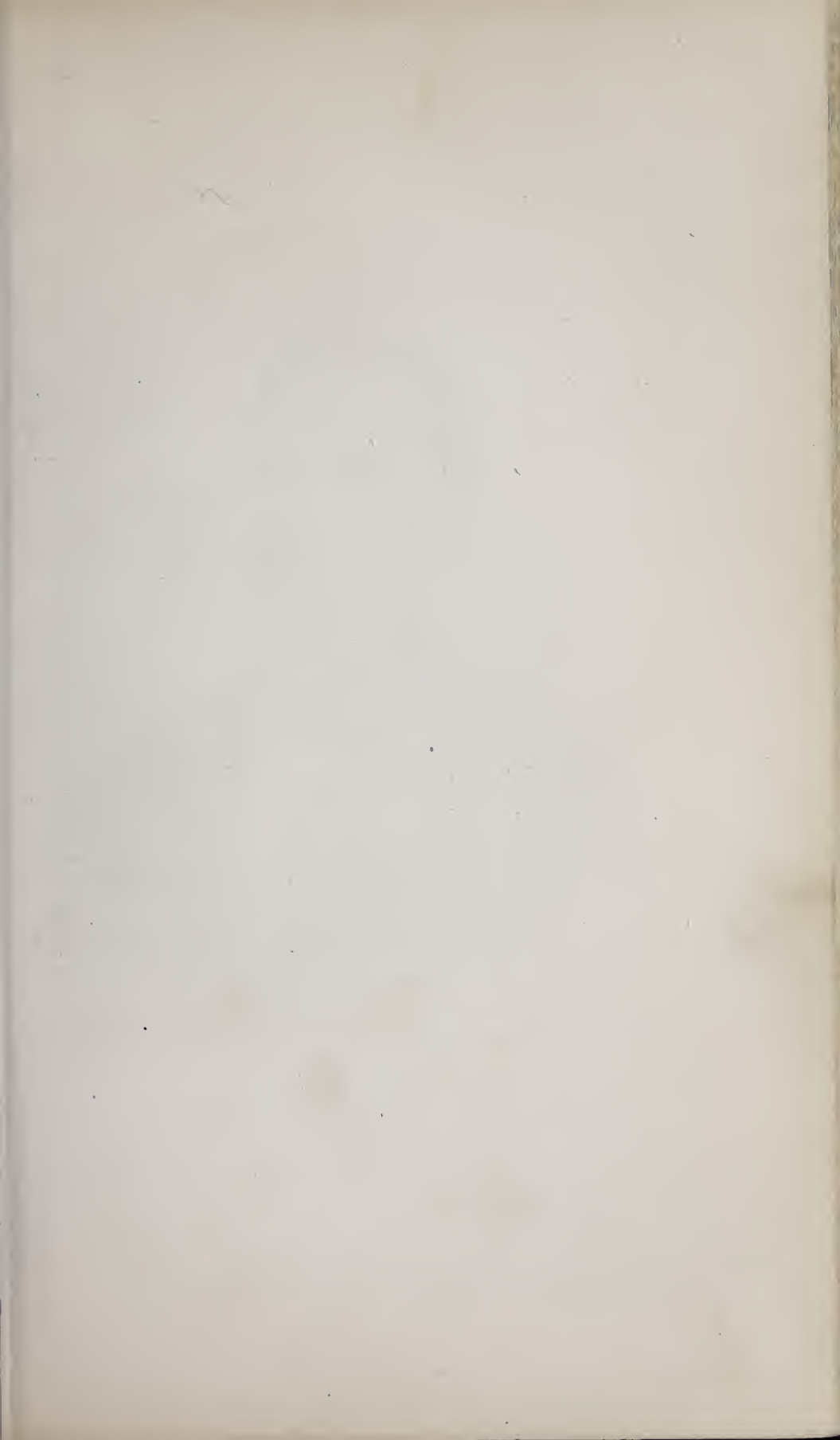
A tanyard was first sunk by Samuel Martin, on the flat above the head of Water street, Waynesville, as early as 1805; one previous to 1810 by David Pugh, on a flat opposite Waynesville, on the farm now owned by S. S. Haines. David Morgan became the owner of this about 1818, and, after 1820, enlarged it, and did a good business there until after 1830. He let the business go down, and, in 1842, moved with his family to Iowa. A yard was sunk by Cothron in 1816, on the hill above the Friends Graveyard, and closed in 1819. One by Moses Henly, in 1826, near the Upper Mill. There is now no tanyard in the township.

Cabinet-makers—Allen Clutch, previous to 1808; John Lucas and John King, 1822; George Sherman, 1830; John Lloyd, 1834.

The writer was engaged in the cabinet and undertaking business from 1836 to 1876. During that time, there were buried from his establishment about 2,000 persons.

But little is known of shoemakers previous to 1820. At that date, James Borden and family were here, and he worked at that business; Joseph Ogborn from 1823 to 1830; Robert Huston and William Moore, 1823; Joseph Shaw 1826; Samuel Barton, 1820; John Meeks and William Small, 1826.

I find David Suffrins, a hatter from Virginia, was here as early as 1805, and





S. B. Grealy

and his son-in-law, Frederic Stanton, afterward associated with him, until about 1830.

Tailors—1820, Levi Johnson, and shortly after, Benjamin Kemp. Coopers—Benjamin Barnhart, before and after 1820. Chairmakers—Clement Mesick, from 1817 to 1823; Ezra Adams, from 1823 until the time of his death; also made spinning-wheels. Robert Cummins made spinning-wheels from 1806 to 1823. The first wagon-makers known were Thomas Durell, before 1820, and at that date and until 1831, Stephen Covert.

The first saddlers of whom I am advised were Bateman and Elijah Brady, between 1812 and 1820, and Shepherd Florer, after 1820; Ezra Smith, 1824.

The first livery stable was by Joseph and Job Rogers, 1847.

The first show was a lion—1818; next was an elephant—1823; the next as a nice little collection of animals—monkeys, ponies, etc., the same year.

BRIDGES.

Before 1819, the channel of the river on the road to Corwin was not as low, but where the bridge now is was in the bend of a horseshoe, the channel above and below the bridge having been made since. The crossing of the river was between High and Main streets, in Waynesville. When the water was high, there was a ferry used, and when low, a ford. About 1812, an effort was made to build a bridge at the ford. The abutments were raised and a superstructure was placed on trestles. A freshet in the river swept out the work and no further effort was made to build a bridge at that place. In 1817, a bridge was built on a contract, where the bridge now is, by John Satterthwaite, for \$700, including the abutments. It was built of oak timber, principally hewed, never covered or weather-boarded, and only lasted about ten years. At that time, the road crossed the West Branch of the Miami, known as the race at the mouth and followed the north bank of the Miami to the bridge. The race was then a small stream, no bridge over it; the ford was a very bad crossing.

A second bridge was built at that place about 1827. It stood several years before it was weather-boarded and roofed, and, in 1836, it fell down. An open bridge was built there on a contract by Samuel Welch in 1837, for \$350; it only stood a few years, and, about 1842, another was built there. I am unable to give the name of the contractor, but O. J. Wright enlarged the abutments, and, in 1861 and 1862, the present substantial bridge was built by L. E. Hebbe. No other bridges were built across the Miami in the township until the iron bridge, three miles below, was built in 1873, and but one bridge across Cæsar's Creek in the township—that near the railroad, in 1869.

STORES.

Mr. Highway was the first to sell goods here. He brought a stock of goods with him at the time of his settlement, and afterward increased it, so that, it is said by his descendants, he had at one time the largest stock of goods of any one store in Ohio, and, while out assisting in cutting a new road (date not given), his store and dwelling took fire and burned down. At dates not known to me, stores were kept by William Ferguson and Mr. Phillips (who afterward removed to Dayton)—all previous to 1815.

In 1803 a store was kept at the east angle of the crossing of High and Third streets by David Holloway. A few years after, Jacob Pierson kept a store there for some time. Shortly after, a store was kept at the north angle of the same crossing, and in 1810 by Seth Silvers. In 1808, David Brown built a house on Outlot No. 4, Waynesville, and kept a small store there; in 1806, David Pugh had a store on Main street; in 1810, on the same street, by

John Satterthwaite; in 1813, by Satterthwaite & Linton; in 1819, David Brown and others. At that date, no knives and forks or cups and saucers (except of potter's ware) could be bought in the town.

PRICES OF LAND.

I deem it not improper here to give some of the early prices of lots and land. I find that after Faulkner got a patent for 208 acres (Waynesville) deeds were given, and the considerations therein mentioned, by David Faulkner, in 1807, as follows: Lots 8 in Miami square, 5 and 7 in Washington square, to Jonathan Newman for \$32; Outlot No. 14, to Joel Wright for \$8.16; Lots No. 5, 6 and 7, Miami square, to Samuel Test, \$87; Lots No. 1 and 8, Washington square, and 3, 4, 7, 8, Adams square, Outlot 7 and part of 8, to Seth Silver, for \$122.04; to Zadock Street, Lots No. 1 and 3, in Washington square, \$2.04; to Merrick Starr, Lots No. 2, 3, 4 and 6, President square, \$2; to Rowland Richards, Outlot No. 13, \$8; to David Linton, Outlots No. 5 and 6, \$10; to David Holloway, Lot 5, Wabash square, Lot 1 Jefferson square, Outlots 12 and 17, \$400.

The first title obtained by Highway, and, I believe, the only one in fee simple was that year from Falkner, when there was deeded to him Scioto and English squares and four and one-half acres on the southwest of town, for \$368.

The prices given could not have been the value of the property sold, and I can only account for it from the fact that sales had been made by Highway and partners, and that the purchasers had paid part, and that the above prices were balances or considerations to quiet title.

I will now give considerations of later dates that I think better represent values, viz., Hammett to Satterthwaite, Lot No. 1, Wabash square, 1811, \$80; David Pugh to David Brown, 1808, Lots No. 3, 4, 7, 8, Ohio square, \$50; David Holloway to Thomas Swift, 1814, Lots 5, 7, Washington square, \$150; Joel Wright to David Morgan, in 1820, four and one-half acres, southwest of the schoolhouse, \$50; John Haines to David Brown, Outlot 4, \$200; in 1807, Clevenger to Seaman, Lot 4, Miami square, \$34; James Jennings to John Conner, in 1816, Lots 7, 8, Ohio square, \$71.50; in 1811, Sarah Bucke to Noah Haines, Outlots 10, 11, 18, 19, \$450; Thomas Swift, in 1816, Lot 4, Ohio square, \$190; in 1819, Thomas Wilson to Samuel Rogers, Lot 5, Wabash square, \$200; in 1811, David Linton to Noah Haines, Lots 3, 4, 7, Adams square, \$500.

The farm immediately above Waynesville was a part of the land originally patented to Henry Seeman. Satterthwaite bought, in 1815, of Seeman, forty-nine acres for \$600; of Joseph Chenoweth, eight acres for \$93.75; of M. Biggs, fifty acres for \$270; of John Croft, nineteen acres, price not given, making the farm 126 acres.

The farm owned by the Benjamin Brown heirs, at the crossing of the Franklin and Dayton roads, was patented to John Craft in 1810. Among the early owners and occupants on the east side of the Little Miami, I will name a few: Military survey, No. 528, embracing a tract of near 1,700 acres, was purchased by the Rev. James Smith, of Maj. Harris, in Virginia. I am not advised at what price per acre. Smith liberated his slaves, valued, I am informed, at near \$40,000, and removed with his family to the Northwest Territory. In 1798, they went to reside at a small station near the Little Miami called Middletown, between Columbia and Newtown, where Mr. Smith died in 1800, and, in the winter of the same year the family (after having some primitive improvements made) removed to the land above mentioned. This tract was the first one divided by a decree of the Warren Court of Common Pleas.

partition for partition in the county. At the time of the settlement there by the Smiths, Martin Heston lived on Section 10 and Obediah Walker on Section 11 across the river, and Studybaker and Miller on Survey 2,464; these, I believe, were the nearest settlements.

Abijah O'Neill and Samuel Kelly bought, of John Brown, of South Carolina, his military claim of 1,500 acres for \$2,100 in silver, and got for a part of it Brown's survey of 600 acres, and, for the balance of it they took two surveys in Greene and one in Fayette Counties. O'Neill got two-thirds and Kelly one-third, and they divided their land here by deeds in 1809.

Survey No. 399 was bought by Gaines and Philip Goode for 9 shillings per acre and settled by them about 1805.

The upper part of the survey above Holeman's Survey of 1,333 acres, was settled by Robert Furnas and others, and the lower part by Clark, of South Carolina, in 1806. I have been informed that Clark paid about \$4.50 per acre for his part.

To show the prices otherwise paid for lands on that side of the river, I will give a few of the transfers: In 1803, Nathaniel Massie to Ezekiel Cleaver, 5 acres for \$405.75; John Overton to Abijah O'Neill, 621 acres of Griffin's survey, for \$1,255; James Murry to Israel Wright, 572½ acres of Survey 1,554, for \$1,000; Thomas Posey to Jonathan Wright, in 1807, 298½ acres of Survey 1,056, for \$297; J. Macher to Abijah O'Neill and Joel Wright, in 1807, 1,040 acres of Survey 614, for \$1,500; in 1803, Nathaniel Massie to David Faulkner, 5 acres, for \$95.75; in 1805, Benjamin Anderson to Abijah O'Neill, 1,000 acres on the lower side of Cæsar's Creek, for \$2,000; in 1807, Abijah O'Neill to Robert Millhouse, 210 acres on Cæsar's Creek, for \$72.10; Abijah O'Neill to David Whitsen, 112 acres, on the southeast side of Cæsar's Creek, for \$252; same to Mordecai Spray, 98 acres, for \$221; in 1808, same to Joel Wright, 5 acres of Survey 774, for \$410; Philip Goode to Gabriel Crane, in 1809, 131 acres, for \$351.

MARRIAGES.

I will now give some of the early marriages of the township. Many, no doubt, will be omitted that might with propriety be inserted. Previous to 1803, license had to be obtained from Cincinnati and among Friends, previous to 1803, by the authority of their monthly meeting in Pennsylvania. It was not unusual, however, if a couple desired to marry, to advertise it, and then appoint a public meeting and unite in marriage by a public declaration—after the manner of the Friends. I have been informed that William Mills, who came here from Carolina in 1799, was married in that way. By furnishing proof of publication to a Justice or minister, parties could be married without license:

1803—Benjamin Jones and Hannah Julien.

1804—Matthew Compton and Rachel Campbell; Ennis Baldwin and Sarah Hunt.

1805—William Pope and Grace Lupton; William Edwards and Jemima Bridges; Thomas Perkins and Sarah O'Neill; Henry Millhouse and Jane Sprawn; John Cook and Dinah Spray; David Linton and Letitia Silvers.

1806—Samuel Jay and Bethsheba Pugh; Joseph Cloud and Jane McCoy; Job Carr and Ruth Mason; Jacob Paxton and Sidney Richards; Isaac Waldrup and Kitty Campbell; Joseph Chenoweth and Nancy James; Burwell Goode and Elizabeth Smith; Nathan Linton and Elizabeth Smith; Jonathan Mote and Susanna Hollingsworth; Eli Jenkins and Ruth Mendenhall.

1807—John Compton and Ann Pearick; Jonathan Sanders and Lydia Lupton; Thomas Sanders and Elizabeth Pope; John Sears and Penelope Johnson; Isaac Mills and Catharine Richards; John Jay and Mary Steddom; James

Cook and Elenor Matlock; Thomas Clark and Rachel Martindall; Alexander Stewart and Rebecca Clark.

1808—Thomas Swift and Verlinda Pugh; Job Pugh and Nancy Swift; Robert Sale and Magdalene Smith; David Brown and Mary —; Noah Haines and Ann Silvers; William Gray and Mary Cleaver; John Jeffreys and Esthe Prewett.

1809—Allen Clutch and Rachel Austin; John Satterthwaite and Elizabeth Linton; Samuel Tamset and Sarah Clark.

1810—Israel Wright and Leah Ferree; Frederick Stanton and Hannah Suffrins; James Edwards and Martha Manning; Cornelius Morford and Margaret Ray; Jonathan Clark and Ruth Elmore; Samuel Highway and Mary Jennings.

1811—Robert Cummings and Polly O'Harro.

1812—Samuel Brown and Rebecca Evans; Abraham Cook and Ruth Hawkins; Stephen Cook and Elizabeth Evans.

1813—David Evans and Rachel Burnet; Micaja Johnson and Rebecca O'Neill; Thomas Evans and Hannah Pedrick; John Shaw and Elizabeth Wright; Daniel Wharton and Margaret Cunningham.

1814—George Phillips and Ann McCoy; Joshua Carman and Jane James Obediah Smith and Margaret Holloway; William Chenoweth and Catharine Chenoweth; David Morgan and Rebecca Brown; George Hatton and Margaret Foulk.

1815—Benjamin Ninde and Jane Whitacre; Abner Hibbs and Esthe Lynch; John W. Smith and Sarah Evans; Martin Robinson and Abigail Swift.

1816—William O'Neill and Martha Smith; George Moss and Fanni —; Benjamin Barnhart and Elizabeth Holloway; Aaron Chandler and Hannah Ward; Jesse O. Jones and Mary Ward; Sylvanus Cornell and Sarah Florer; Josiah Rogers and Abigail Cleaver; Martin D. Lathrope and Rebecca Wright; Joel Wright and Ann Bateman.

1817—Samuel Rogers and Pamela Heaton; Clement Messick and Sarah Suffrins; Abraham Gause and Jane Mullen; Stephen Covert and Elizabeth Wicker; Gamaliel Davis and Ann Smith; Edward Hatton and Rachel Lukens; Abraham Hollingsworth and Sarah Pigeon; Henry Millhouse and Sarah Horne.

1818—Seth Cook and Ruth Cook; Samuel Brown and Ruth Gause; Benjamin Butterworth and Ruth Welch; Josiah Davis and Anice Little; Ellen Pugh and Sarah Mills; Stephen Pardee and Patty Welch; Uriah Farquer and Sarah Jennings; Joseph Mannington and Lydia Lynch.

1819—Robert Huston and Sarah Shaw; Ishmael Pugh and Tabitha Cunningham; Thomas Bunting and Catharine Holloway; David Wilson and Elizabeth Kay; David Montgomery and Anna Barton; Levi Cook and Ann Hasket; Peter Cleaver and Sarah Crews.

1820—Nathan Davis and Lydia Cleaver; George Mather and Mary Ricketts; James R. Johnson and Rhoda O'Neill; Samuel Stephenson, Jr., and Hepsilla Evans; Joshua Jones and Harriet Pugh; John Woods and Sarah A. Lynch; Caleb Satterthwaite and Rebecca Ward; Jacob Chenoweth and Charlotte Cabell.

1821—Samuel Barton and Nancy Holloway; Samuel Cornell and Susan Crane; William Graham and Ary Clymer; Jesse Flora and Nancy Wilson; Jonathan Hillman and Dorothy Moore; Curtis Mills and Sarah Stratton; Eva Ward and Catharine Jeffers; Benjamin Brown and Sarah Chapman; George Evans and Sarah Hasket; John Burnet and Elizabeth Hawkins; Joseph Lukens and Hannah Brown.

1822—John Lashley and Grace Borton; Horace Lathrope and Jane Worrell; Cornelius Rateliff and Mary Kinley; Jacob Doan and Hannah Stubbs; Benjamin

in L. Satterthwaite and Ruth Evans; Richard Pedrick and Mary Evans; William Edwards and Elizabeth Newman; Benjamin Lukins and Mary Satterthwaite; Ellis Ward and Mary E. Newman.

1823—Thomas Kersey and Letitia Craig; James Smith and Mary C. Brown; William Cox and Rachel Tamset; Jeffrey Truman and Dorothy Isham; Edward L. Kenrick and Patience Barton; Levi Pugh and Sarah Naylor.

1824—John King and Rachel Billingsly; Henry J. Goode and Margaret McKay; Peter Dutterow and Charlotte Roberts; William Brown and Lucinda Blackford; Conrad Smith and Sarah Ridge; Ezekiel Cleaver and Elizabeth Carr; Ezekiel L. Cleaver and Mary Taylor; Moses Kelly and Abigail Satterthwaite.

1825—Moormon Butterworth and Fanny Smith; Isaac Engle and Mary E. Haines; John Brown and Rebecca Barton; Noah Jones and Sarah Copner; Joshua Jones and Catharine Lawrence; James Spray and Biddy Fox; William White and Agnes Wilson; Mason Borden and Louisa Small; John McGahee and Polly Smith; Benjamin Barnhart and Polly Holloway; Benjamin Clifton and Mary Williams.

1826—William Butterworth and Elizabeth Linton; Seth Furnas and Dinah Kindley; Henry Small and Kesiah Ware; Thomas Bispham and Eliza Jennings; Vachel Tharp and Jane Hunt; James Clutch and Deborah Ray; Charles Bradshaw and Phebe Morris; Ustacy Cooper and Mary Ann Filer; Shepherd Flora and Mary Crossley; Philip Mintle and Mary Smith; Dayton Holloway and Cynthia A. Conner.

1827—Joseph Oats and Elizabeth Gray; Henry Clark and Ann Antram; Samuel Silvers and Tamson Haines; John McGinnis and Mary Mintle; Asher Brown and Esther Jones; Joseph Hopkins and Mary Ann Crispin; Richard Hopkins and Hannah Wharton.

1828—Jason Evans and Amyra Haines; Samuel Kelly and Achsa Stubbs; Joel Satterthwaite and Phebe Watson; Thomas Phillips and Catharine Davis; Samuel Gordon and Martha Montgomery; Nathan Everhart and Aseneth Howe; Ellis Pugh and Mary Edwards; Abijah O'Neill and Eleanor Hall.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

The account of the trip through from Philadelphia by Messrs. Baily and Highway to Waynesville, and of the parties that accompanied them from Columbia, is silent as to the names of the persons. Enough, however, is known that the young Englishmen whom Mr. Highway hired in Philadelphia for two years for 50 pounds currency, were John and Samuel Tamset, and the two women mentioned in the narrative were their wives. They afterward settled a short distance west of Waynesville on tracts of land each of eighty acres (now owned by S. S. Haines). Each of them raised large families of children. John died about 1824, and Samuel, in 1830, sold out, and, with his family, moved to the St. Joseph country. The wives they brought with them from England both died, and they afterward married sisters by the name of Clark. Their only descendants remaining are John Tamset, near Raysville, and Sarah Pugh, at Bell Brook, children of John.

Culbert Watson came to the town from Columbia with Highway, and drove one of the wagons. He shortly after came to the township and settled on Section 33, Town 4, Range 5.

Rev. James Smith, who was in Waynesville in October, 1797, mentions in his journal the fact that there were then about fourteen families settled here. I have made every effort that has suggested itself to my mind to get their names or a part of them, but without success.

I supposed when I first read the mention of Highway by the Rev. Smith,

that Highway had emigrated to this country but a short time before making settlement here. I have since seen a record of an oath of his, made for the purpose of becoming naturalized, in 1804, in which he stated he had been citizen of the State of Ohio and of the Northwest Territory for twelve years that would have brought him into the territory in 1792.

I will give the names of such as I have of settlers after those I have mentioned, viz., Abijah O'Neill and family, James Corey, Josiah Sutton, Charles Monroe, Ezekiel Bell, Mr. Isham, John Quigley, William Mills.

In 1799, Martin Hester lived on a part of Section 10, Town 4, Range 4. Obediah Walker lived on the same section; a man by the name of J. Sutton lived on said section at a later date. Abraham Studybaker and ——— Mills lived on Survey No. 2,464.

In 1800, Samuel Martin, who lived at the upper end of Waynesville, built a large two-story log dwelling, and sunk a tanyard on the flat on the opposite side of the road as it is now; also under the hill, a brewery and distillery; his water supply came from Satterthwaite's spring. He also kept a hotel.

In 1801, Samuel Kelly, David Faulkner, David Painter, James Mills, Joshua Carman, William James. In the fall of that year Ezekiel Cleaver came here from Virginia, leaving his family at Brownsville, and put up a house at the crossing of Third and Miami street, on the east corner of said crossing in Waynesville, and, in the spring of 1802, moved here with his family. With him came John Mullen, Rowland Richards, David Holloway and others. The same year, Samuel Linton, of Pennsylvania, moved here with three sons and two daughters. He afterward settled on Todd's Fork. Henry Seaman and Jonathan Newman came here that year with their families. Newman came first from South Carolina and settled in Tennessee, and after that removed here.

In 1803, I find Jemima Wright and her family—Jane, Joshua, Jemima, Joab and Joel were here with others whose names I have been unable to obtain.

In 1804, among others, Edward Kinley, Robert Furnas, Amos Cook, William Lupton, Samuel Spray, Solomon Lupton, Jordan Whitsen, Amos Hawkins, David Pugh, Matthew Compton, John Jay, Samuel Pearson, Benjamin Evans, Charles Bridges, Asher Brown, John Embree, Thomas Perkins, Isaac Perkins, John Beales, Joseph Wilson and John Furnas and the families of all that had families, and Noah Haines and John Haines and Isaac Ward.

In 1805, Azariah Pugh, Ellis Pugh, George C. Ward, Isaac Cook, Nathaniel Edwards and their families, Seth Silver and daughter, Samuel Test, John Sanders, Joseph Cloud, David Jones, Jonathan Wright and the families of such as had them.

In 1806, Gaines and Philip Goode, Benjamin Hopkins, Jonathan Wright, Isaac Cook, David Suffrins, Hezekiah Sanders, Jonah Wright, Joel Wright, Israel Wright, George Phillips, John Wright, Samuel Gause and their families.

In 1807, David Faulkner, Isaac Haskit, Edward Thomas, Jonathan Crispin, Nathan and Richard Goodwin. Also previous to 1810, Joseph Chenoweth, Burwell Goode, Thomas Clark, Alexander Stewart, Robert Sale, Allen Clutch, Cornelius Morford and John Craft were here. I might here mention that previous to 1820, John Satterthwaite, Obediah Smith, David Morgan, George Isham, Benjamin Jones, James Boyd, Jesse Palmer, Samuel Boyd, Joshua Merryman, Thomas Hall, Elias Hollingsworth, Aquilla West, Philip Pedrick, Luther Ball, Eli Cook, Abram Elliott, Francis Cunningham, William Hendley, Thomas Holloway, Henry Clark, Enoch Gardner, Jesse Johnson, Wright Cook, Moses Martindale, Joseph Rogers, Sr., Joseph Rogers, Samuel Rogers, William Bunting, Thomas and John Bunting, Isaac Keys, James Holland, Thomas Bispham, Ezra Adams, William Barton, Elias

Cabe, Daniel Antram, John Clements, Benjamin Barnhart, Joshua Jones, John Worrell, Thomas Swift, Isaac Brazetton, John Everhart, John Archer, John Pool, Jack Brown, Jacob Mintle, Israel Williams, Jacob Clark, ——— Ray, Samuel Cornell, Thomas Ricket, William Moore, James Smith, Joseph Mannington, William Wilkerson, Robert Cummins, Isaac Johns, Samuel Welch, Abraham Bowman, William Martindale, Elias Cabe and many others hat do not now occur to me were residents.

William James came here in 1801, and settled on Section 3, Town 3, Range 5; he was elected as one of eight members of the Legislature from Hamilton County in the first general election under the constitution of 1802, and was a member at the time of the formation of Warren County, and was elected one of the first Associate Judges of the county, and assisted in dividing the county into townships. In 1804, he rode horseback to Columbia to attend a Baptist association, of which order he was an active member, and was injured in the ride and died at Columbia and was buried there.

Intemperance and other follies gave trouble to the Friends; occasionally some of their members would be addicted to them, but it can be said of them as a class that they always bore testimony against those follies, and always exercised a fraternal watchfulness and care over their members.

In 1812, Ezekiel Cleaver rode horseback from here to Baltimore to attend Yearly Meeting of the Friends; his daughter Abigail, then about sixteen years of age, made the trip with him.

MILLS.

The first settlers had, of course, no mills, and the nearest milling point was at what has since been known as Buckingham's, down the Miami about or near where Miamiville now is, until about the year 1803, when Mr. Highway built the first mill in the township on the creek below Waynesville, on what is now known as Newman's Run; it was then called Highway's Run. The mill was built of logs, and the mill-stones used were what were called "raccoon huhrs." It afterward became the property of Jonathan Newman. He attached a saw-mill and carding machine, which were burned down and not rebuilt.

Newman afterward built a good frame mill-house and continued the business, but other mills were built, the water-power became weak and the mill ceased to be used. The last use made of the power there was by James Throckmorton, about 1844, for a distillery.

Highway also built a grist-mill and saw-mill on the power, now owned and used by Clement's mill, formerly Taylor's, but lower down than the present one. At what date I cannot state, only that I know that in the winter of 1823-24, it was a very old mill, all open and exposed to the weather with but little shelter overhead, and was used by Samuel Highway, Jr., to grind corn and feed. The power was afterward improved by Thomas Evans and James Smith by erecting the present mill-house—about 1831.

About 1827, a grist-mill was built on the power below by ——— Cooper, and shortly after, the power below where John K. Spencer now lives, by Thomas Hall, by putting in a saw-mill. A long and vexatious law-suit was carried on between Cooper and Hall about back-water.

About the year 1806, John Haines, from Virginia, built a mill at Waynesville on the power now owned by Wright. It was of framed timber and stood about where the saw-mill now is. The dam was a few hundred yards above the mill and abutted the land owned by Abel Satterthwaite, which has since, by means of a channel on the east side, become an island. Haines failed to secure an abutment on the east side of the river, and the dam causing the frequent overflow of the land, became obnoxious to the owner. He cut round the dam

and destroyed the power, about the year 1809. A long litigation ensued and the case was finally decided in the Supreme Court against Haines.

John Jennings came to the township in 1810, and bought the mill and secured an abutment on the east side against the rugged bank, for \$200, and contracted with David Brown to extend the race for \$300. Brown completed the race, but lost heavily on the contract. The mill was idle about six years during which time the principal milling of the neighborhood was done at Newman's mill on the Run, and Highway's mill on the Miami. A saw-mill and fulling-mill were there at an early day and carding and fulling done there until about 1850.

The brick mill was built in 1825 by John Jennings, and, about 1832, was sold by him to Stephen Cook and Jason Evans. Evans became the sole owner and, in 1840, sold the mills with the lands, lots, dwellings, etc., to William Oliphant, of New Jersey, for \$14,000. It was regarded as a good sale at the time. Oliphant died, and his sons sold out and settled up and returned to New Jersey.

In the year 1831, James Elliott built a grist-mill immediately below Waynesville; he also built a saw-mill and woolen-mill, in which carding, spinning and fulling were done. The premises were sold to Asa Trahern, about 1842, for \$5,000; it passed through various hands, and, in 1860, became the property of Sidwell Taylor, who built the present mill.

There have been long law-suits at different times with Elliott and Taylor by the owners of the upper mills for damages on account of back-water. Cook & Evans prosecuted Elliott for damages on account of back-water, and, after long litigation, obtained a judgment against him, probably in 1838, for \$109.

The mill-power at Mount Holly was first improved by Joseph Chenoweth who came from Virginia about the year 1815, by putting in a dam and saw mill. A grist-mill was built there by John Satterthwaite about 1818. Mills have been kept up there ever since. There is evidence to show that Bane improved this power very early in the present century.

About 1816, Joseph Chenoweth built a grist and saw mill on Middle Run, some distance below where the turnpike crosses; they were only used a few years and were abandoned for the purposes for which they were built.

The Hisey mill property, on Caesar's Creek, was first improved by Benjamin Butterworth, by building a saw-mill there about 1822. Israel Woodruff afterward became the owner and built a grist-mill there about 1834. The mill afterward became the property of C. Hisey, but has long since ceased to be used.

I am unable to state who first improved the property on the creek at a point called New Baltimore, but Joshua Canby was the owner in 1835, and did a large business there with a grist and saw mill. The power is only used now for a saw-mill, by John Stanfield, who has been in possession for the past fifteen years. Saw-mills have otherwise been built, one by Isaac Ward, on Newman Run, near the crossing of the Upper Springboro road, in 1816; one by Evar & Elliott on the same stream, near the Lebanon pike, about 1848; one by Samuel Butterworth on the west branch of the same stream, in 1850; one by Joseph Rogers, Sr., on Middle Run, about 1818, and one by his son Joseph, near the same place, about 1823.

OFFICERS.

There are no records that can be found of township officers previous to 1816. Early Justices of the Peace, so far as I can learn them, were as follows: John Buckels in 1803; I think he was a Justice under the Territorial organization; he settled and lived on Section 26, Town 3, Range 5; David Pugh in 1805; Jonathan Newman, 1807; John Satterthwaite, most of the time from



Wm. Butterworth



813 to 1833; Martin Robinson, 1816; Benjamin Barnhart, 1818; George C. Vard, 1825; Ellis Stokes, 1830; Samuel Rogers, 1835; also John Walcott, 814; Gaines Goode, 1819; Burwell Goode, from about 1818 to 1830, and John W. Smith, 1824.

Constables, Thomas Biggs, 1813; Reason Reagan, 1814; Richard Cunningham, 1815; Joshua Carman, 1816; Samuel Rogers, most of the time from 820 to 1835, and Jesse Ware, 1824.

From the time of the first settlement until 1804, the post office was at Cincinnati. Residents relied more for their letters and news on emigrants than they did on the mail. Samuel Highway was the first Postmaster; he was appointed April 1, 1804, and held the office until January 1, 1814, when David Hugh was appointed; he held until January 1, 1817, when Noah Haines was appointed; he held the office until the time of his death, which occurred, I think, in 1833. John M. Hadden was then appointed, and held the office for many years. The mail was carried on horseback. I have not the route for those early years, but in 1817, Waynesville was on the route from Cincinnati to Detroit. It was carried in that manner until 1827, when the first line of stages was put on from Cincinnati to Springfield by John Satterthwaite, of Waynesville, and William Worden, of Springfield. When the weather was pleasant and the roads were good, the regular stage was used; when not, a long square wagon, which received the name of "Black Hawk" was used. Many amusing incidents were related by travelers about having to get out and pry the vehicle out of mud-holes with rails, and the drivers instructing them to hold on to their rails, as there were other mud-holes ahead. Many of the travelers declared they did not mind walking, but were opposed to carrying a rail.

In 1838, the first turnpike road was made through the township—the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Springfield.

Although the citizens of the township have always taken a lively interest in politics, they have never been politicians as generally understood by that term. Allen Wright was first elected Auditor, while a citizen of this township, in 1824, and held the office until 1843; Burwell Goode was elected Commissioner in 1824, and held the office until 1836; Noah Haines, from 1831 to 1833; David Evans, from 1841 to 1844.

Allen Wright was County Surveyor from 1803 to 1823. I will not name the county officers further as the county history gives them.

The following persons, raised in the township, have been members of the legislature, viz., Hon. George J. Smith, from this county; John Q. Smith, a member of both branches, from Clinton County, and also a member of Congress; Thomas J. Keys, of Stockton City, Cal., both branches; Hon. Seth S. Haines is the only one residing in the township that ever was elected a member of that body.

TOWNS.

The following towns have been laid out in Wayne Township as it was and is: Waynesville, by Highway, Smith & Banes, February, 1796; acknowledged and recorded, 1802; Oakland, by James Murray, December, 1806; contained seventy-two lots; Freeport, by Ignatius Brown and Nebo Gant, November, 1816; contained twenty-seven lots; Crosswicks, by James Jennings, July, 1821; contained twelve lots; Harveysburg, by William Harvey, January, 1829; contained forty-seven lots; Mount Holly, by Jacob Pearson, July, 1833; contained twenty-five lots; Raysville, by M. Mills & Bro. and others, November, 1855; contained twenty-two lots; it had a name long before it was platted; Corwin, about 1844, by John Johnson and Joel W. Johnson.

CONCLUDING NOTES.

Highway & Co. failed to realize out of their purchase what they expected and were involved in a number of law suits, which continued for a number of years, in reference to the titles of land sold by them, and, as I shall probably not refer to them again, I will observe that Mr. Highway was born in Shropshire, England, and emigrated to the United States in 1791, with an ample fortune of goods and money. He was about six feet, six inches in height and weighed 300 pounds. He removed from here to Cincinnati in the latter part of 1813, and there died in 1817.

The first newspaper was the *Miami Visitor*, in 1850, by Jesse W. Ellicott. Mrs. Sarah Keys, now in her ninety-fourth year, and Joseph Rogers, now in his ninety-third, and Charlotte Dutterow, about the same age, and Rebecca Stewart, I believe are the oldest persons in the township.

The citizens have generally sympathized with the oppressed, and were generally anti-slavery. In the winter of 1837-38, two negroes ran away from near Lexington, Ky. They traveled together to Lebanon, and there separately took the road to Dayton and the other came this way. They were pursued by two men traveling by stage who, about midnight, discovered one of the slaves, an old man named Hazard, near Genntown, arrested him and brought him to this place. In the early morning, the citizens discovered the negro tied by a rope above the elbows. When the natural inquiry was made as to the cause, they were informed he was a runaway "nigger." The citizens demanded that he be untied, which was done. The negro was very penitent, very sorry he had run away, was coaxed away, had a good master, etc. The agents were informed that they could not take Hazard unless they could produce necessary authority to do so. It was finally agreed to leave the negro in charge of some persons (Reeve Holland was one), and one of the citizens was to go with one of the agents to Lebanon and take counsel of Judge Smith as to the authority. On the return of the party in the evening, the citizens were advised that the agents had no authority. Hazard was then given his choice—the citizens informed him if he wanted to go back he could do so; if not, he should not be taken by force. Hazard brightened up and said he preferred to resume his journey. His little property was demanded and given to him, and a citizen a few days after, informed me he saw Hazard nine miles on the road north, at some time after both got through to Canada.

In 1840 or 1841, some Virginians were moving through to Missouri with their slaves. It was claimed by slave-owners that they had a right to cross the State with their slaves for the purpose of business, or removal, when their destination was another Slave State. This was denied by the anti-slavery people of Ohio. A warrant was sworn out before Jonathan Clark, a Justice of the Peace here, by Dr. Brooks, and the slave-owners were arrested between the place and Franklin, and brought back and tried here. Judge George J. Smith and Robert G. Corwin were counsel for the prosecution, and Charles Anderson of Dayton, for the defendants. After hearing the case, Squire Clark discharged the defendants. Some persons about Springboro and vicinity spirited away the slaves, or a part of them; they were afterward indicted by the grand jury and tried, I believe, before Judge Hinkson in the Warren County Court Common Pleas, convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment in the dungeon. The Supreme Court was in session at Cincinnati, a writ of error obtained therefrom, and the defendants were released from imprisonment. The case finally came before the Supreme Court of the State, when the question was settled definitely, as claimed by the anti-slavery party.

In conclusion, I have to say that the names of many persons no doubt

ve been omitted that should have appeared. Their descendants will excuse the omission. When it is remembered that our early settlers are gone and no record of them could be found, it will readily occur to the reader that it is not to be wondered at that some names are omitted. I only claim that I have used the best evidence I could obtain. On many points no doubt many will differ with me. They must remember that they rely on their memory, while I have relied not only on memory but on evidence in all cases where the same was obtainable.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BY W. B. THACKER.

Perhaps a more interesting, if not more accurate, history of this township could have been written a few years since, than can be given now, owing to the fact that during the past fifteen or twenty years so many of the old settlers have passed away and with them much valuable information pertaining to pioneer life in the township. This is a serious loss and one greatly to be regretted, for a record of the experience of the pioneers of our country would certainly contain a wealth of incident and anecdote illustrative of life on the frontier, that can be obtained from no other source.

We, who are now enjoying the fruits of their labor, can scarcely realize the hardships and privations to which they were subject, nor can we understand how they endured such a ceaseless round of toil and poverty; and yet, many of them reach a "green old age," exempt from most of the ills to which we are heir. The secret lies in the fact that they accepted with equanimity whatever favors fortune deigned to bestow. They pursued the "even tenor of their way," not continually striving after the unattainable; in a word, they did not worry.

Clear Creek Township is located in the northern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north, by Montgomery County; on the east, by Wayne Township; on the south, by Turtle Creek Township, and, on the west, by Franklin Township. The township is six miles wide from east to west, and nearly seven miles long from north to south, containing a fraction less than forty-two square miles, or about 26,800 acres. The greater part of the township is sufficiently rolling to insure ample drainage, and but little of it is so broken that it is not susceptible of tillage.

The soil of the township is generally fertile and easy of cultivation; it will compare favorably with the other townships of the county. Wheat, corn, rye, tobacco and hogs are the staple productions. Oats, hay and potatoes are also quite extensively grown, but generally not more than enough for home consumption. In favorable seasons, large quantities of fruit of various kinds are produced—chiefly apples and pears.

Owing to there being no convenient market for small fruits, but little attention is paid to their cultivation. In former years, apples were almost a certain crop in the township, but now they are a very uncertain crop.

When the first settlers came here, a dense growth of forest trees covered the land, principally oak, ash, hickory, walnut, hard and soft maple and elm.

In many parts of the township, large quantities of maple molasses and sugar were made, but now the sugar camps have nearly all disappeared, and most of the farms are denuded of all except the most inferior quality of timber, many of them not possessing even that. Formerly, there was a great deal of fine walnut timber in most parts of the township, of which the owners were very prodigal, using it without stint for all purposes for which such timber was

suitable. A few of the monarchs, however, were left standing, but, a great demand for walnut lumber springing up, even they were sacrificed, and now a few diminutive specimens are about all that are left to tell that such trees ever existed in the township.

The following exhibit of the agricultural products of the township for the year 1880 is, perhaps, not strictly correct, a portion at least being mere "guesstimates." But it is probably as accurate a report as could be easily obtained, being taken from the Assessor's returns. I make the report for the precincts separately:

East Precinct—Corn, 108,245 bushels; wheat, 29,090 bushels; barley, 22,215 bushels; tobacco, 337,050 pounds; pork, 637,000 pounds. West Precinct—Corn, 145,415 bushels; wheat, 35,867 bushels; barley, 19,689 bushels; tobacco, 398,016 pounds; pork, 623,000 pounds.

I also give the valuation of the property in the township at the last appraisal; that in the Springboro Special School District separately, and that in the township, including the above district: Springboro District, \$377,800; total township, \$2,241,242.

Clear Creek, from which the township derives its name, is the largest stream in the township; all the others are mere rivulets. Clear Creek passes almost entirely across the township from east to west, and discharges its waters in the Great Miami about one mile below Franklin.

The greater part of the water from the township flows west, or toward the Great Miami, while the remainder flows east and south toward the Little Miami.

The absence of large streams, though perhaps a detriment in some ways, is an advantage in this respect. We thus have less broken land and fewer comparatively worthless bluffs, such as are usually found along the larger streams and rivers.

Except in time of an excessive drought, an ample supply of good water for all ordinary agricultural purposes is found by digging from ten to forty feet deep. It is generally hard or limestone water. There are but few springs of any considerable size in the township. Some fine springs near Springboro; however, an exception, they will be noticed hereafter.

The township contains parts of four original surveyed townships, viz. Town 2, Range 5; Town 3, Range 5; Town 3, Range 4, and Town 4, Range 5.

Prior to October 17, 1815, this was a part of Franklin and Wayne Townships, two-thirds belonging to Franklin. The following is the action taken by the County Commissioners in the matter of the establishment of the township.

It having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that it was necessary to make over and set off a new township in the county of Warren, by taking a part of the township of Franklin, and a part of the township of Wayne. Therefore agreed and ordered, that all that part of the townships of Franklin and Wayne hereafter designated and described, be erected and set off, and made into a new township with the boundaries and lines following, to wit: Beginning at southeast corner of Section 21, Town 4, Range 4, and thence north with the line of the sections to the county line, thence east with the county line to the northwest corner of Section 15, Township 2, Range 5, thence south with the line of the sections to the southwest corner of Section 15, Township 2, Range 4, to the line of Turtle Creek Township, thence east with the line of Turtle Creek Township to the place of beginning. The same shall be erected and set off into a new separate township, and shall be designated and known by the name of Clear Creek Township.

ICHABOD B. HALSEY,
AARON HARLAN,
ENOS WILLIAMS, } Commissioners

October 17, 1815.

The township remained as organized, with the voting-place at Ridgewood, until the year 1855, when it was divided into two election precincts, a little more than half of the Territory being set off to Springboro Precinct. Dr. Thomas and George Denise were two of the Commissioners appointed to manage the division.

We here give as complete a list of the township officers from the organization of the township to the present time, together with the result of the presidential elections, as is possible to obtain, owing to the incomplete records the elections in the early history of the township.

The first election of which we have any record was held on the 8th day of October, 1816. It was for State and county officers and for Representative in Congress. There were 210 votes polled, of which Thomas Worthington had, for Governor, 193; James Dunlap, 17; William H. Harrison, for Congress, 134; Thomas R. Ross, 76; Aaron Harlan, for Commissioner, 118; all others, 92; David Sutton, for Representative in Legislature, 139; all others, for Representative in Legislature, 71.

There were several candidates for Congress and the Legislature, who received from two to twenty-five votes each.

The first township election recorded was held April 7, 1817, although John Blair was Clerk and Lewis Woodward, John Blair and Thomas Venard were commissioned as Justices of the Peace in 1815. The following is a list of township officers:

1817—Trustees, William Crossley, Henry King, Samuel Gustin; Treasurer, Jacob Eulass; Clerk, William Blair; Constables, J. R. Blackford, Charles Burroughs; Justices of the Peace, Lewis Woodard, Thomas Venard, Jeremiah Black.

1818—Trustees, James Wills, Thomas Venard, William Crossley; Treasurer, Jacob Eulass; Clerk, William Blair; Constables, Daniel Crane, J. R. Blackford; Justices of the Peace, Lewis Woodard, Thomas Venard, Jeremiah Black.

1823—Trustees, William Crossley, Harman Aughee, Henry King; Treasurer, Daniel Crane; Clerk, Seneca Ball; Constables, Noah Bunnell, James Cullen; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Venard, William Sawyer, William Blair.

1825—Trustees, Harman Aughee, Henry King, James Wills; Treasurer, Moses Crossley; Clerks, Joseph Merritt, Thomas Morrow; Constables, David Wills, John Comer; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Venard, Daniel Crane, James Dearth.

1826—Trustees, Harman Aughee, James Wills, Robert E. Lafetra; Treasurer, Joshua Carter; Clerk, Joseph Merritt; Constables, David Wills, John Comer; Justices of the Peace, Thomas Venard, Daniel Crane, James E. Dearth.

1827—Trustees, Harman Aughee, James Wills, Robert E. Lafetra; Clerk, Joseph Merritt; Constables, David Wills, John Tresslar; Justices of the Peace, Daniel Crane, John Comer, Jacob Pence.

1828—Trustees, Robert Lafetra, Daniel Crane, Jacob Pence; Clerk, J. S. Williamson; Constable, Joseph Merritt; Treasurer, Joshua Carter; Justices of the Peace, Daniel Crane, John Comer, Jacob Pence.

1829—Trustees, Jacob Pence, George C. Smith, Amos Kelsey; Treasurer, John C. Brooke; Clerk, Joseph S. Williamson; Constable, John Tresslar; Justices of the Peace, Daniel Crane, Jacob Pence, Amos Kelsey.

1830—Trustees, Daniel Crane, Robert Lafetra, Jarvis Stokes; Treasurer, Joshua Carter; Clerk, John Clymer; Constable, Jeremiah Earnhart; Justices of the Peace, Jacob Pence, Daniel Crane, Amos Kelsey, J. S. Williamson.

1831—Trustees, Daniel Crane, Jarvis Stokes, Robert Lafetra; Treasurer, William Crossley; Clerk, C. A. Richardson; Constable, J. R. Blackford; Justices of the Peace, Jacob Pence, Daniel Crane, Amos Kelsey, J. S. Williamson.

1832—Trustees, Daniel Crane, Jarvis Stokes, Robert Lafetra; Treasurer, William Crossley; Clerk, C. A. Richardson; Constable, Levi Clymer; Justices of the Peace, Daniel Crane, Jacob Pence, George Harlan.

1833—Trustees, Daniel Crane, Jarvis Stokes, David Wills; Treasurer William Crosley; Clerk, John Clymer; Constable, Levi Clymer; Justices of the Peace, Daniel Crane, Jacob Pence, George Harlan.

1834—Trustees, Daniel Crane, Jacob Pence, Aaron Harlan; Treasurer William Crosley; Clerk, Edmund Robinson; Constable, Andrew Patton; Justices of the Peace, Daniel Crane, Jacob Pence, George Harlan.

1835—Trustees, Daniel Crane, Jacob Pence, Aaron Harlan; Treasurer William Crosley; Clerk, Edward Noble; Constables, C. P. Russum, Moses Harlan; Justices of the Peace, Jacob Pence, George Harlan, Edward Noble.

1836—Trustees, Jacob Pence, Aaron Harlan, Thomas Johns; Treasurer Nathaniel McLean; Clerk, Israel Hibbard; Constable, Thomas B. Venable; Justices of the Peace, George Harlan, Edward Noble, Jacob Fox.

1837—Trustees, Jacob Pence, Aaron Harlan, Thomas Johns; Treasurer, C. P. Russum; Clerk, Israel Hibbard; Constable, William Wheaton; Justices of the Peace, George Harlan, Edward Noble, Jacob Fox.

1838—Trustees, Jacob Pence, Thomas Johns, Moses Harlan; Treasurer, C. P. Russum; Clerk, John J. Janney; Constable, John Sexton; Justices of the Peace, George Harlan, Edward Noble, C. P. Russum.

1839—Trustees, Jacob Pence, Thomas Johns, Moses Harlan; Treasurer, C. P. Russum; Clerk, John J. Janney; Constable, John Sexton; Justices of the Peace, George Harlan, Edward Noble, C. P. Russum.

1840—Trustees, Moses Harlan, William Gregg, David Wills; Treasurer C. P. Russum; Clerk, Jonathan Munger; Constable, Alex H. Lewis; Justices of the Peace, George Harlan, Edward Noble, C. P. Russum.

1841—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Thomas Johns; Treasurer, C. P. Russum; Clerk, Israel Hibbard; Constable, John Sexton; Justices of the Peace, C. P. Russum, Jeremiah Stansell, Joel A. Stokes.

1842—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Thomas Johns; Treasurer C. P. Russum; Clerk, Israel Hibbard; Constable, M. M. Tresslar; Justices of the Peace, Jeremiah Stansell, Joel A. Stokes, C. P. Russum.

1843—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, J. D. Thomas; Treasurer Thomas Johns; Clerk, John J. Janney; Constables, Hanson Thomas, Joseph C. Thorne; Justices of the Peace, J. Stansell, Joel A. Stokes, C. P. Russum.

1844—Trustees, David Wills, J. D. Thomas, Hugh Allen; Treasurer Thomas Johns; Clerk, John J. Janney; Constables, W. P. Peebles, Joseph C. Thorne; Justices of the Peace, Samuel Dearth, John S. Todd, William Eulass.

1845—Trustees, David Wills, J. D. Thomas, Moses Harlan; Treasurer Thomas Johns; Clerk, John J. Janney; Constable, Hanson Thomas; Justices of the Peace, John S. Todd, William Eulass, William Gregg.

1846—Trustees, David Wills, J. D. Thomas, Moses Harlan; Treasurer Thomas Johns; Clerk, John J. Janney; Constable, Hanson Thomas; Justices of the Peace, William Eulass, William Gregg, Moses Harlan.

1847—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer Thomas John; Clerk, John J. Janney; Constable, Hanson Thomas; Justices of the Peace, Moses Harlan, William Gregg, Joel A. Stokes.

1848—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer Thomas Johns; Clerk, E. M. Mulford; Constable, Hanson Thomas; Justices of the Peace, Moses Harlan, William Gregg, Joel A. Stokes.

1849—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer, M. M. Tresslar; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, W. P. Peebles; Justices of the Peace, Moses Harlan, William Gregg, Joel A. Stokes.

1850—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer, M. M. Tresslar; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, Perry Lukins; Justices of the Peace, Moses Harlan, William Gregg, Joel A. Stokes.

1851—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer, M. Tresslar; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, William F. Hayner; Justices of the Peace, Moses Harlan, William Gregg, William P. Peebles.

1852—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer, M. Tresslar; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, William H. Morgan; Justices of the Peace, Joel A. Stokes, William P. Peebles, B. A. Stokes.

1853—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer, Richard Lackey; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, William Langsdon; Justices of the Peace, Joel A. Stokes, William P. Peebles, B. A. Stokes.

1854—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer, Richard Lackey; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, William F. Hayner; Justices of the Peace, William P. Peebles, B. A. Stokes.

1855—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, Mahlon Wright; Treasurer, Richard Lackey; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, William Langsdon; Justices of the Peace, William P. Peebles, B. A. Stokes.

The township records from 1855 to 1865 have been lost, and I am able to give the names of Treasurer and Clerk only. Richard Lackey was Treasurer continuously until 1865. Samuel Graham was Clerk until 1857; John Fye from that time until 1862; Samuel Graham one year; J. J. Baner from 1863 to 1865.

1865—Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, Peter Sellers; Constable, Elias Vickers; Justices of the Peace, W. P. Peebles, J. T. Earnhart.

1866—Trustees, E. L. Cleaver, David Wills, Moses Harlan; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, Peter Sellers; Constable, Elias Vickers; Justices, W. P. Peebles, J. T. Earnhart.

1867—Trustees, David Wills, Moses Harlan, William F. Hayner; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, Elias Vickers; Justices, W. P. Peebles, J. T. Earnhart, John Fye.

1868—Trustees, David Wills, Josiah Hough, W. S. Earnhart; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, Samuel Graham; Constable, George Archdeacon; Justices, W. P. Peebles, John Fye, C. H. Eulass.

1869—Trustees, W. S. Earnhart, Josiah Hough, C. H. Eulass; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, George Archdeacon; Justices, W. P. Peebles, John Fye, C. H. Eulass.

1870—Trustees, Moses Harlan, Simpson Nutt, Ira Thomas; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, George Archdeacon; Justices, W. P. Peebles, John Fye, C. H. Eulass.

1871—Trustees, Ira Thomas, Simpson Nutt, William F. Hayner; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, George Archdeacon; Justices, W. P. Peebles, John Fye, Richard Lackey.

1872—Trustees, Simpson Nutt, Richard Lackey, William F. Hayner; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, George Archdeacon; Justices, John Fye, Richard Lackey, William F. Hayner.

1873—Trustees, Richard Lackey, William F. Hayner, Peter Sellers; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, Elias Vickers; Justices, Richard Lackey, William F. Hayner, Lawrence Furlong.

1874—Trustees, William F. Hayner, Peter Sellers, Simpson Nutt; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, Elias Vickers; Justices, William F. Hayner, Richard Lackey, Lawrence Furlong.

1875—Trustees, Richard Lackey, Perry Lukens, C. H. Eulass; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, Elias Vickers; Justices, Richard Lackey, W. F. Hayner, Lawrence Furlong.

1876—Trustees, R. Lackey, C. H. Eulass, W. F. Hayner; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, Charles Unglesbee; Justices, R. Lackey, W. F. Hayner, W. H. Ballard.

1877—Trustees, R. Lackey, C. H. Eulass, Ira Thomas; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, Charles Unglesbee; Justices, W. F. Hayner, W. H. Ballard, M. F. Busseer.

1878—Trustees, R. Lackey, C. H. Eulass, Ira Thomas; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, Charles Unglesbee; Justices, M. F. Busseer, Alex Boxwell, J. J. Baner.

1879—Trustees, R. Lackey, C. H. Eulass, Ira Thomas; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, Charles Unglesbee; Justices, Alex Boxwell, J. J. Baner, S. J. Witteman.

1880—Trustees, R. Lackey, C. H. Eulass, Ira Thomas; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, W. B. Thacker; Constable, John Fox; Justices, Alex Boxwell, J. J. Baner, S. J. Witteman.

1881—Trustees, R. Lackey, Ira Thomas, N. E. Lupton; Treasurer, J. J. Baner; Clerk, John E. Robinson; Constable, John Fox; Justices, Alex Boxwell, Samuel J. Witteman, A. F. Peebles.

List of jurors returned by township trustees for the five years beginning with 1816:

1816—Paul Lewis, William Sawyer, Col. John McDannell, Moses Harlan, William Crosley, Thomas Venard, Peter Kesling, John Gordon, Daniel Kelsey, William Blair, Jonathan Wright, Adam Miller, William Sweney, Peter Proud.

1817—Henry King, Samuel Gustin, James Kelsey, Joseph Davis, John Blair, Jacob Pence, Jesse Wilson, Jeremiah Gustin, William Patton, Thomas McLean.

1818—Moses Crosley, William Sweney, George Harlan, James Willis, Daniel Bradstreet, William Edwards, Col. John McDannell, Charles Fox, Richard Lackey, Thomas Venard, Nathan Marchant, Jacob Hampton, Nathaniel Blackford, Henry Clymer.

1819—John Ripley, John Roberts, Asher Brown, William B. Seamar, Fergus McLean, Joel Wright, Isaac Mullen, James McDannell, Henry J. Key, Stephen Bunnell, Joseph Kirby, Adam Surface, Bazil Death, Martin Proud, George Keever, William Garwood.

1820—Jonathan Garwood, Job Throckmorton, John Penington, William Wilgus, William Miltenberger, John Kelsey, John Blackford, Nathaniel McLean, Francis Lucas, Samuel Harlan, Aaron Harlan, Gabriel Drullinger, Harman Aughee, Daniel Alexander.

Presidential electors for 1816—Abram Looker, Allen Shepherd, Benjamin Hough, Aaron Wheeler, John G. Young, Joseph Vance, William Skinner, John Patterson, had each thirty-three votes.

In 1824, Jackson received 32 votes; Adams, 99 votes and Clay, 17 votes.

In 1832, Jackson received 205 votes; Clay and others, 325 votes.

In 1840, Harrison received 356 votes; Van Buren, 168 votes.

In 1844, Clay received 362 votes; Polk, 198.

In 1848, Taylor received 244 votes; Cass, 195 votes; Van Buren, 95 votes.

In 1852, Scott received 261 votes; Pierce, 227 votes; Hale, 44 votes.

In 1868, Grant received 395 votes; Seymour, 239 votes.

In 1872, Grant received 385 votes; Greeley, 248 votes.

In 1876, Hayes received 363 votes; Tilden, 290 votes.

In 1880, Garfield received 442 votes; Hancock, 318 votes.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the vote increased from 210, in 1816, to 760, in 1880.

Since 1840, the township has given a uniform majority of about 22 per cent for the Whig and Republican parties.

Comparing the vote and census of the township for 1880, we find that the voters constituted about 25 per cent of the population; on that basis, the population in 1815 was about 840.

We have endeavored to ascertain the population of the township at each census since its organization, but have not been able to procure any reports antedating the sixth census, or 1840. At that time the population was 2,821; in 1850, it was 2,770; in 1860, 2,785; in 1870, 2,605; in 1880, 2,789.

The population of Springboro in 1840 was 417; in 1850, it was 454; in 1860, 502; in 1870, 477; in 1880, 553.

Springboro is the only incorporated village in the township, the others—Lion, Ridgeville, Utica and Pekin—being mere hamlets. Ridgeville was laid out in 1814 by Fergus McLean, father of Judge John McLean, formerly of the United States Supreme Court.

Springboro was laid out in 1816 by Jonathan Wright. When the time came to select a name for the place, some one suggested that it be called Wrightstown, in honor of the founder, but he objected and proposed the name of Springboro, which was adopted. One condition imposed on all who purchased lots in the village, was, that no liquor was to be sold on the premises for ten years, and I am informed that no saloon has ever been kept in that part of the town. But an addition, called Job Carr's Addition, was made to the village, and, as no such restrictions were placed on the sale of lots there, liquor-sellers were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity to engage in the nefarious business, and Springboro, in a measure, lost her good name.

In 1817, Abner Crane laid out the village of Westfield, now called Red Lion. Soon after, a man by the name of Holly opened a hotel there, and had painted on his sign a red lion rampant; from this the village probably derived its present name.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of this township were, perhaps, as much alive to the educational interests of their children as the people of the present day are, but the school laws, if any had been enacted, were very crude, and free public schools as they exist at the present time were unknown. The school terms were necessarily of short duration, because of the limited means of most of the citizens. The usual method of proceeding in most cases was about as follows: Whenever a dozen or more families had settled in one locality, and a locality would frequently embrace a scope of country many miles in extent, a substantial hewn-log house would be built, which generally answered the double purpose of church and schoolhouse. When, however, a house was designed for school purposes only, a very simple structure was deemed sufficient, for as no school districts had been established, and no one was limited to any special territory in the matter of school privileges, and, as the "center of population" was often changing, owing to the influx of new settlers, the school site was as often changed and a new house erected; therefore, as the houses were intended merely for a temporary purpose, no especial pains were taken in their construction.

When the house was completed, some one who felt himself competent to wield the birch"—often a "tramp pedagogue"—would apply for the position of teacher, the amount of his wages depending upon the number of his patrons.

We have heard cases instanced in which the teacher received but \$12 per month, he paying his board out of that sum—not a very princely income, surely. The customary plan, however, was for the teacher to "board round," usually boarding a week with each family.

When and where the first schoolhouse in the township was built is not positively known, but from the best data I can obtain, one of the first, if not the very first, was built on the farm now owned by Ephraim Barnhart, in Section 18. If not the first, it possessed all the "advantages" of that day—such as a puncheon floor, greased paper for windows in lieu of glass, a clapboard door, a slab, smoothed on one side, for a writing-desk, etc.

These were the only schools in the township until about the year 1816, when Francis Glass, a classical scholar, opened a school in Springboro, and was followed by Richard Way and Noah Leeds. Good private schools were maintained there until the passage of a general State school law.

At present, Springboro, with the addition of some adjacent territory, outside of the corporate limits, constitutes a special school district. They employ a Principal, with three assistant teachers. The present enrollment is about 200. The curriculum embraces the common English branches, together with the higher mathematics, the sciences and Latin. There is also within the corporation a school for colored youth, with an enrollment of about twenty.

The township, outside of Springboro, constitutes one school district, which is divided into eleven subdistricts, with an enumeration of about 750. The schoolhouses in the township are all substantial brick buildings, and are well supplied with outline maps, globes, etc. The schools are usually continued nine months each year. The average wages of teachers is \$42 per month for males, and \$38 for females. Subdistrict No. 1, or Red Lion, has two teachers; the others have one each. The patrons of the schools in most of the districts manifest considerable interest in their welfare, and, we think, the schools of the township, taken as a whole, will compare favorably with country schools in general. The Miami Valley College is situated near Springboro. It was established in 1870 by a party of liberal-minded persons, chiefly of the Society of Friends, with the intention of testing, or rather demonstrating, the practicability of combining mental with physical instruction in the education of both sexes.

There is a farm of about sixty acres connected with the school; also a mechanical hall and all male students—except those who board outside of the college—are required to devote a portion of each day to manual labor, either in farming, gardening or mechanics; the females in household duties, each class under a competent instructor. The faculty consists at present of five teachers. The attendance is about sixty.

CHURCHES.

If judged by the number of churches, the citizens of this township are decidedly a church-going people, there being no less than thirteen churches within its bounds, viz., one United Brethren Church, at Utica; one Methodist, at Merrittstown; one Universalist and one Baptist, at Ridgeville; one Methodist and one New-Light (or Christian), at Red Lion, and one Methodist, one Universalist, one German Reformed, one United Brethren, one colored and two Friends, at Springboro. The first church established in the township was unquestionably the Baptist Church, at or near Ridgeville, known as the Clear Creek Church. It was established in 1797, Rev. James Sutton being the first pastor.

In the spring of 1798, a branch of this church was organized in Turtle Creek Township, and Elder Daniel Clark served as pastor of both churches and of the latter until near his death, which occurred in 1840, in his ninetieth year. The Clear Creek Church is claimed to have been the first church organized in the county.

About the year 1800, the Associate Reformed Church was organized, and a house of worship erected on the ground now occupied by the cemetery at Springboro. Rev. David Risk was the first pastor. The house was built of hewn logs and was considered a very commodious and substantial structure for those times. In the year 1818, a brick house was erected in its stead. Rev. S. P. McGaw was the pastor then. Among the early members of the church may be mentioned William Sawyer, Robert Bradford, Alexander Woods, James and Alex Johnson, James F. Russell, the McCords and James and John Patterson.

The first German Reformed Church in the township was built about the year 1805, on the farm now owned by Robert Eyer, about two and a half miles southeast of Springboro. It was built of logs, as were all the churches of that day. They afterward built a frame house on the farm of Jacob Null, which was replaced about 1863 by the present house in Springboro—a substantial brick edifice.

The New-Lights (or Christians) erected a house of worship near Red Lion on an early day, as early, perhaps, as 1815 or 1816. It in time was replaced by a brick house. Rev. Isaac Dearth was officiating minister there at one time; he was ordained in the year 1820. Although the society has a good brick church at Red Lion, we believe they have no preaching at the present time.

The Methodists held religious services in private houses in different places in the township as early as 1820, or, perhaps, before that, but, from the best information I have been able to obtain, they had no church building prior to 1825. Somewhere near that time they built a church at Ridgeville, which was totally demolished by a hurricane on the night of St. Patrick's Day, in 1868. In the night preceding the storm, the house was crowded with the citizens of Ridgeville and vicinity, the occasion being an exhibition given by the pupils of the Ridgeville School.

We have not been able to ascertain the date when the first United Brethren church was organized, but it was doubtless quite early.

The Universalist Church at Springboro was built in 1841. There had, however, been occasional sermons preached in that vicinity by Universalist ministers for several years previous.

On the occasion of the dedication of the church, the concourse of people was so great—estimated at 3,000—that but a small portion of them could gain admission to the house, and, an adjournment was, therefore, had to an adjacent grove, and the exercises concluded there.

A large portion of the congregation was doubtless attracted thither through motives of curiosity. Universalism being comparatively a new doctrine, they were anxious to hear what could be said from that standpoint on the subject of religion.

In September, 1845, M. H. Keever, Nathaniel McLean and George Correll, directors of School District No. 4, deeded to the Universalist Church at Ridgeville the ground where that church now stands, it being at that time school property.

The first trustees of the church were chosen July 19, 1845, and were as follows: M. H. Keever, William Eulass, Daniel Crane, Charles Montgomery and G. W. Stokes. The house was built in 1846. Rev. George Weaver preached the dedicatory sermon.

The Friends held their first meetings in the township at the house of Jonathan Wright, and, as he did not come to the State until 1814, they had no use of worship probably before the year 1815 at least.

SOCIETIES.

In 1867, a lodge of F. & A. M. was organized at Springboro. The charter members were Robert Hurd, Dr. Moses Smith, Ambrose Taylor, J. S. Thomas, Joseph Warwick, William Langsdon and Jacob S. Hopkins. Robert Hurd was the first Master of the lodge. After maintaining their organization until about two years ago, they surrendered their charter and disbanded, the principal reason being, perhaps, because of their proximity to Franklin, where strong and flourishing lodge was maintained, which curtailed the territory of the Springboro society, thus rendering it weak from the start and consequently destroying its effectiveness.

Relief Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., located at Springboro, was instituted by Grand Master Earle, February 27, 1850. The charter members were John Fye, W. B. Linell, Mahlon Wright and Daniel Moon, all of whom, except Mahlon Wright, are living. On the same night, thirteen members were initiated, viz., George Archdeacon, W. P. Peebles, W. F. Hayner, Charles Hughes, John Comer, Ira Thomas, W. M. Bateman, Randolph Robbins, A. S. Thomas, W. W. Brown, Robert Martin, Joshua Anderson and W. H. Ballard, all of whom, except Comer, are still living. Clear Creek Encampment, No. 145, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 6, 1871.

About the year 1870, a secret organization, known as Patrons of Husbandry, sprang up in the West and spread with great rapidity throughout the Western and Southern States. In a few years, it had assumed gigantic proportions, and bid fair to ultimately include in its membership almost the entire agricultural class of the West and South. But dissensions arose, the interest of the members abated, chiefly, we think, because the idea obtained (whether justly or not we do not pretend to say), that the members were using the organization for their own personal pecuniary and political benefit, and it declined as rapidly as it had advanced, until now comparatively few societies exist.

The different societies were styled Granges and were classed as National State and Subordinate Granges. The membership was originally limited to those engaged in or depending on agriculture and horticulture, but those engaged in other pursuits were afterward admitted to membership.

Had the primary principles of the order been strictly adhered to, great good might have been accomplished. These principles were to foster mutual interest and co-operation; to stimulate a pride in the calling of the farmer; to make home more attractive, thus strengthening the attachments of our youth to rural life; to encourage and promote economy and education—in a word, to develop the higher and better life of the farming community.

The founders of the order rightly claimed that an organization of this nature was almost absolutely necessary for the farmers, as, owing to their comparative isolation, they were deprived of many of the social and educational advantages possessed by almost every other class of society; and that self interest and self-protection demanded a combination of some kind; hence the organization of the order.

The first grange in this township was instituted at Springboro October 1, 1872, S. H. Ellis, Master. This was soon followed by one at Red Lion with John Gustin as Master; one at Ridgeville, with Dr. Keever as Master and one at Utica, with Lawrence Rogers as Master. These were all the granges located in the township, although there were many in the township who were members of granges situated outside of this township.

The Springboro Library Association was organized in 1832 by Jonah D. Thomas, William S. Bedford, Dr. Joseph Stanton, Josiah and Mahlon Wright and others. The first Librarian, Dr. Stanton, was an uncle of Hon. E. M. Stanton, the noted Secretary of War. William S. Bedford is the only one of the original members now living. He has been President of the association for the past thirty years. They have a well-selected library of about 2,000 volumes. The present officers are: William S. Bedford, President; J. J. Baner, Secretary, and F. W. Wright, Librarian.

The Warren County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association indemnifies its members for losses sustained in the destruction of or damage done to their farm buildings, from whatever unavoidable cause. In case of total destruction of property, the sufferer receives three-fourths of the appraised value, and the assessed amount of damage when only partially destroyed. A re-appraiser is had every three years. The association was formed in 1860, and the follow

ing board of officers was elected: Joseph Stanton, President; William S. Earnhart, Vice President; B. G. Easton, Secretary; Job Mullin, Treasurer; William Carpenter, Thomas Parker, S. Clevenger, Appraisers. When first organized, membership was limited to citizens of the township, and the number of members to twenty, but now it may include any farmers of the county to the number of forty; at present, it numbers about thirty members. It is claimed that it costs its members less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent per annum.

IN THE WAR.

When the dread alarm of war was sounded throughout our land, the youth of this township, with those from other parts of the country, responded promptly to the Nation's call to arms, unmindful of the fact that they were espousing a cause which "hung in the balance," and that many of our best men entertained grave doubts of our ability to cope with the enemy, and maintain our National supremacy. They thus gave the lie to the taunt that they were mere "hirelings." All they asked to know was that our flag was in peril. And in the long and bloody struggle which followed, in the "times which tried men's souls," when rebellion, like a huge anaconda, was striving to crush out our National life, they were ever found true to their trust, found wherever duty called, and, on many a sanguinary field of battle, they, with brave hearts, upheld their country's honor.

Many of the bravest sacrificed their noble lives on the altar of their country. Both the battle-field and the foul prison-pen claimed their victims from among the youth of Clear Creek Township. Some of them lie in unknown graves in the far South, but they need no marble shaft to mark their last resting-place; their memories are enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and their heroic deeds are written on the roll of fame in characters of living light.

We regret that we have not been able to procure a list of the soldiers furnished by this township—at least a list of those who gave up their lives in the cause; but we have found it impossible to obtain anything like an accurate list, and have, therefore, deemed it advisable not to attempt to give any.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of the township are naturally very limited, owing, principally, to the absence of large water-courses, as before noticed, and consequent lack of water-power. In early times, Clear Creek furnished ample power for mills; but, as the country became improved, it gradually dwindled away, until it was a mere wet-weather stream. The only water-power in use in the township at present is at Springboro. It is furnished by some fine never-failing springs (from which Springboro derived its name) situated a little northwest of town.

We think we may safely assert that the first mill in the township was built on the stream flowing from these springs, and near where the Lower, or Baird's Mill, now stands. It was a log building and was erected about the year 1801 or 1802 by a Mr. Lawrence. We are told that a dam was built across the stream near its source, and the water conducted from there to the mill in large troughs, which were made by hollowing out logs.

This mill was replaced, in 1813, by a brick mill. In the meantime, however, a Mr. Caldwell had built a mill a short distance south, on Clear Creek. In 1816, a woolen factory was built on the above-mentioned spring stream, a short distance above the mill, and, in 1831 or 1832, another mill was built, known as the Upper Mill, and, apropos of this, Dr. Aaron Wright says that a few years since he cleaned out the mill-pond and put in a new fore-bay, and the cost was almost as great as the original cost of building both pond and mill,

such was the change in cost of material and labor in the course of fifty years. The woolen factory is patronized by many persons fifteen to twenty miles distant; it is owned by Wright & Thomas. There is also a steam saw-mill at Utica, owned by John Murry; a drain-tile factory at Merrittstown, owned by I. B. Jones, and one southeast of Merrittstown, owned by Monroe Sweney. The first mentioned was built in 1816 by Abram and Caleb Merritt, for a pottery. About the year 1840, William H. Ballard commenced the manufacture of matches at Red Lion. He began on a small scale, using at first a knife to split the matches, but, in a few years, introduced the most improved machinery and enlarged his operations quite extensively, and, for a few years, transacted a pretty large business. He quit the business in 1862. There are at present in the township ten blacksmith shops, five or six boot and shoe shops and many wagon-makers' shops, two harness-shops, six dealers in dry goods and general merchandise, three groceries and one drug store. In the professions, we have four physicians, three lawyers, four ministers and an unlimited number of school-teachers.

POST OFFICE AND ROADS.

There are five post offices in the township, viz., Dodds (at Utica), Samuel F. Kling, Postmaster; Ridgeville, C. H. Eulass, Postmaster; Pekin, William W. Earnhart, Postmaster; Red Lion, William H. Ballard, Postmaster, and Springboro, David Mering, Postmaster. The latter is a money-order office.

The number of farms in the township, as reported to the census enumerator in 1880, was 297; this includes all farms of ten or more acres. There are no very large farms, as in some of the stock-raising counties, this being exclusively an agricultural community.

The three largest land-holders in the township are Benajah Gustin, C. B. O'Dell and B. A. Stokes.

In proportion to the number of miles of public roads in the township, we think but few townships in the State can surpass this in the number of miles of graveled road.

The first free turnpike built in the township was the one leading from Springboro to Ridgeville. In 1840, a toll pike was constructed from Dayton to Lebanon, built but a few years since; that part of it lying in Warren County was purchased by the County Commissioners, as were the roads from Franklin to Waynesville and from Franklin to Lebanon; so that now, toll roads are a thing of the past so far as relates to this township.

The township has never been blessed with railroad communication with the outside world until the year 1881, when the Cincinnati Northern completed a line from Cincinnati to Utica, where it connects with the T., D. & B. road, running thence to Dayton and Toledo.

EARLY SETTLERS.

When, where and by whom the first permanent settlement was made in the township is a question difficult to decide, as several parties claim the honor for their ancestors. But the probabilities are that settlements were made in several different parts of the township at about the same time. In 1795, Abner Crane came from Essex County, N. J., with his mother, brothers and sisters and settled in Butler County. He bought a tract of land in Franklin Township, Warren County, near where Red Lion now stands, and moved on it. One day while out hunting, he discovered a fine spring of pure water, where his son, Samuel R. Crane now lives, and decided to secure that place, and, in 1796, he built a cabin on the new purchase and moved into it, thus becoming one of the first settlers in the township.

Wild beasts and wild men were here in abundance at that time. Mr. Crane bought both tracts of land of Judge Symmes, and, as did hundreds of others, had to pay for it the second time. Not being able to pay for both, he gave up the tract in Franklin Township. His brother Jonathan settled on the Todd farm; his brother Moses settled on the Benajah Gustin farm, and John H. Robinson settled on the Earnhart farm, the four taking the whole section and settling on their land at nearly the same time.

Robinson built a brick house on his farm in 1808, which is still in a good state of preservation.

Elkanah Gustin came from Greene County, Penn., in 1800, and settled on the farm now owned by John Conover, his father, Jeremiah Gustin, having bought a large tract of land in that vicinity. Elkanah was the father of seven sons and eight girls, of whom Benajah, aged eighty-four, is the only survivor.

William Sweney came from Pennsylvania in 1799, and settled in Clear Creek Township on the farm now occupied by his son Eli. He died, in 1848, at the age of seventy-eight. He was the father of nine children, of whom Eli is the only one living; Robert, the eldest son, was with Gen. Hull, at Detroit, when he surrendered his army. Eli was, for a number of years, a Captain in the Ohio militia. He is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is hale and hearty for one of that age. He says he remembers distinctly of going on horseback, with his father, to the old mill at Springboro—mentioned in the preceding pages—when there were no roads worthy of the name in all this section of country—nothing but mere bridle-paths marked by “blazing” trees along the route. Joseph Kirby, Joshua, Joseph and James Carter, James Wills and Jonathan and William Garwood were among the early settlers in the southern part of the township.

George Harlan was born in North Carolina in 1767, from whence his father came to Pennsylvania, then to Kentucky, and, in 1797, to Ohio. After a short stay at Deerfield, they settled in Clear Creek Township. Mr. Harlan filled several different offices of trust and honor in the township, county and state. He died, in 1846, at the age of seventy-nine.

Moses Harlan, his son, was born in 1810, and occupies the old homestead. He, likewise, has been honored with a number of positions of public trust, having, among others, filled the office of Justice of the Peace for eighteen years and Township Trustee for twenty-seven years. The Eulasses, Blackfords, Keeners, Richard Lackey, Thomas Venard and the McDonalds were among the pioneers in the eastern part of the township. Richard Lackey came from Kentucky with the Harlans, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Richard, about a mile east of Ridgeville. He purchased land of Highway, who, like Symmes, could not pay for it, and it reverted to the Government, and those who had bought of him had to pay for their land again.

Richard Lackey, Jr., was born in 1811, and was married in 1832 to Permelia Dyke. He is the father of eight children, of whom one son and three daughters are living. Mr. Lackey was for twelve years Township Treasurer; for four years, County Treasurer; Real Estate Appraiser in Turtle Creek Township, and has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee for several years in this township.

Martin Keever was born in Maryland in 1727, and came with his family to Ohio in a very early day, and settled on the farm where his descendants now reside. When about thirty years of age, he was captured by the Indians, and remained a prisoner for nearly two years. He died, in 1824, aged ninety-five; his wife survived him thirteen years. His son George was born in 1781, and came to Ohio with his father. He was married, in 1808, to Abigail Annell. He was thrown from a sulky, in 1845, and, being a large, corpulent

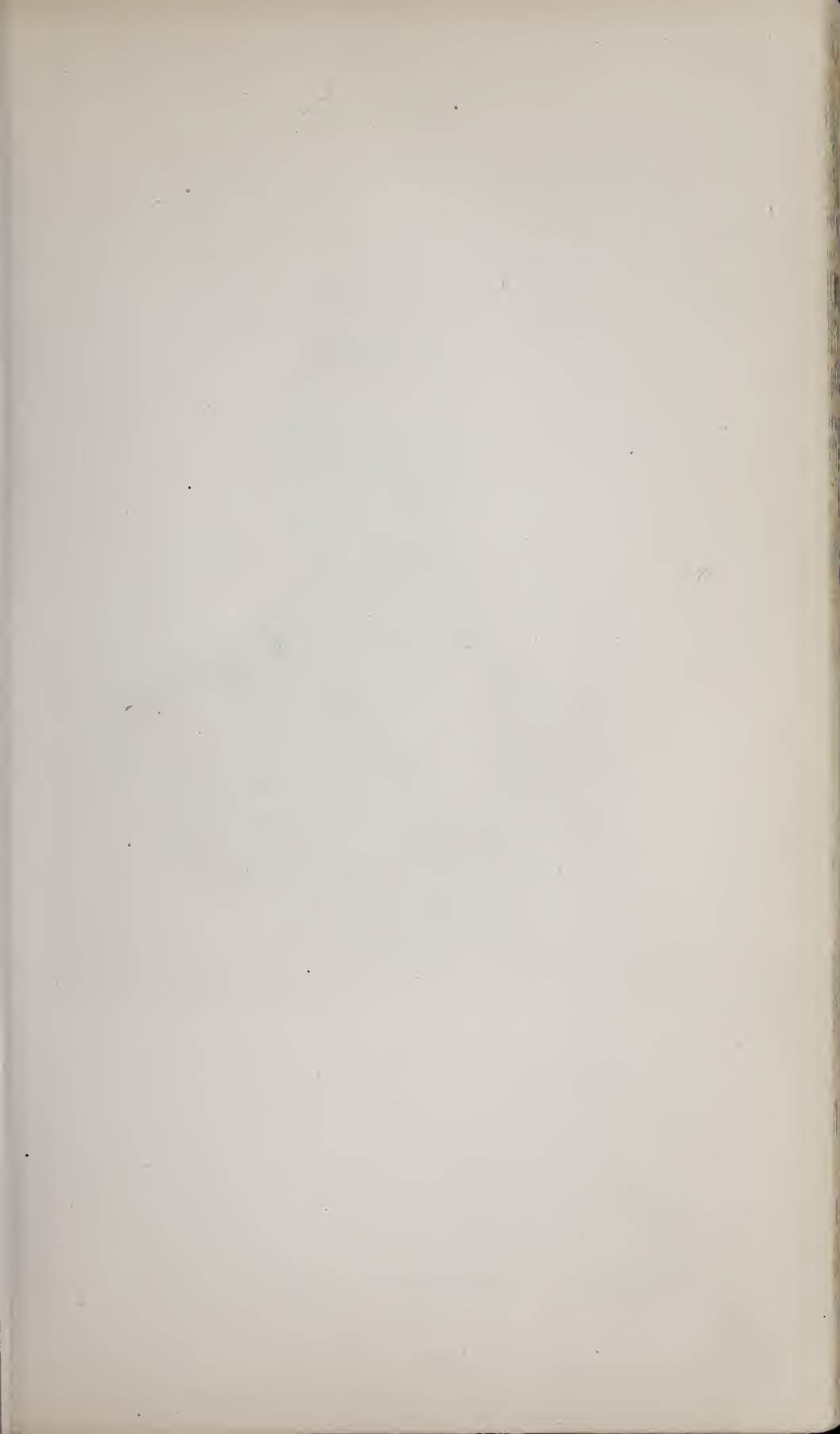
man, the fall killed him; he left but one child—Dr. M. H. Keever, who was born in 1810, and who inherited the home place. Dr. Keever died from heart disease while sitting at the breakfast-table, April 7, 1878; his death was universally regretted by the citizens of this and adjoining townships, as he was a genial, whole-souled man, and a physician of marked ability.

Among the first settlers in the vicinity of Springboro, were the Richardsons, Nulls, Frys, Dearth's, Greggs and Mullins.

Edward Dearth, in the spring of 1798, came from Fayette County, Penn., and settled where I. N. Dearth now lives; he had five sons who came with him; he purchased over 1,400 acres of land in a body. When they settled there, they knew of but one family within three or four miles of them, or what is now the Vail farm. As an instance of their loneliness and their anxiety to welcome the advent of families into their neighborhood, it is related that one evening, after all the family, except Mr. and Mrs. Dearth, had retired, Mrs. Dearth heard a dog barking in the direction of the present site of Springboro. She called her husband's attention to it, and he thought at first that it was a wolf, but finally decided that it was a dog, and that they would try and ascertain, in the morning, from whence the sound came. So when the morning came, they started through the woods, feeling certain that they would find a human habitation of some kind. After going about two miles, they came to a cabin in the woods, and were greatly pleased to find that they had other neighbors, even that far off, but they soon regretted the acquaintanceship thus formed, for they proved to be notorious horse-thieves and counterfeiters. There were three brothers of them, named Daniel, Isaac and Aaron. Daniel, however, was not connected with the other two in their nefarious practices, but was a quiet, inoffensive citizen. Isaac and Aaron finally left this part of the country and located somewhere below Cincinnati. The settlers there soon found that they were not a very valuable acquisition to the pioneer society, and tried every peaceful means to induce them to "go West," and, as a last resort, a vigilance committee was formed for the purpose of forcing them and all others of that class to leave. One evening Isaac was shot and killed while standing in his own door, by some one supposed to be one of the committee. The other brother left at once for parts unknown.

Samuel Gregg came from Pennsylvania in 1796, and settled in Deerfield where he resided till the fall of 1798, when, having purchased a tract of land in Clear Creek Township, he moved on it and began the labor of making for himself and family a home—a work in which he was eminently successful. He died, in 1844, at the age of seventy-one. His son William, who succeeded to the homestead, was born in Deerfield in 1798, and grew up with the country. He lived to see the township grow from an almost unbroken wilderness to its present populous and highly cultivated condition, having lived to the age of eighty-one. Mr. Gregg, though moving in a comparatively humble sphere, was a man in the truest sense of the word. His every-day life merited the approbation of all who knew him. Such a reputation is certainly much more to be desired than one which would call forth the unmeaning plaudits of a fickle public. Two of their sons—James A. and Jonah R.—are living on the old farm.

Isaac Mullin was born in Virginia in 1777; was married, in 1801, to Miss Haines, in New Jersey, and came to Ohio the same year. He settled at Waynesville, but the next year he removed to Clear Creek Township; he died in 1839. Job Mullin, son of Isaac Mullin, was born about the year 1806. He relates that he has heard his father say that when he settled in this township he knew of but two other families nearer than Waynesville—but of course there were others, of whose location he had not learned—that, hearing a cov-





B. M. Coe

one day in the woods, and, following the direction from whence the sound came, he found a family named Grimes, who had "squatted" on a claim, and were proceeding to build a cabin. They, of course, received a hearty welcome from Mr. Mullin. Mr. Job Mullin says he has a very vivid recollection of his early school days. His father had to mark the route from their house to the schoolhouse by blazing the trees, so that the children might not get lost on their way to and from school; he remembers going to school to Mary Smith, when Gen. Clay passed through here with his Kentucky troops during the war of 1812, and the teacher dismissing the school to allow the pupils to see the soldiers.

We have not tried to give a complete list of all who had come into the township prior to 1802 or 1803, but only a few of the first and most prominent ones in each neighborhood.

One of the most prominent men who came later was Jonathan Wright, a surveyor, and who, it is claimed by his descendants, laid out the city of Columbus, Ohio, though Howe, in his Historical Collections of Ohio, gives the credit to Moses Wright. Jonathan Wright was a very influential man in the township, because of his intelligence and his uprightness of character, together with his energetic spirit in building up and improving the country. But we have no space to notice, even briefly, all the early settlers, and will therefore pass to another subject.

INCIDENTS.

We are informed that, about the years 1815 or 1820, distilleries were almost as plentiful about Springboro as dwelling-houses. Dr. Wright states that there were, within a radius of two miles, not less than fifteen. Doubtless the reason why so much of the grain and fruit was distilled was because of the greater cost in transporting it to market in the original form. But another, and, perhaps, a more potent reason was, that it always commanded a ready sale in the form of whisky and brandy. Temperance, or, rather, total abstinence, did not become so popular as at the present time, consequently, the use of liquor as a beverage was customary among all classes and on all occasions. The clergy, even, were not exempt, but many of them considered a glass of "grog" essential to their well-being.

Jonathan Wright, like many persons of the present day, while disapproving of prohibition laws, was yet a practical temperance man. When he let the contract for building the woolen factory at Springboro, it was specified in the contract that there was to be no liquor used on the premises by any one. One day, the contractor and his men were sitting under a tree eating their dinner, and, among other things, they had a bottle of whisky. Mr. Wright, in passing by, saw it, and, without saying a word, deliberately picked up the bottle and took it; the contractor sued him, but, when the Magistrate saw the contract, he decided that the contractor had no cause for action.

Mr. Wright was a member of the Society of Friends, and they, while practical believers in morality, do not hesitate to perform whatever they consider necessary labor on the Sabbath. In the early settlement of the country, there were some persons who were great sticklers for a strict observance of the Sabbath, and could not tolerate any variance from their views in that respect, however lax they might be themselves in regard to other matters.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Mullin and others were frequently fined for performing common labor on that day. But a more liberal spirit pervades society now. The spirit which animated the early settlers of New England is gone, it is to be hoped, never to return.

One of the most exciting times, perhaps, ever known in this township, was in 1835, when that dreaded scourge of the East, Asiatic cholera, raged so fear-

fully at Red Lion. It was supposed to have been caused by eating fish which were tainted. The water had been drawn off the Miami Canal and quantities of fish were left in the pools and mud in the bed of the canal. A great many persons from the vicinity of Red Lion caught them, and nearly every one who ate them was taken with the cholera, and, as it was a comparatively new disease to the physicians here, they did not understand how to manage the case and, as a consequence, a large majority of them proved fatal. Samuel N. Gartin was the first victim. It is said that, although the cherry trees were loaded with fruit, that year, the birds would not touch it, and it hung on the tree and dried. The disease was confined almost exclusively to Red Lion and vicinity, and to those who had partaken of the fish.

In a pretty early day, Col. John McDannell, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and who possessed all the hauteur of a "gentleman the olden time," came from Dauphin County, Penn., with his family, and settled on the farm now owned by D. F. Corwin. They came all the way in carriage, which was probably the first carriage ever brought into the township if not the first in the county, and had a negro driver.

It was a hard matter to decide which of the two, the carriage or the driver, was the greater curiosity. The young men used to go there on Sunday and get the negro to run the carriage out so that they could examine it thoroughly; this they continued to do until Mrs. McDannell came out and ordered them for desecrating the Sabbath. We are not able to say whether the young ladies visited these curiosities or not. But, from the well-known lack of curiosity the sex, it is presumable that they did not. The carriage must have been the counterpart of Holmes' wonderful "One-Hoss Shay," as it is said to be in good state of preservation yet.

Mr. Job Mullin mentions that when Gen. Clay's troops were passing through this region, as previously noticed, the officers had their negro servants with them, and the negroes excited the curiosity of the school children more perhaps, than the soldiers, although they had never seen either before.

This concludes our history of the township. We have endeavored to give the facts as correctly as possible, and, if any errors have been stated, it was not intentional. Of course, many incidents and facts have been omitted, but that was unavoidable. We can only hope that what we have written may prove satisfactory.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

BY HORACE CLINTON.

In the first division of Warren County, it was divided into four townships named Franklin, Deerfield, Wayne and Hamilton. Hamilton then embraced all of Salem and Hamilton, and most of Washington Township. June 8, 1813, the eastern portion of the township was cut off, by a line drawn from the mouth of Todd's Fork to the south boundary of Warren County, and erected into a new township, called Salem. June 8, 1818, the then existing boundary line between Salem and Hamilton was changed to the present line.

We now have a township in the shape of a rectangle, being about six and a half miles from north to south, and five and one-half miles from east to west and containing about thirty-six square miles. The whole of the township included within what is called Virginia military land. The State of Virginia, in an early period of the Revolutionary war, raised two descriptions of troops, State and Continental, to each of which bounties in land were promised. March, 1784, Virginia ceded her lands north of the Ohio to the General G

ment upon certain conditions, one of which was that, in case certain other lands south of the Ohio River were insufficient for the legal bounties for her troops, the deficiency should be made up from lands north of the Ohio, between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami. In 1783, the Legislature of Virginia authorized the officers of their respective lines to appoint superintendents to regulate the survey of the bounty lands promised.

An office for the reception of locations and surveys was opened at Louisville, Ky., August 1, 1784, and on the 1st of August, 1787, the said office was then for the reception of surveys and locations on the north side of the Ohio.

Land warrants calling for from one hundred to five hundred acres were issued to various individuals, who located them in such places and shapes as best suited them, and this fact accounts for the irregularity of surveys, lines, roads, etc., throughout the township. The whole territory was then in the possession of the Indians.

The first warrant located within the present limits of the township was No. 520, in the extreme northeastern part of the township, and embraces the farms of Capt. Donally, Dr. Roach, Thomas, Joseph, and Levi Baker and William Ditmas. Those acquainted with the lands would doubtless say that it is a good selection. This entry was made by Lieut. William McGuire, August 21, 1787—number of acres, 1,000. It was surveyed by Nathaniel Massie, District Surveyor, January 29, 1793; Matthew Hart and Jonathan Bout, chain carriers; Thomas Massie, marker.

No. 1546—The records do not show by whom this entry was made. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, April 12, 1792; Robert Campbell and Martin Varner, chain carriers; Henry Ball, marker.

No. 1496 was entered August 21, 1787, by John Bemis (assignee); number of acres, 1,500. Surveyed October 6, 1792, by Nathaniel Massie; Josiah Wade and Matthew Hart, chain carriers; Thomas Massie, marker.

No. 1497 was entered by James McIlhaney and six others, August 21, 1787, number of acres, 800. Surveyed October 17, 1796, by William Lytle; John Donel and Peter Clawson, chain carriers; Thomas Paxton, marker.

No. 825 was entered by Lieut. Thomas Martin, August 23, 1787. Number of acres, 1,000. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, October 17, 1796; John Donel and Peter Clawson, chain carriers; Thomas Paxton, marker.

Entry No. 1547—By Elisha King (assignee), August 24, 1787. Number of acres, 1,333 $\frac{1}{3}$. Surveyed April 12, 1792; William Lytle, District Surveyor; Robert Campbell and Martin Varner, chain carriers; Henry Ball, marker.

Entry No. 1548—By Elisha King (assignee), August 24, 1787. Number of acres, 1,533 $\frac{1}{3}$. Surveyed April 13, 1792; William Lytle, District Surveyor; Robert Campbell and Henry Ball, chain carriers; Martin Varner, marker.

Entry No. 1549—By Sackville King, August 24, 1787. Number of acres, 1,000. Surveyed April 14, 1792; William Lytle, District Surveyor; Robert Campbell and Henry Ball, chain carriers; Martin Varner, marker.

Entry No. 2192—By William Nall, May 26, 1792. Number of acres, 1,000. Surveyed April 15, 1793; William Lytle, District Surveyor; Robert Campbell and Henry Ball, chain carriers; Martin Varner, marker.

Entry No. 4239—By Francis Taylor, June 7, 1802. Number of acres, 700. Surveyed March 18, 1804; William Lytle, District Surveyor; John Donel and Thomas Paxton, chain carriers; Daniel Ertles, marker.

Entry No. 3791—No entry or survey on record.

Entry 3790—By James Taylor, William Lytle and Robert Underwood (assignees), February 8, 1800. Number of acres, 1,766 $\frac{2}{3}$. Surveyed February 20, 1800; David Miller and Jacob Snyder, chain carriers; Abraham Miller, marker.

Entry No. 2956—By Richard Stark, March 23, 1797. Number of acres, 666. Surveyed by William Lytle, October 1, 1798; James Taylor and John Donels chain carriers; John Lytle, marker.

Entry No. 3334—By William Lytle (assignee), August 9, 1798. Number of acres, 333 $\frac{3}{4}$. Surveyed October 1, 1798, by William Lytle; John Taylor and John Donels, chain carriers; John Lytle, marker.

Entry No. 3802—By James Taylor, February 8, 1800. Number of acres, 666 $\frac{3}{4}$. Surveyed March 3, 1803, by William Lytle; John Donels and David Miller, chain carriers.

The location and survey of these lands were attended with great hardship and much danger from the Indians, especially so during a period of some three or four years prior to 1794, as they had become, owing to a dispute about the conditions of some of their treaties, very hostile, and remained in a state of war up to their defeat by Gen. Wayne, August, 1794. The treaty of Greenville, July 30, 1795, brought an end to the Indian troubles in Ohio.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Many Virginians having land warrants had, prior to this time, come down the Ohio to possess their lands, but the hostile attitude of the savages induced them to settle temporarily at Columbia, White's Station, and other points near Cincinnati. The treaty of Greenville, by giving assurance of permanent peace, opened the way for settlers, and emigrants came rapidly to the Miami country.

Probably the very first settlement in the county south of the Little Miami River was within the present bounds of Hamilton Township. Seemingly well authenticated tradition says that William Mounts and five other families settled on lands now owned by his grandson, William P. Mounts, in October, 1791, and built their cabins in a circle around a spring, a few rods west of where their residence now stands. It was then called Mounts' Station.

The names of the families thus early locating in the unbroken forests of Hamilton Township were, as remembered, William Mounts, wife and six children; Thomas Forsha, wife and children; Thomas Leonard, wife and six children; Thomas Watson and family.

These lands were purchased of Robert Todd, by William Mounts and Martin Varner.

The following is a copy of the obligation of purchase—omitting the description of two tracts not situated in the county, to wit:

This shall oblige me, my heirs, etc., to convey by deed, with a general warrantee Martin Varner and William Mounts, as tenants in common, the quantity of 1,200 acres of land, on the Little Miami River, in three tracts—a tract of nine hundred acres—that about three miles and a half below Todd's Fork, of the L. M. R., which 900 acres is contain a better bottom than any of the three next below O'Bannon's Creek. For performance of this, my obligation, I do bind myself, my heirs, etc., to the said Martin Varner and William Mounts and their heirs, in the penal sum of five hundred pounds, law money of Pennsylvania. As witness my hand and seal, this day of October, 1791.

ROBERT TODD.

Witness: { JOHN McCABE,
 { JAMES GRAHAM.

[SEAL.]

The extreme northern and extreme southern parts of the township were earliest settled, while the central part was not opened up until a later date. There is some uncertainty as to the year in which the first settlement was made in the south, but there seems to be no doubt that the first settler in this section was Theophilus Simonton, who with his wife and two children, came from North Carolina and settled near the Clermont County line, and on the farm now owned by Dr. Donough. The time of Simonton's arrival at this place is fixed by tradition, in the fall of 1796. At that time he had no neighbors within the present limits of the township; save those at the Mounts' settlement, and

broken forest of many miles lay between them. In 1797, Simonton was favored with a nearer neighbor, in the person of Joseph Hill; who settled about forty rods south of the Hill Graveyard, and near Clinton's farm. In the year 1799, Samuel Hill settled on the Gillispie farm, now owned by Henry Machy. About the same time, Daniel Ertel located near the Little Miami river, where the family of Solomon Ertel now resides.

These probably were the only settlers in the southern part of the township prior to 1800. We have no reliable information of any settlers, except those already mentioned at Mounts' Station in the northern or southern part of the township, before the year 1800.

A full list of the names of later settlers—say down to 1810—would doubtless be of much interest, but, after a lapse of seventy years, only a few can be given.

In the fall of 1800, Philip and Benjamin Hill, of North Carolina, came to and settled in southern Hamilton, the latter where the old stone house now stands, a half mile east of Loveland, and near the Murdoch pike. The former settled a little further east, on what has been known as the old Phillip Hill farm. The cabin in which he first settled stood some twenty rods north of the present brick building, on the farm owned by Daniel Shields.

In 1802, Samuel B. Walker and Isaac Spence settled within the present limits of the township, but this was not Walker's first visit to the wilds of Ohio. Early in the spring of 1798, Walker, then about twenty years old, in company with John Mahard started from Loudentown, Penn., and turning their backs westward traveled on foot to Pittsburgh, a distance of 150 miles. At that time there was no wagon road over the mountains of Western Pennsylvania, only a pathway traversed by pack horses; this trail they followed. On arriving at Pittsburgh they secured passage to Columbia on a flat-boat, agreeing to assist in the work as compensation for their passage. In due time, they landed at Cincinnati, and here they parted. Walker found his way out to Gen. Ludlow's place, and engaged in his service. He was possessed of a good practical education, including the theory and practice of surveying. This enabled him to do great service to Ludlow, who took him with him, in the summer of 1798, on a surveying expedition up the Little Miami to Yellow Springs, thence across it and down the Big Miami, occupying some two months' time; after which he worked some six months on the farm of Gen. Ludlow. In March, 1799, Walker went up to Williamsburg in Clermont County, to make his home with William Hunter, whom he had known in Pennsylvania. Here he met Gen. M. Lytle, and was employed by him to assist in pointing out and subdividing various bodies of land (owned by Lytle) to suit purchasers. In this capacity he was through our township when there was not a solitary settlement between Merfield and the extreme southern part. The writer copied the following from a small memorandum book in possession of T. D. Walker.

"Came to William Hunters on Friday, 29th of March, 1799. My horse was stolen by Indians on Wednesday night, the 22d of May, 1799; also Robert Dickey's stolen the same night." On the same book we found the following: "Robert Dickey's horse returned on Saturday, September, 1799." His own horse returned at a later date. Walker, while living, related that these horses, with many others, were returned by the Indians, in response to a proclamation from the Territorial Governor offering a reward for the return of stolen horses.

Previous to this time his father, Samuel Walker, of Pennsylvania, had connected with Gen. Lytle for eleven hundred acres of land, to be selected from a tract near Williamsburg, in Clermont County, or if these lands on view were not satisfactory, then was Walker to have his choice out of some three or four other tracts.

In the spring of 1799, the father came on to see the lands and to consummate the purchase. In company with his son, he met Gen. Lytle, at Squibb Hunter's, and being dissatisfied with the tracts in Clermont County, he, after some hesitation, accepted a deed for eleven hundred acres, situated in southern Hamilton Township, and upon which his son Samuel B. Walker—as has been already stated—settled in 1802. The consideration named in the deed was \$100 per acre.

This tract embraced farms now owned by A. J. Walker, Mrs. Foster, William Merrill, Mr. Kay, Ellon Walker, heirs of M. Ertel, Daniel Shields, James Swank, Mr. Skillman, Milton Spence, O. R. Reeves, T. D. Walker and some other smaller lots.

Soon after completing the land purchase, Mr. Walker, the father, went back to Pennsylvania. The son also went back some time in 1800, to return in 1802 and take up a permanent residence. The first cabin occupied by Walker stood some thirty rods northwest of Christian Stock's house. In 1804, he commenced the building of a hewed-log house, situated on lands now owned by Thomas D. Walker. This house was not finished until some years later, and still stands a landmark of early days.

In 1803, Colen Spence moved from Pennsylvania, and settled in the township, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Foster, near Bethel Graveyard.

William Spence and mother settled, in 1802 or 1803, near Cozaddale, on the farm now owned by Samuel Spence.

Isaac Clinton came from Kentucky and settled in the year 1807 on the farm now owned by John Clinton.

Alex. Hall, from Kentucky, settled, in the year 1807, where James Hall now lives.

William Newel came from Pennsylvania and settled in the year 1807 in the same neighborhood.

John Creamer came from Kentucky in 1805 and settled on the old Creamer farm, one mile north of Cozaddale.

Adam Snell came from Kentucky in 1805 and settled on the farm now owned by Capt. Wiley, near Cozaddale.

In about 1803 or 1804, Gabriel Morgan bought a tract of land, which Thomson Spence now owns, and moved into a cabin on it. In 1802, Francis Eltzroth, of Maryland, settled on the farm now owned by Benj. Eltzroth, near Camargo. In 1808 or 1809, Elijah Mounts came from New Jersey and settled near Camargo. Among the very early settlers we omitted to mention in the proper place, was William Burton, who came from North Carolina, and settled near the Phillip Hill farm, in the year 1802. In 1806, John Gilles settled near Salt Springs. In 1804, Abraham Haney came from Pennsylvania and settled in the northern part of the township, near Hopkinsville. In the same year (1804), James Hopkins came from Kentucky and settled on the old Hopkins' place a little south of the village. Judge Michael H. Johnson, at an early date, settled on the Grandin farm. Robert Shields came from Pennsylvania in 1810, and settled below Hopkinsville, and in 1811 moved into a cabin on the farm now owned by Mrs. William Ertel. The Bakers, Kibbys, Kellys, Ross Roats, Stevens, Ludlums, were also among the early settlers, and they and their posterity are closely identified with the affairs of the township. Many other names of early settlers deserve honorable mention, but want of information of details forbids the attempt.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

The geological structure of Hamilton Township belongs almost entirely to the Cincinnati Group. The only exception to this is the alluvial land

the valley of the Little Miami River. The system of rocks denominated "The Cincinnati Group" is a formation of blue limestone, partially stratified, and is an aggregate thickness of nearly eight hundred feet. It was undoubtedly a ridge cast up at the close of the Lower Silurian age, and extended from near Nashville, Tenn., through Kentucky, and far into the State of Ohio. This great ridge separated depressed areas during the whole of the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous ages. The Cincinnati group contains many of the characteristic fossils of the Hudson River group and the Trenton limestone of New York. The blue limestone floor of Hamilton Township is covered by a blue glacial clay. Above this clay lies an ochreous deposit of from four to seven feet in thickness. On this ochre rests a light vegetable mold surface soil. The land is very productive when properly cultivated. Building stone of excellent quality is abundant. The township is well watered. The principal streams are the Conococheague Creek, (so named by Samuel Walker, a Government surveyor, who emigrated from the banks of the famous Conococheague Creek in Pennsylvania, in 1798, and located a large tract of land on this stream) Hen Run, Salt Run (so named on account of a salt lick and spring on its bank), Bear Run and Mounts' Run. These streams all abound in the remains of extinct life so characteristic of the Cincinnati group. The Lower Silurian brachiopods and Upper Silurian trilobites and ptilodictya are numerous found along the bed of the Conococheague Creek, on the farm of A. J. Walker. There is a hill just below the old saw-mill on Mr. Walker's farm that abounds in fine specimens of the *Orthis plicatella*, one of the most interesting forms of ancient life.

The bed and banks of Salt Run are strewn with specimens of the well-known orthoceras and the *Atrypa* type of the the Devonian brachiopods. Some beautiful specimens of the *Orthis bifurcata* have been found in Hen Run on the farm of Henry Burton, and along the Conococheague Creek below the Camarillo Schoolhouse.

Striated rocks, those strange, mute witnesses of one of the stupendous glaciers that brought them from their Northern home and cast them out along its broad and icy path, are scattered all over this township.

Here, too, are strewn the stone implements and weapons—both neolithic and paleolithic—of the Mound Builders. Indeed a rude manufactory of those implements was discovered in the early part of this century, near the Conococheague Creek, on the farm of James Hall, Esq.

Their great highway of commerce and war, which extended from the old copper mines of Lake Superior, to Florida, ran through this township, and we believe is yet traceable on the farm of the late James Ford near Zoar.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the township, in the Southwest and North, is somewhat broken, but the hills are neither high nor precipitous, and most all the lands admit of easy cultivation. In the east and central part of the township, the land is more level, but sufficiently rolling to insure good drainage.

Numerous springs of excellent water abound in different parts of the township; water is obtained by digging to the depth of from twelve to forty feet.

At the time white settlers first appeared, the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of oak, hickory, walnut, ash, maple, sugar, elm and other varieties of small growth.

ROADS.

The Cincinnati, Montgomery & Hopkinsville pike, passing through the Northern part of the township via Hopkinsville and Zoar, was graded in the

year 1835, and was the first pike built in the township. The township traversed by three gravel roads, constructed under the "Free Pike" law. The Maineville & Foster's Crossing road, extending from the latter place to the eastern line of the township, the Murdoch pike, extending from Loveland, via Murdoch, to a point one mile east of Murdoch, and the Foster's Crossing and Loveland road connecting those two points.

SCHOOLS.

The early pioneers of this section were generally men of sterling character, who endured the dangers and trials of a new country, not solely for their own sakes, but for their children, and notwithstanding the settlements were sparse, and the people, as the pioneers of all new countries are, were poor and lacked the means of paying teachers and procuring books, yet we find that at a very early date in the settlement, schoolhouses were built and school opened in various neighborhoods as occasion made necessary. The houses were not built by subscription in money, but by contributions of labor. On a given day the neighbors assembled at some place previously agreed upon, and with their axes cut the necessary logs and then raised the walls. The roof was made of clapboards, kept in place by heavy poles reaching the length of the house. The door made of clapboards, was hung on wooden hinges the latch of wood, and raised by a string. The floor was of trees, split, with the face and edge dressed with the ax. The crevices between the logs were filled with chinks and daubed with mud. The fire-place was of huge dimensions, built on the outside of the house, usually of stone to the throat of the flue, and the remainder of the chimney of split sticks of wood, daubed with clay. The windows consisted of an opening, made by cutting out one of the logs for almost the entire width of the building. In the winter, this opening was covered with paper saturated with grease, to keep out the cold as well as to admit the light. The furniture corresponded with the house. The writing desk was constructed by boring auger holes in one of the logs below the window, and in these strong wooden pins were driven, on which a wooden slab was placed, which served as a writing desk for the whole school. The seats were hewed slabs supported by wooden pins or legs. These seats had no support for the back. These were indeed rude structures, but the wonder is not that they did not build better houses, and have better facilities for learning, but that they, laboring under so many disadvantages, had any schools whatever. Those who can remember back for a period of fifty or more years will recognize this general description as applicable to all school buildings in the township. From the best available information, the writer concludes that the first of these rude structures built in the township, was located on the present site of Bethel Graveyard. The exact year when this house was built cannot be given, but there seems to be no doubt that it was as early as 1804. James Coghlan was the first teacher. Alexander Hall, Samuel Gillispie, Samuel B. Walker and John Hill were among the early teachers. After some years, a new log schoolhouse was erected a short distance south of the old one, and in turn this was replaced by a stone structure, situated a little further south and near the Run. In 1850, the old stone building gave place to a more modern brick one, and the site was changed to the south side of the Run and on top of the hill. This served its time and was replaced by the present house. Another of these early educational landmarks was located on the southwestern part of the township and a half-mile west of the Hill Graveyard. Some years later, this was replaced by a larger and more tasty log house, the logs being hewed, windows with glass lights, etc. The early teachers, as remembered, were John Clinton, Alexander Hall, Benjamin Tufts,

James Clinton, Margaret Coddington and Elizabeth Gaskin. In 1840, a brick house was completed and the log building was for many years thereafter used for a meeting house. The new building was known as the Butterworth schoolhouse. It was situated a mile or more north of the old one, and on a plot obtained from Mormon Butterworth. This house was in turn replaced by the present one, situated three-fourths of a mile west, and on the banks of the same creek, near Robert Smith's farm. About the year 1818, a rude stone school building was erected at Zoar, in the northern part of the township. This was, if not the first building for school purposes in that part of the township, among the first. About 1849, it was replaced by a brick building, located a few feet east of the present Zoar Church; and again this building gave way to the present one, which was built about the year 1870. The early teachers at Zoar were Joseph Patton, Benjamin Ludlum and Joseph Keever. Dr. Mounts taught at a later date. Many of the boys who went to school to Mr. Keever, doubtless still have a vivid recollection of him, as it is said he had the peculiar faculty of leaving a lasting impression on the mind, of those who were so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure in the schoolroom.

As early as 1812, there was a school taught at Hopkinsville, the house was a log one standing some few rods north of the present building.

In a like manner, these rude seminaries of learning were planted throughout the township to be replaced in time by better ones.

The township at present is divided into eight subdistricts and three special ones, provided with neat, comfortable buildings and modern furniture.

The following contract, copied from the original, is appended to show the remuneration teachers received for their services in early times:

ARTICLES OF AN AGREEMENT, made and entered into by and between Samuel B. Walker, of Warren County, and State of Ohio, of the one part, and the underwritten subscribers of the county and State aforesaid, of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said Samuel B. Walker, doth agree to teach such children as may be placed under his tuition, reading, writing and arithmetic, according to their respective capacities, for the term of three months to come, as soon as twenty-four scholars are subscribed for, and a house prepared suitable for the business. The underwritten subscribers do, for their part, agree to fix a house fit for teaching in, and each subscriber to furnish a sufficient quantity of firewood, in proportion to the number of scholars annexed to their names, and to pay unto the said Samuel B. Walker, at the expiration of said term, the sum of one and one half dollars per scholar, one-third to be paid in cash, and two-thirds in either wheat, rye, corn, oats, sugar, flax, linen or wool, at the market price.

DECEMBER 15, 1820.

MAINEVILLE ACADEMY.

A history of this academy would doubtless be of interest to many, but the writer is not in possession of the early records, and cannot enter into details. The enterprise was undertaken by a joint-stock company, and was incorporated in the spring of 1847. The building, a two-story brick, was completed and ready for use in 1849. Owing to financial embarrassments, there was a re-organization in 1857. The organization continued with varied success until the year 1874, when the property was transferred to the Maineville Special School District, since which time the building has been used for a public graded school. The names of the teachers in the academy, as remembered, are as follows: Prof. John W. F. Foster, Prof. C. W. Kimball, N. F. Cotton, Robert Milliken, Frank Tufts, Rev. I. J. Cushman, Charles Drake, Rev. J. H. Wilson and Dean Babbitt.

This academy, like most other similar institutions, was crowded out of existence by an advanced system of public school instruction, but it did much to inculcate an educational spirit in the township.

We give below Hamilton Township's contribution (so far as we can learn) to the leading professions, most of whom are, in part, indebted to the old Maineville Academy for the basis of a solid education: Hon. Benjamin But-

terworth, Cincinnati, lawyer, and Member of Congress from First Ohio District; Horace Clinton, lawyer, Loveland, Ohio; Smith Ford, editor, Kansas City, Mo.; William F. Eltzroth, lawyer, Lebanon, Ohio.; Rev. L. F. Walker, Presbyterian minister, College Hill, Ohio; Dr. Lucius W. Bishop, physician, Loveland, Ohio; Erwin D. Walker, Presbyterian minister, Peabody, Kan.; Jerome Hill, lawyer, Austin, Texas; J. Quincy Spence (deceased), lawyer; Frank Dyer, Principal Loveland Schools; Isaac N. Walker, lawyer, Lebanon, Ohio; Frank Leever, Methodist minister, New Paris, Ohio; Collins Leever, physician, Defiance, Ohio; T. P. Breeding, lawyer, Batavia, Ohio.

To this list may be added the following names of those who were pupils in the school, but non-residents of the township: Josiah Morrow, lawyer, Lebanon; George E. Morrow, professor in Illinois Industrial University; Lucien Clark, Methodist minister.

There are many others, doubtless, whose names deserve mention in this connection, but the writer only has his memory to draw from, and cannot recall others.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF EDUCATION OF HAMILTON TOWNSHIP FROM 1853 TO PRESENT TIME.

1853—Joseph Mounts, H. Ludlum, Joseph Baker, John M. Dyer, Samuel Frybarger.

1854—James Haney, John M. Dyer, James McIntire, Joseph Mounts, Hamilton Ludlum, Thomas Dicky.

1855—J. M. Dyer, F. G. Hill, James Haney, Levi Baker, James McIntire.

1856—Peter W. Snook, J. M. Dyer, William Walker, J. O. Marsh, T. McClave, J. McIntire.

1857—James Ford, J. M. Dyer, Adam Simonton, J. Hitesman, Henry Ford, Richard Ford.

1858—Levi Baker, Perry Snyder, H. T. Butterworth, William H. Walker, Jesse Hitesman, Henry Ford.

1859—Daniel Ritchie, Ed Crane, H. T. Butterworth, J. W. F. Foster, J. Hitesman, Henry Ford, J. McIntire.

1860—Daniel Ritchie, H. T. Butterworth, John Spence, Nathan Hill, D. H. Mahlam, James McIntire.

1861—Daniel Ritchie, Samuel A. Hill, John Spence, N. H. Hill, D. H. Mahlam, James McIntire.

1862—Daniel Ritchie, S. A. Hill, John Spence, N. H. Hill, D. H. Mahlam, Levi Baker.

1863—James Ford, S. A. Hill, John Spence, J. P. Glasscock, Levi Baker, E. Stevens.

1864—James Ford, John Spence, Eph. Kibbey, John Hewit, John P. Glasscock.

1865—James Ford, S. A. Hill, H. Clinton, John P. Glasscock, John Ertle, Eph. Kibbey.

1866—James Ford, S. A. Hill, W. H. Walker, John P. Glasscock, John Ertle, J. W. Dugan.

1867—J. A. Ford, S. A. Hill, H. Clinton, John P. Glasscock, John Ertle, David Wells.

1868—James Ford, Samuel A. Hill, H. Clinton, Bruff Vincent, E. Stevens, David Wells.

1869—James Ford, John M. Dyer, N. H. Hill, Daniel Hewet, David Wells.

1870—James Ford, John M. Dyer, William R. Merrill, D. M. Ross, Daniel Hewet, D. Wells.

1871—Robert Hill, William Merrill, John Bickett, Daniel Hewet, David Wells.

1872—Robert Morgan, William R. Merrill, John Bicket, W. H. Haney, David Wells.

1873—Lewis Terwileger, David Claypool, W. R. Merrill, Charles Hewet, William C. Ditmas.

1874—William P. Mounts, Robert T. Smith, Wm. R. Merrill, Thomas Swigert, Asa B. Wolf.

1875—R. Ludlum, Robert T. Smith, William R. Merrill, Thomas Swigert, John Spence, Asa B. Wolf, John T. Whate.

1876—R. Ludlum, Robert T. Smith, William R. Merrill, Thomas Swigert, J. M. Johnson, Asa B. Wolf, T. Van Clausenburg.

1877—R. Ludlum, Robert Smith, William C. Spence, Thomas Swigert, J. M. Johnson, Asa B. Wolf, F. H. Darby.

1878—R. Ludlum, Robert Smith, William C. Spence, Thomas Swigert, J. M. Johnson, Asa B. Wolf, John Baker.

1879—Alex. Ford, Robert Smith, William R. Merrill, Thomas Swigert, William H. Dodds, Richard Ford, F. H. Darby.

1880—Ira D. Soule, Robert T. Smith, T. D. Spence, Bruff Vinson, W. H. Dodds, A. B. Wolf, William Renshaw.

1881—Ira B. Soule, T. D. Spence, R. T. Smith, Jonas Eltzroth, B. Vinson, William H. Dodds, A. B. Wolf, William Renshaw.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

Among the many inconveniences to which the early settlers were subjected, perhaps none were more keenly felt than the want of grist and saw mills. The very earliest settlers had to go to Columbia to mill, packing their grist of corn meal on horseback, by paths through the forest. Families were often out of meal, and compelled to live for days on hominy. A little later, a man named Waldsmith erected a mill at Indian Rifle, near Camp Dennison. This mill was constructed on some kind of a flat-boat, anchored out in the river, the current of the river supplying the motive power. It ground corn only. This shortened the distance measurably, and was, no doubt, hailed with joy. In the year 1806, Piercy Kitchel built a flouring-mill on the west bank of the Little Miami River, where Greely's mill now stands. This was making rapid progress in the right direction, and since then mills have been erected at other points on the west bank of the Miami, convenient of access to the people of Hamilton Township, although there are none at present within the limits of the township.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by Theophilus Simonton, the neighbors contributing largely in its completion by volunteer labor in digging the trench some three-fourths of a mile that conveyed the water from the main stream to the mill. This mill was built about the year 1812, and located on the creek near where Simonton first settled. This stream was named Conococheague Creek by the early settlers from Pennsylvania. At a later date, Samuel B. Walker's sons built a saw-mill on the same stream, on the farm now owned by A. J. Walker. These mills were what might be termed wet-weather mills, as it was only during comparatively wet times that there was sufficient water to furnish the necessary motive power, and were, under the most favorable circumstances, of very limited capacity; yet to these early settlers they were a great convenience. Since then many other mills, mostly steam, have been located at different points throughout the township until the greater part of the saw timber has been converted into lumber. In the early times, and indeed, for many years, salt was an expensive article, and was with much diffi-

culty obtained. Farmers would frequently combine together and load a wagon with corn, take it to Cincinnati, and return with a barrel of salt, the proceeds of the load of corn. About the year 1803 or 1804, one Peter Wilson, having discovered that certain springs, some half mile south of the present site of Maineville, possessed, in some degree, a saline quality, and being furnished with some capital by Gen. Lytle, undertook the manufacture of this article of household necessity. He sunk some three or four wells to a considerable depth, built a furnace, and placed in it a number of kettles, and proceeded to collect the water and boil it down; but the water proving too weak to make the enterprise a paying one, Wilson soon abandoned it. The furnace and kettles, however, remained for a number of years, and neighboring farmers for quite a distance would frequently camp there and boil down the water from the wells, and in this way procure small quantities of salt for their own use.

The manufacture of whisky was not wholly neglected by the early inhabitants. Simonton, who was the pioneer in saw-mills, was also the pioneer in distilling whisky. At an early date he erected a small copper still, just west of where Dr. Donough's house now stands, and commenced the manufacture of whisky, and this he continued for some years. The capacity of the still was from sixteen to eighteen gallons per day. He also put up a small corn-cracker to grind corn for the use of the still.

The drinking of whisky was almost a universal habit in those days, and Simonton's still-house was the scene of many a wild gathering, the neighbors meeting there to talk over the events of the times and enjoy a social drink together. About the same time, a man named Cunningham erected a small distillery near where Thompson Spence now lives, but did not continue long.

At a much later date, Vandervort's flouring-mill, at Foster's Crossings, was converted into a distillery, and turned out, from time to time, considerable quantities of whisky.

We will now turn to what must have been a much more profitable branch of early manufacturing, and this was the manufacture of shoe leather. A tannery was opened for business about the year 1835. This tannery was located one-half mile north of Murdoch, on the farm now owned by F. Bateman. The farm was at that time owned by Jonathan Hopkinson, who built the tannery and conducted the business. The manufacture of leather proved a valuable addition to the neighborhood. Hides of cattle were tanned on the shares, one-half for tanning, and thus the farmers were enabled to supply their families with winter shoes at a small expenditure of money. Mr. Hopkinson and son continued the business for a number of years; but the establishment finally succumbed to the inevitable fate in store for all country tan-yards.

EARLY GRAVEYARDS.

The early settlers, in many instances, interred their dead on their farms; yet there are throughout the township a number of graveyards of a very early date. The one known as Hill's Graveyard, on the hill near the Clermont County line, was used for this purpose as early as 1800, in which year there was buried J. Hill, as shown by the rude headstone. The first interment at Bethel Graveyard was that of Annie Spence, in the year 1806. The Hopkinsville Burying Ground owes its origin to the following incident: At an early date, a body (the name not remembered) was being taken to Deerfield for burial, and when the funeral train reached the river they found it too high to ford. They returned to Hopkinsville, and, after much persuasion, obtained permission from Col. John Hopkins to bury the body on the site of the present burying grounds.

There are other old graveyards in the township, notably the one east of Zoar, at the foot of the hill, but the writer cannot give names of first burials.

The Maineville Burying Ground is of later origin. The following, copied from an inscription on a stone, probably marks about the time of its establishment as a resting-place for the dead: "Sacred to the memory of Peter Dudley, who departed this life October 22, 1819."

EARLY REMINISCENCES—MISCELLANEOUS.

The following, copied from the original receipts, will show the rate of early taxes. Walker then paid taxes on 1,100 acres of land:

Received of Saml B. Walker sixty cents, it being in full of his County tax for the year 1805. JAMES MIRANDA.

Received of Saml B. Walker the sum of Two dollars and twenty-six cents, being in full of his State tax for the year 1805. I say received by me.

[Signed]

DANIEL COYLOT.

The following is a "verbatim" copy of a rather remarkable document found among the papers of the late Samuel B. Walker, viz.:

Resolution of the Grand Jury for them to meet at the time of adjournment or otherwise to be obliged to pay one-half pint of whisky viz, to come in proper order to do business and not to be intoxicated, otherwise they shall be obliged to pay four half pints of whisky.

February Term 1811.

Resolution of the Grand Jury of Warren County.

Resolved that they will meet according to the time they appointed to meet according to adjournment, or if not, to be obliged to pay one-half pint of whisky, each one who does not meet against the time agreed upon, and if any person, who is a Juror as aforesaid shall attend intoxicated, he shall be entitled to pay the sum of fifty cents. Also we resolve that all drink that is brought in for the use of us the Jurors aforesaid shall be equally divided, or in other words each Juror pay his part of the same. And we do agree to adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow. Absent Jacob Barker and Joseph Mounts. Resolved also that we will appoint John Craft a moderater during the time the Jury sit.

Among the early records of the township we find the following:

Taken up, by John Gillis, a black heifer rising two years old. Appraised to \$2.75 by Robt Shields and Hugh McCullough—Dec 22d 1814.

Taken up by John Cramer a sorrel horse Colt supposed to be one year old past. Appraised to \$7.00 by Thos Spence and Jacob Morgan. Jan'y 27th 1816.

Taken up by Saml W. Spence six stray Sheep. Appraised to \$4.50, by Saml B Walker and George Shields—Dec 4th 1829.

The following, copied from the original, will show the form of marriage license sixty years ago:

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Warren County, } ss.

License is hereby granted unto Samuel Anderson and Judith Clinton to be joined in marriage agreeable to the law of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act regulating marriages." Therefore, any Justice of the Peace, or Minister of the gospel legally authorized, may join the said Samuel Anderson and Judith Clinton in marriage, agreeable to said law, provided always that there is no legal objection.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Court of Common Pleas at Lebanon, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

MATTHIAS CORWIN, JR., Clerk.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Owing to the loss of the early records, we are unable to give a complete list of the officers of this township, from its organization, to this date. The following is a list from 1857 to 1881, inclusive.

1857—Trustees, D. H. Maleham, P. W. Snook, Henry Burton; Clerk, C. W. Harvey; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, Levi Baker.

1858—Trustees, D. H. Maleham, Henry Ford, Levi Baker; Clerk, C. W. Harvey; Treasurer, James N. Foster; Assessor, F. F. Dugan.

- 1859—Trustees, Benjamin Tufts, James Hopkins, jr., Peter W. Snook; Clerk, C. W. Harvey; Treasurer, James Foster; Assessor, Levi Baker.
- 1860—Trustees, D. H. Maleham, James Hopkins, Peter W. Snook; Clerk, Charles Townsend; Treasurer, James Foster; Assessor, I. C. Burton.
- 1861—Trustees, D. H. Maleham, John M. Dyer, Allen Cullom; Clerk, C. W. Harvey; Treasurer, James Foster; Assessor, I. C. Burton.
- 1862—Trustees, J. M. Dyer, D. H. Maleham, Allen Cullom; Clerk, C. W. Harvey; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, H. L. Clinton.
- 1863—Trustees, J. M. Dyer, John R. Kibbey, William A. Price; Clerk, E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, H. L. Clinton.
- 1864—Trustees, J. M. Dyer, John R. Kibbey, William A. Price; Clerk, E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, H. L. Clinton.
- 1865—Trustees, J. M. Dyer, John R. Kibbey, William A. Price; Clerk, C. E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, H. L. Clinton.
- 1866—Trustees, J. M. Dyer, W. A. Price, John R. Hopkins; Clerk, C. E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, Levi Shoemaker.
- 1867—Trustees, John M. Dyer, John R. Hopkins, Harry Eastman; Clerk, C. E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, H. L. Clinton.
- 1868—Trustees, John M. Dyer, John R. Hopkins, James Coats; Clerk, C. E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1869—Trustees, John M. Dyer, John R. Hopkins, James Coats; Clerk, C. E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1870—Trustees, J. M. Dyer, John R. Hopkins, T. D. Gilman; Clerk, C. E. Spence; Treasurer, S. F. Stevens; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1871—Trustees, Marshal Girton, Jasper M. Johnson, H. Burton; Clerk, Benjamin Tufts; Treasurer, C. E. Spence; Assessor, H. H. Dunham.
- 1872—Trustees, Levi Baker, Jasper M. Johnson, D. N. Shields; Clerk, B. Tufts; Treasurer, C. E. Spence; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1873—Trustees, William Price, William P. Mounts, D. H. Shields; Clerk, B. Tufts; Treasurer, C. E. Spence; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1874—Trustees, Henry Kelley, J. M. Dyer, Henry Burton; Clerk, B. F. Tufts; Treasurer, C. E. Spence; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1875—Trustees, J. M. Dyer, Henry Burton, Henry Kelley; Clerk, B. F. Tufts; Treasurer, C. E. Spence; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1876—Trustees, H. B. Kelly, J. M. Dyer, Henry Burton; Clerk, B. F. Tufts; Treasurer, C. E. Spence; Assessor, Horace Clinton.
- 1877—Trustees, H. S. Williams, William C. Dittmas, D. H. Shields; Clerk, B. F. Tufts; Treasurer, C. E. Spence; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1878—Trustees, H. S. Williams, H. Burton, D. H. Shields; Clerk, J. C. Redman; Treasurer, J. Mulford; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1879—Trustees, D. H. Shields, H. S. Williams, Marshal Girton; Clerk, J. C. Redman; Treasurer, J. Mulford; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1880—Trustees, H. S. Williams, Marshal Girton, D. H. Shields; Clerk, J. C. Redman; Treasurer, B. F. Ludlum; Assessor, Thomas Spence.
- 1881—Trustees, H. S. Williams, Marshal Girton, Henry Burton; Clerk, J. C. Redman; Treasurer, B. F. Ludlum; Assessor, Thomas Spence.

POLITICS.

The political complexion of the township, has been for many years largely Republican. The vote at the Presidential election of 1880 was as follows: Garfield, 401; Hancock, 202. In the year 1828, the township gave a Democratic majority, Andrew Jackson having a majority of about 60, out of a vote of less than 300; he also carried the township, by a reduced majority, in 1832.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Only a partial list of Hamilton's Justices can be given, as the records are mostly lost. Among the earliest were Michael H. Johnson, John Bowen, James Miranda, Theophilus Simonton, Samuel B. Walker, James Hill, Thomas Dickey, Col. John Hopkins, and later Esq. Munger, David Morgan, Calvin Kitchel, H. J. Dwinel, Daniel H. Shields, Clarkson Butterworth, William H. Cummins, Milton Monce and Peter Doughman. The presents incumbents are Wm. C. McCammon and J. C. Redman, the latter having served since 1865.

WAR OF 1812.

In this contest Hamilton took an active part. She furnished two companies—the one a light-horse company, commanded by Col. John Hopkins, the other a rifle company, commanded by Theophilus Simonton. The writer has not been able to learn the names of any members of the first named company. The latter while making ready to take the field, had its headquarters at Hopkinstown, Theophilus Simonton was chosen Captain. The company was composed of about forty men. The writer has been able to gather from tradition and records the following names of members of the company. The list so far as it extends is thought to be reliable. Theophilus Simonton, Captain; Alex Simonton, William Spence, William Hopkins, Samuel Anderson, Arnold Snyder, Henry Snell, Samuel B. Walker, Robert Shields, Thomas Wallace, John Wallace, Alex Brannon, John Brannon, Ludwick Thompson, James Johnson, Alex Bigham, Theophilus Wasson, Alexander Work, Abraham Haney, William Coburn, David Simonton, Valentine Ertle, James Hill, Hugh McCullough, John Vandervort, Jonas Vandervort and John Gillis. David Shields, Colen Spence and Archibald Clinton were also out in the service, but probably not in this company. Simonton's company was at the siege of Fort Meigs and underwent many hardships. The following extract from an original letter, now in existence, will serve to show the spirit that animated those heroes:

FORT MEIGS, FOOT OF THE RAPIDS OF THE MIAMI OF THE LAKE, {

Monday, the 28th June, 1813.

DEAR WIFE: * * * * * We have been preparing to receive another visit from the enemy this while past, but it is the opinion of a good many they never will have the effrontery to show their infernal faces at Fort Meigs again; if they do, they will have cause to rue it, as our forces will be strong enough to give them a complete drubbing. Eight hundred mounted men from Kentucky arrived here last night. Our beloved and worthy General Harrison left here the 12th of last month and I have not seen him since, but he is expected here this evening with a number of regular troops. * * * * *

SAMUEL B. WALKER.

MEXICAN WAR.

There can be but little said of the part the township took in this war. The names of the following are remembered as volunteering their services: Henry Smith, Washington Cline.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The writer regrets exceedingly his inability to give a full and complete list of those who went from the township into this conflict, but can only give the names as obtained from memory, which must necessarily furnish only an incomplete list.

Company—, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Captain, James E. Murdoch. Members—J. C. Burns, Charles Chaney, Henry Dunham, Henry Geise, Frank Hopkinson, Henry Roat, Henry Smith, William Semon, John Spence, Erwin Swank, John Walker, Gaines Walker, Robert Shields, Pliny Cottle, Dudley Mulford, John Snook, Jesse Hines, William Legg. The following were in the service, but their companies cannot be given: John Atkinson, William Atkinson,

Samuel Atkinson, Mike Doughman, Felty Doughman, David Doughman, Henry Graham, Martin Graham, John Graham, Mont Henry, Thompson Spence, Albert Boyd, William Girton, James Pollock, John Powers, Stanly Day, David Day, Luther Walker, Mitchel Shields, W. H. Haney, Samuel A. Haney, George Ertle, David Ertle, John Hitesman, Thomas C. Legg, Thomas Seaman, Verney Seaman, Henry Temme, Thomas Wilkinson, J. A. Hopkinson, John Clark, Levi Shoemaker.

POST OFFICES.

The first post office in the township was at Hopkinsville, established in 1825, and afterward post offices were established in the following order viz.: Dallasburg, 1848, Maineville, 1854; Foster's Crossing, 1859; Murdoch, 1866, and Cozaddale, 1871. The very earliest settlers received their mail probably at Lebanon. The following, copied from the address on the back of an early letter, will show how indefinite the directions:

*Mr. Samuel Walker,
living in Warren County,
State of Ohio;
Near the Little Miami.*

This letter was written in 1805. It will be seen that Southern Hamilton was without an office until 1848, but the postal facilities were not so bad as this would indicate, as there was a post office at O'Banionville in Clermont county, near the Warren line at quite an early date, affording the advantage of a weekly mail to this section. The above offices are, with the exception of Dallasburg, in operation yet, each having a daily mail.

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Hopkinsville, situated on the Montgomery & Hopkinsville pike, is the oldest village in the township, dating back to about 1808. In its early days, it was the center of trade for the whole township, and enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. It was also for a long time the legal place for holding township elections, and headquarters for general musters and all public gatherings; but in course of time new places sprung up and trade was diverted into other channels. The village now contains one store, a blacksmith shop, shoe shop, schoolhouse and church. At one time, it contained three stores and three taverns. Col. John Hopkins, Matthias Rapp and Boss Erwin were the merchants.

Zoar—This place was also settled at an early day, but the year cannot now with certainty be given. It at one time gave promise of being quite a manufacturing place. About the years 1844 to 1847, there were two blacksmith shops and two wagon-makers' shops located here, working some eight to ten hands. Ferdinand Dugan was one of the proprietors and enjoyed quite a large Southern trade in plows and wagons. He also manufactured wagons for service in the Mexican war. A wheelwright shop, by Matthew McNeely, was also, at this time, in full operation. But this prosperity was destined to be only transitory. The building of railroads and establishment of large manufacturing places changed all this, and the streets of Zoar became long ago deserted and the sound of the hammer is no longer heard within her borders.

Cozaddale, situated on the Marietta Railroad in the extreme southern part of the township, was laid out by John J. Cozad in the year 1871.

Mr. Cozad spent money very liberally in putting up buildings and improving the place, hoping to make a permanent manufacturing town, but his hopes were not fully realized, as evidenced by the many tenantless houses. There are now in the village two stores and one shoe shop.



Wm. Jackson



Murdoch, situated on the Murdoch pike, in the midst of a well improved and finely cultivated farming district, owes its importance mostly to the fact of its being for a long time the home of Prof. James E. Murdoch, from whom it derived its name. The following comprise the extent of the village, to wit: Cottage of Prof. Murdoch, now occupied by the writer of this sketch; the residence of John Spence, Sr.; the residence of Ellen Walker, widow of the late H. Walker; the Presbyterian Church and parsonage; store by Alexander Webb, and a neat, pretty schoolhouse just completed.

MAINEVILLE.

Maineville, the only incorporated village in the township, is situated near its center. The first permanent settlers were from the State of Maine, and it goes back to the year 1815; but previous to that period, about 1802, one John Wilson cleared off quite a good-sized patch of ground near where Benjamin Eft's house now stands. Wilson also, about the same time, cleared a small field just west of William Burton's house. In a short time, he abandoned these clearings and a dense growth of hickory and other forest trees grew up, and, as the time permanent settlers came, these clearings were almost an impenetrable thicket. The first house built in Maineville was a log one, and stood near where H. L. Clinton's residence is now located. It was built by a man named Carr. Carr was a blacksmith, and carried on his trade in this building. He gave his attention mostly to making axes. Carr's axes became quite famous throughout the settlement. As we have already stated, the first permanent settlement was in 1815. In that year, Moses Dudley, with his family, moved from Maine and settled where Capt. Whitten afterward lived. He owned some two hundred acres of land on the south side of the present pike. Dudley built the first frame house in the village. He died in 1842, and was buried in the cemetery east of the village.

Dr. John Cottle came from Maine in the year 1818, and settled where Mrs. Smitzer now lives. The Doctor was the first graduate of a medical college to practice in the township. Some idea of the extent of his practice may be gathered from the fact that at an early day his nearest competitor on the west was Dr. Noble, at Sycamore Creek, and on the north Dr. Montague, at Deerfield, and on the south none nearer than Goshen; while, on the east, he rode beyond Clarksville and Wilmington, and for a long time he kept an extra horse at Clarksville for use in that section. Cottle was not only a good physician, but a skillful surgeon. The writer remembers well, when a small boy, of the old Doctor and his son Lucius coming to his father's and removing, with the knife, a cancer from the breast of his mother. The operation was a complete success, as it never afterward gave her any trouble. Cottle built the first brick house in Maineville, and probably the first in the township. This was in 1821. The house still remains in good preservation, and is owned, and, as before stated, occupied by Mrs. Smitzer. In 1822, Elder Benjamin Tufts, with his family, moved from Maine, and settled where Benjamin Tufts now lives. These were but the forerunners of many other immigrants from that far-distant Eastern State. The village was for a long time called Yankeetown, but was afterward changed to Maineville. Among the early industries was a wagon-maker's shop, Josiah Greely and Robert Blackstone proprietors. There was also at one time a foundry located here, at which engines and many other articles were turned out, but after some time the shops were closed, the cost of shipping ore, etc., being too great.

The village was incorporated in the year 1850. The first election for village officers was held April 25, 1850, and resulted in the election of Silas Dudley for Mayor.

The following is the succession of Mayors: Silas Dudley, O. M. Kilburn, O. O. Morrill, J. W. Perryman, H. Eastman, T. D. Gilman, J. C. Redman, Babbitt, Charles Ford and P. D. Cottle.

The year 1850 will be remembered by many as being the cholera year, and the village, seemingly protected by its isolation from the large cities, was nevertheless destined to undergo the devastation and horrors of that fearful plague of the Orient in all its intensity. Death reigned in almost every house; terror seized hold upon the stoutest hearts, and it was with difficulty that the dead were buried. Many of the best citizens were its victims. In a radius of ten miles more than fifty persons died in a short space of time. Among the business men who died were Nathan Butterworth and Sherman Knowlton, merchants.

In this year, Col. James Ford came from Maine and settled here, succeeding Butterworth & Knowlton in the mercantile business. Col. Ford proved himself to be a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, possessed of excellent business capacities. He carried on the merchandising business with marked success up to the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1865. At the time of the Colonel's arrival, and for some time afterward, the citizens of Maineville were making strenuous efforts to induce the Government to establish a post office in the village, but without success. Finally Ford took hold of the matter, and having a personal acquaintance with some of the leading officials at Washington, succeeded in bringing about the desired result, and a post office was established in 1854, Ford receiving the appointment of Postmaster, a position which he continued to hold, notwithstanding the administrative changes, until his death. In this connection it will not be invidious to mention the name of Sullivan Stevens, although still living. Stevens has been closely identified with the commercial interests of the place for nearly a third of a century. During these long years of business relations with the people, he has never failed to command their entire confidence and esteem.

MAINEVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Charles Ford, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and hardware.
 John Cottle, dealer in groceries and meats.
 S. F. Stevens & Son, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, drugs and hardware.
 Nye & Kellar, harness makers.
 J. C. Redman, Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk.
 Owen S. Higgins, blacksmith.
 S. G. Tufts & Son, wagonmaker and undertaking.
 Benton Johnson, boot and shoemaker.
 Dr. Cook, druggist.
 L. A. Cottle, physician and surgeon.
 B. F. Ludlum, physician.
 Harry Eastman, farmer and commercial traveler.
 William Burton, builder and money-lender.
 The present population of the village is about three hundred.

THE CHURCHES.

The forms of religion that prevailed largely among the early settlers, were Presbyterian and Methodist. The former had its center in the southern part of the township, among the settlers from Pennsylvania. The latter had its strongholds within the township, one at Zoar, and the other in the Hill settlement, in the southwestern part of the township.

CHURCH AT ZOAR.

This was the pioneer Methodist organization in the township. The Mountses and Ludlums were prominent among the early, active and influential members. The first church building was a log one, and stood on the same spot where the present one now stands, and was built about the year 1820. Previous to this time, class-meetings were held at private houses, and the Methodists and Presbyterians united in occasional services at Mounts' Station. The church continued to enjoy a good degree of prosperity, and in 1837 the log building was replaced by the present one. In the winter of 1843-44, a most remarkable revival took place in this church. The meetings were under the ministrations of Rev. Smith and Fife, two ministers possessing unrivaled powers as revivalists. The religious excitement attending these meetings, was very great and more than two hundred were converted. This period marked the time of the church's greatest prosperity at Zoar. The establishment of an organization at Maineville, a few years later, gradually drew the interest in that direction, and the members are now comparatively few.

I have already stated that the Methodists had, at an early day, another stronghold in the township, in the Hill neighborhood. At a very early date, several families of Hills—all relatives—settled in this locality. They were earnest and active Methodists, and noted for their wonderful powers of spiritual song. They proceeded at once to organize class meetings, going from house to house, and engaging in exhortation, song and praise to God. Some years later, this point became a regular preaching place on the Circuit, and for many years the old log schoolhouse, a few hundred yards west of the Hill Graveyard, was used for public worship. The walls of this primitive building often resounded to the fiery eloquence and pleadings of many of the grand old teachers of early days; many were the revivals that took place within its portals; many weary and troubled souls found rest and quiet around its rude altars; but time has wrought great changes. The old building long since (1854) yielded to the force of the storm king, and the material of which it was built, became scattered far and wide. The congregations that were wont to assemble there have, too, like the building, yielded to the process of disintegration; some have moved away, some have sought other places to worship, while many, *very many*, have crossed the river, we trust, to enter into that House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, whose builder and maker is God.

MAINEVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first regular church organization of the Methodists at this place was in 1842, the Dudleys and Tufts, taking a prominent part in the movement. Previous to this time, they had class-meetings and religious gatherings at private houses, and occasional preaching. At the time of the organization, they had no church building, but the Baptist brethren kindly allowed them the use of their house until they could erect one of their own. The new organization at once enjoyed a season of great prosperity. Revival meetings were held under the leadership of Smith, Fife and others, and large accessions were made to the church. In 1844, they erected a commodious brick building of their own. The church has continued with varied success to the present time. It is the only Methodist organization, with the exception of Zoar, in the township. The total number of members now is about one hundred. The Rev. Baughman, Rev. Bishop Soule, Rev. George Maley and Rev. James B. Finley preached here at different times. This society supports a flourishing Sabbath school.

MAINEVILLE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized by Elder Moses Dudley, Henry Greely and others as early as 1822 or 1823. It was called Salt Spring Church. For a

number of years they worshiped in a schoolhouse east of Maineville, and far from the Maineville Graveyard. About 1830, they built the present brick building. For a number of years this society enjoyed a good degree of success but of late years, the membership has from various causes diminished. However, it still supports a regular minister, and a good class of Sabbath school scholars, and is in a quiet way doing much good.

Elder Moses Dudley was the first pastor of this church. Among those who preached from the pulpit in early times may be mentioned the names of Mary Kilburn, Black Isaac, Richard Simonton and John Dudley, the latter a New Light.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOPKINSVILLE.

Information concerning the early organization and progress of this church is of a very meager character, owing to the fact that the minute-book was lost by burning some few years ago. The society was organized as a branch of the Sycamore Associate Reformed Church, on the west side of the Little Miami. Rev. David McDill is believed to have been the first preacher; he probably preached at Hopkinsville occasionally, as early as 1820. The church was organized soon after this. About 1827, William Hopkins was elected a Ruling Elder. The ministers who have served the congregation are as follows: Rev. John Graham, Rev. Peter Monfort, Rev. Henry Allen, Rev. Robert K. Campbell from 1856 to 1866, Rev. H. Y. Leiper 1868 to 1869, Rev. James Elliot 1870 to 1880. Rev. S. A. Buck is the present pastor. The present number of members is about twenty-six. A good and efficient Sabbath school has been kept up for many years.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This was the first religious organization in the township, and the various relations of this church to the people in general have been so widespread and long continued, and its influence in giving character to society so potent and good, that its history is so interwoven with the history of the township, as to be inseparable. In view of these well-known facts, the writer feels that in giving a somewhat detailed history of the church, no apology is due.

About the close of the last century, Samuel Walker, of Franklin County, Penn., purchased (as already stated in the account of the early settlement of the township) a large tract of land in the southern part of the township, upon which, not long after, four of his children, viz., Esther Spence, Margaret Spence, Samuel Walker and Sarah Martin, settled for the purpose of making homes for themselves and their children. These families brought with them the seeds of Presbyterianism, which, with many discouragements, prayers and self-denials, they planted in the wilds of what was then known as the Miami country.

These, in connection with a few other families, formed the nucleus out of which was organized the Bethel Church. These fathers and mothers underwent many hardships in their efforts to give to their children the religious institutions which they now enjoy, but they met their trials with patience and courage, toiled in hope, prayed in faith, and their labors were blessed. The church was not organized for about twelve years after the first settlement of these pioneer families. During this time, they enjoyed occasional preaching by several faithful ministers. The Rev. Robert B. Dobbins, a member of the Presbytery of Washington, which was then a part of the Synod of Kentucky and located chiefly between the Scioto and the Miamis, visited the Bethel neighborhood about twice a year, preaching and administering the ordinance of baptism to the children of such as held certificates of standing in the church from which they had removed. Other ministers also occasionally preached

neighborhood, both before and after the organization of the church, among whom may be mentioned. Revs. Nicholas Petinger, Father Boyd, Crothers, Comfort, Reuben Frame, James and William Dickey. At last the long desired day arrived when a church was to be organized, and this little band were to be gathered in closer union, and strengthened by the bands of outward ecclesiastical organization.

On the 9th day of September, 1814, the Rev. Robert B. Dobbins preached, and after the sermon proceeded to organize the church in the usual way. The minutes, which record the matter, read thus: "The congregation of Bethel (after sermon) proceeded to the election of Ruling Elders. The votes were taken up, and it appeared that Colen Spence and Robert Shields were duly elected." On the next day these two brethren were solemnly set apart to the office to which they had been chosen by the congregation, and immediately thereafter held a meeting at which ten persons were received into the church—Rev. R. B. Dobbins, Moderator—eight upon certificate, and two upon examination. Their names are as follows: Isaac Spence and Esther his wife, Martha Shields, Margaret Spence, James Anderson and Martha his wife, William Larsson and Agnes his wife; and on examination, William Spence and Rebecca his wife. This little band constituted Bethel Church at its organization sixty-seven years ago. These brethren who were elected to the eldership served the church faithfully during the remainder of their lives, often riding horseback forty and fifty miles to attend the meeting of Presbytery.

The little church for several years had no house of worship, but held their meetings, in the winter season, in a log schoolhouse near the present Bethel graveyard, and in the summer season in the groves. To them, the groves were indeed God's first temples. It might be pleasant to linger among these memories of the past, and notice every feature in the growth of the church, but space will not admit of it. We pass over several years, burdened, doubtless, with many trials of faith, and come to the year 1823. This year marked an epoch in the history of the church. In this year, it was determined to erect a house in which to worship God. It was not a costly structure, but answered its end, and was adapted if not to the wants, at least to the circumstances of those concerned. It was built of logs, hewn from the forests in the immediate vicinity. The seats were made mostly of puncheons, and of course without any backs. In the center of the room was a capacious hearth, but no chimney; none was needed, for on the hearth was built a fire of charcoal, which made no smoke, and the materials of which could also be drawn from the nearest forest. The building stood near where the parsonage now stands. The church continued to grow in numbers each year marking new accessions.

The people worshiped in this house till the year 1839. Up to this time the minutes of the session record a great number of judicial cases. This is owing largely, no doubt, to the condition and habits of society at that time. The most frequent charge is "the too free use of spirituous liquors." In these early days the baleful influence of intemperance was felt in every relation of life, not only in the evils of intoxication, but in the kindred evils which always accompany it. It is not to be wondered at that the church session experienced great difficulties in this direction, when we reflect that whisky was a principal guest at every gathering, and had a place upon every side-board. But happily, with the preaching of the word and the means of grace increased, we find the evils of intemperance abating from the church. On the Sabbath when there was no preaching, religious services were held under direction of the session, which were called Society meetings, at which some one was appointed to read a sermon from some approved author, prayers were made and hymns sung. Thus the little band struggled along through the darkness and discouragement.

ments incidental to all churches at an early day. Goshen was also a preaching place in connection with Bethel Church, and continued this relation until 1832 when a petition was presented asking for the organization of a church in that place. The records show that at this time the session was composed of the following members: Rev. S. G. Gaines, Moderator, Z. Owen, J. Oliver, R. McKinnie, T. Dickey, S. W. Spence, Geo. Shields, Rob't Shields, Wm. Thacker, J. B. Spence and Benjamin Erwin. The session met May 30th, 1833, which quite a number received their certificates with a view of uniting with the Goshen organization, and the little church of Bethel, never too strong, became two bands. This church was not discouraged, however, and in the year 1834 undertook the work of building a new house of worship of more substantial character and better adapted to their wants. The log building was 24x36 feet, the one proposed was to be of brick, 40x50 feet, and was in due time completed. We copy from the report of the treasurer the names of those contributing to the building fund, varying in amount from \$1 to \$85. Jam Walker, George Shields, Benj. Erwin, R. Dobbin Shields, William Schuyler, Samuel B. Walker, John Shields, Samuel W. Spence, John McClave, William Ramsey, Eli McKinney, Bennet Simonton, Joseph Clinton, William New James Hall, John Abernathy, John Spence, Sr., Thomas Monce, Andrew Nelson, David Morgan, Thomas Dickey, Robert Shields, James B. Spence, William Shields, John Gillis, Joseph Gillis, A. J. Walker, William C. Burn, Andrew W. Spence, William B. Spence, Daniel Quinby, Mrs. Janetta Eveland, Peter Eveland, Francis Hopkinson, Estate of William Spence, Dec., Isaac Spence, Sr., James Spence, Peter Schuyler, James Martin, William Swan, John Spence, Sr., Isaac Spence, Jr., and Colon Spence.

From about 1832 until 1842 (as nearly as can be learned from the records) the church was supplied in connection with Goshen by Rev. S. G. Gaines, who was known as a pioneer church builder, he being instrumental in the erection of a number of church buildings. His immediate successor was the Rev. A. H. Rodgers, whose name appears first on the minutes of session of May 28, 1842; he continued to serve the church until December 3, 1844 when his name disappears and is followed by the Rev. S. J. Miller, who preached until 1847. For the next two years, we find the names of Edward Kemper and Slack as supplies. These were followed by Rev. P. Rees, who supplied the church from February 1849, until September 1850, when the Rev. James Connelly took charge of the church and continued to serve until 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Coe, who preached for the churches of Bethel and Goshen (as his predecessors had done) until the latter part of 1853. The other ministers' names appear from this date to 1856, viz., Revs. McComb and Caldwell. The records do not show whether they were regular supplies or preached only occasionally; probably the latter.

In the year 1856 an important action was taken by the congregation, the first of the kind of which there seems to be any record in the minutes of the session. That action was embodied in the following resolution by the congregation:

Resolved, That we now proceed to elect a pastor.

A vote was then taken and the result was that Rev. J. M. Drake was unanimously chosen. This pastorate continued through two years, when the church again fell back into the stated supply system and employed the Rev. D. Kingery, who we believe was the first minister that was employed for his time at this place. Rev. Kingery continued to serve the church until the autumn of 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. I. J. Cushman, whose pastorate continued for more than twenty years, and was only terminated by his death, which occurred in August, 1881. Of this long and faithful pastorate

each of interest might be said, suffice here to say that in Mr. Cushman's death the whole community recognized the loss of an able minister and an upright and consistent Christian in every relation of life. January 1, 1882, the Rev. George M. Maxwell accepted the pastorate of the church and began his labors.

As early as 1867, it became apparent that it would soon be necessary to rebuild the church. About this time, Prof. James E. Murdoch, whose benevolence and generosity are widely known, made a proposition to the church, that they would rebuild he would raise and contribute a sum equal to half the cost of rebuilding. This proposition was accepted April 14, 1870, committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions; building committees were also appointed; subscriptions were secured from the congregation and community to the amount of about \$2,525. This, with Prof. Murdoch's generous proposal, made a building fund of \$5,000. Nothing more was done, however, until April 15, 1872, when the building committee were directed to proceed with their work. On the first Monday in May, the work of removing the old building was begun, and in the fall of the same year the new house was completed. The cost of the building, exclusive of the material of the old one, was \$4,518.56, and including the same, \$5,178.

Within its walls were gathered, on the 2d day of December, 1880, a large assemblage of the people; the occasion was the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Rev. I. J. Cushman's pastorate. The old and the young were there. Those that still walked in the ways of the world, as well as the professed followers of Christ, were there, the former drawn thither by their admiration and profound respect for him who in his every day contact with the world, followed faithfully that line of conduct which he so ably and earnestly advocated in the pulpit, the latter by those mysterious chords of love and confidence that bind God's followers to a faithful leader.

The Ministerial Association of Cincinnati delegated a committee to attend the services, consisting of Revs. J. G. Monfort, D. D., Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Edward Cooper, D. D., L. F. Walker, W. H. James, Thomas Courtleyou and J. P. E. Kumler, D. D. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. After a half hour spent in devotional exercises, Mr. Cushman was called on, and gave a review of his twenty years' work. He was followed by Rev. William B. Spence, of Sidney, who spoke of pioneer life in this section of the Little Miami Valley, and recalled many incidents connected with the early history of this church, near which he was born in 1804. This closed the morning exercises, and after partaking of a banquet served in the parsonage, the audience returned to the church, where the afternoon exercises were begun by Rev. Thomas Courtleyou, Mrs. Cushman's pastor before her marriage. He was followed by Mrs. Horace Clinton, a sister of Rev. Mr. Walker, in an eloquent and touching address to the pastor, on behalf of the congregation. The address was followed by the presentation of the "Eagles." This was a unique and most touching ceremony, in which each year was represented by a Sabbath school scholar. This band of children, twenty in number, came forward in procession and successively repeated an appropriate verse prepared for the occasion, each in turn presenting a golden coin to the pastor. At the conclusion of this touching ceremony, congratulatory letters were read, presents tendered, and some short speeches made by brother ministers present. The audience then sang the hymn, "Blessed Be the Tie that Binds," and were dismissed, thus closing an eventful day in the history of Bethel Church.

Members Received into the Church, 1814 to 1850.—1814, James Smith and Agnes, his wife; 1815, Hannah Walker, Samuel Stewart, Mary Sewel; 1816, Margaret Spence, Isabella Spence, Hannah Spence; 1817, Alex. Hall; 1822,

Sarah Anderson, William Mitchell, Samuel Spence; 1824, John Anderson 1825, Mrs. Elsie C. Roat, Margaret Roat; 1826, Mrs. Mary Burton, Joseph Owen, Annie Patten. William Spence, Thomas Dickey and Isabella, his wife. John Spence, William Thatcher and Hester, his wife; 1827, William Shield Jacob Morris, Mrs. Polly Soule, James Spence, Susannah Morris, Annie Haywood, Phoebe Clinton, Hannah Shields, Elsa McKinney, Hester Eveland Joseph Wallis, Mrs. Rebecca Spence; 1828, John Oliver and Margaret, his wife, Miss Mary Munce. Mrs. Sarah Spence, John O. Thacker, Andrew W. Spence, Samuel W. Spence, Andrew Spence, Jr., James Walker, Mary Shields Eleanor Clinton, Judith Anderson. Sarah Anderson, Permelia Snell, Jan Spence, Esther Spence, Ann Spence, Bulah Thacker, Eliza Paxton, Elizabeth Dunlap. James Dunlap, Joseph Dunlap, Lewis Atkinson, Isabella Martin Daniel Barber. Jane Cox. Thomas Spence, George Shields, John Shields Lucinda Shields, Elizabeth Kelley, Samuel Walker, Jr., Joseph Anderson Elizabeth Burton, Catherine Burton. Jacob Schuyler and Margaret, his wife Elenor Cummins, Jane Ann Cummins, Mary Wene, Mary Ann Gillis, Joseph Branch. Samuel B. Walker, John Walker, Isabella Hall, Jane Liggett, David Shields; 1828, Patience Barber, Martha Clinton, Margaret Dickey, Benjamin Thacker, George Constable, Charles Leeper, Tabitha Drake, Rebecca Barker John Dunlap, William Roat, Charles Cummins, William Cummins, Elizabeth Cummins, Nancy Kelley, Elizabeth Wene, Girty Schuyler, Hester Thacker Elenor Simonton. Jane McKinney, Susannah Oliver, Ann Wene, Eliza Mullen Jenetta Frybarger; 1829, Mrs. Ruth Burrows, Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins, Annie Munce, Mrs. Benjamin Erwin. William Spence, Jr., William Frybarger.

May 29, 1830, the church of Union having, by consent, united with Bethel Church, the following enrolled themselves as members, viz.: Harman Eveland, Jennetta, his wife. Mrs. Sarah Orr, Mrs. Martha Paxton, Mrs. Elenor Leeper. In this same year a camp-meeting was held at Montgomery, lasting from August 27 to August 31, inclusive, at which the following persons were received into the communion of the church, viz.: Catharine Brunson, Thomas Brunson, David Cummins, Deborah Foster, Elizabeth Parker, Jessie Wood, Elizabeth Wood, Andrew J. Walker, Hester Haywood, Margaret Heaton, Phoebe Heaton, Lydia Haywood, Joseph A. Shields, Caleb Oliver; 1833, Sarah Munce, Margaret Oliver, Margaret Coburn, Nancy Cox, Catharine Spence; 1831, Mary Ann Nickles, Anna Garrison, Jonas Garrison and Elizabeth, his wife, Miss Rachel Phillips; 1832, John Spence; 1833, Abraham Wilson, Margaret S. Frame, David Biggs, Elizabeth Scott, Jane Scott, Richard McKinney and Lydia, his wife, Mrs. Martha Boyd; 1834, Andrew Campbell, Rebecca Gordon, Joseph Rapp and Margaret Rapp; 1835, Mrs. Martha Irwin, Carrie A. Westerfield, George Rapp, William Scott, Maria Oliver, Mary Scott, Margaret Gaines, Dr. Hiram Cox and Margaret, his wife, Caroline Spence, Isaac Westerfield, Hannah Oliver, Margaret Dickey, Agnes Campbell; 1836, Mrs. Mary Marsh, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, Mrs. Eliza Spence, from Middle Spring, Penn.; 1837, Agnes Lowry, Maria Fold, James Hindman and Mary, his wife, Samuel Anderson, Katherine Quimby, Mrs. Mary Felter, Mrs. Martha Boyd; 1838, Preston Bishop and Hannah, his wife, Fannie Stephens, Adaline Stephens, William Schuyler and Christina, his wife; 1842, Ruanza Phillips, Elizabeth Anderson, Mariah Millsbaugh, Rachel Burton, Elenor Morris, William Coburn, Leah Walker; 1843, Dgnira Johnson, Jane Walker, Elizabeth Clinton, Nancy Newel, Lewis Elston; 1845, Cassander Wene, Louis A. Miles, Sarah Miles, Joana Spence; 1846, Eliza Phillips; 1849, Elenor Walker, William H. Walker, Mary Jane Shields, Mary Spence, Ezra A. Butler; 1850, Rachel Shields.

Names of Elders:—Colon Spence, Robert Shields, Joseph Owens, William Spence, Thomas Dickey, John Oliver, George Shields, R. B. McKinney, Sam-

iel W. Spence, J. B. Spence, B. Erwin, William Thacker, William Swank, James Walker, Samuel Spence, Dr. N. W. Bishop, Alexander Robb, Daniel Shields. The present incumbents are A. J. Walker, William Swank, Dr. N. W. Bishop and Samuel Spence.

Death of Members as copied from Records.—Isaac Spence, January 24, 1820; Margaret Anderson, October 15, 1820; Jane Shields, September 7, 1821; James Anderson, May 5, 1825; Sarah Anderson, May, 1827; John Anderson, September 14, 1827; Upheny Munce, July 16, 1830; Mary Munce, July 17, 1830; Esther Spence, October 17, 1830; Joseph Anderson, May 13, 1831; Mrs. Annie Spence, July 13, 1831; Harman Eveland, August 17, 1831; Isaac Clinton, January 13, 1832; Margaret Spence, February 12, 1832; Katherine Thacker, September 7, 1833; Martha Paxton, March 10, 1835; Rhoda Martin, August 13, 1835; Colon Spence, June 13, 1836; William Spence, 1837; William Newel, December 20, 1840; Mary Burton, August 7, 1840; Mary Wene, April, 1840; Sarah Martin, May 3, 1841; Eliza McKinney, August 9, 1841; Jacob Schuyler, May 10, 1841; Katherine Spence, November 20, 1842; Sarah Spence, January 15, 1843; James Smith, 1844; Margaret Schuyler, April 10, 1844; John Ross, August 20, 1844; Samuel B. Walker, December 6, 1845; Elenor Simonton, October 8, 1848; Thomas Spence, March 6, 1849; Hannah Walker, February 14, 1851; Samuel S. Shields, 1852; Agnes Smith, April 12, 1854; Thomas Dickey, May 14, 1856; Isabella Walker, September 25, 1857; Martha Shields, November 19, 1863; Isabella Dickey, November 1, 1864; James Martin, March 12, 1864; Hester Ann Walker, December 24, 1864; Martha Clinton, April 7, 1865; Mary Ann Gillis, December, 1866; Esther Spence, March 12, 1866; Andrew Spence, 1866; Alexander Gaines Walker, killed at battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862; Minerva Shields, January 24, 1867; Francis M. Swank, August, 1869; John Quincy Spence, October 17, 1868; Hannah Spence, June 8, 1871; Rachel Burton, 1871; Caroline Swank, March 23, 1871; James Caldwell, August 9, 1871; Aaron Schuyler, December, 1872; Ruanza Spence, June 8, 1873; William H. Walker, June 2, 1873; James Walker, July 15, 1879; Eliza H. Spence, July, 1880; Jane Spence, February 20, 1880; George Shields, July 26, 1880.

The above is only a very limited list of the dead, but is all that could be gathered from the church records.

BETHEL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The use of intoxicating drink was a besetting sin among the pioneer settlers. Its evil effects were felt in almost every household. Was there to be a wood-chopping or a log-rolling, and we might add with truth, a church building to be raised, whisky was regarded as one of the essential aids to a proper performance of the work. No farmer thought of commencing his harvest, without first securing a liberal supply of liquor. Thomas Dickey, then a young man, was one of the first to awaken to a knowledge of the moral degradation being fastened upon the community by its use. About the year 1825, young Dickey, in connection with James Walker, William Shields, and Andrew Spence, organized the "Bethel Temperance Society." A constitution was drafted and necessary by-laws were adopted. Thomas Dickey was chosen President. Accessions were rapidly made, and in a short time the society numbered one hundred members. It is a remarkable fact that among all these members, but a single violation of the pledge occurred. The influence of this society for good was incalculable. It banished whisky from the social gatherings, from the harvest field, from the log-rolling and other similar gatherings. The society preserved its organization for many years and finally died out, not because the temperance spirit was less dominant, but because the work was completed in the neighborhood. There was no longer any foe to fight.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY LOUIS F. COLEMAN.

Only a century ago, the territory known as Deerfield Township was clad in its native wildness. Not an open space could be found which would let the mellowing light of the sun pass to the then undisturbed soil. The forests stood an impenetrable wilderness and, with not a tree amiss from their number defied any transformation of nature's unexplored solitude. Heavy underbrush formed itself into one continuous mat, only broken by the winding trails along which the native red man was wont to wander.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Already had the streams penciled their courses between the rounded and rock-ribbed hills and the many springs had an easy outlet at all times by which their chilled waters were carried oceanward. The springs and streams are to-day as they were centuries ago. The names they bear were given to them by the early settlers. They were so given on account of local causes.

The Little Muddy Creek is the pride of the Northern part as it courses its way toward the Little Miami. Then comes Muddy Creek, the largest stream of the township, taking up the waters "that become unclasped from the folds of the ground," near Socialville, then forwarding its way diagonally across the township in a northeasterly way. Spring Run carries the waters away from the many springs in the southwestern part. The Little Miami scallops the eastern boundary and coaxes the waters from Espy's Creek (now Simpson's) and Cat, or Monger's Run. The township is well watered throughout. The wells are of the best, being from twenty to thirty feet in depth, and limy in nature, owing to the limestone strata that exist throughout our territory. The lowlands at the source and along the streams, in the earlier period, were covered with water, which places, in later days, have been tiled and drained and now form some of the richest farms in Southwestern Ohio. Swamps and marshes were numerous at an early date, but they have become valuable fields by the ingenuity of man.

The character of the soil in the north is of that rich black quality generally found in bottom lands, which is so well adapted to the raising of corn and heavy-yielding barley: in the south it assumes a more clayey nature, better known as wheat-and-oats land. This difference in the soil makes the season for the farmer two weeks earlier in the northern part than in the southern. The forests are so far cleared away that not more than one-eighth part of the township is now covered with woodland.

The land originally was well timbered with oak, elm, ash, hickory, wild cherry, maple, sugar-tree, black and white walnut, sycamore, cottonwood, etc., etc.: but the forests have so yielded to man's longing for cleared land, that the scarcity of certain kinds of timber is so great that many trees now are sold for \$50 as they stand in the woods. The monarch oaks seem troubled as their bald and dying tops indicate, owing to the stealing away of the moisture from the ground, by the thorough draining of the land and the destroying of the underbrush.

Rich deposits of gravel are found in the northern part, supposed to have been cast there by the melting of icebergs in a very remote period, when the oceanic waters rolled over our surface. These icebergs holding this gravel

vended their way through what we now term valleys, until they reached this altitude, where it is supposed the temperature was such as to melt them, thus depositing the gravel and forming inexhaustible knolls from which the necessary material has been obtained for the numerous improved roads of the township.

In early days, the country contained many "deer-licks," being springs tainted somewhat with saline substances, and to these many deer were wont to go. It is from this cause that the name Deerfield was given to the township. This name was given to one of the townships of Hamilton County about 1796, which included nearly all of what is now Warren County. There were three noted licks—one was north of Mason, on Dodd's place, where the early settlers went to capture game. The men had planks placed in the trees upon which they rested while awaiting the coming of the deer. Another was known as the Deer Park and was south of Mason. This consisted of a spring and grounds within an elevated ridge. Upon the ridge, the settlers had placed a barrier of logs leaving an open place through which the deer could enter in order to reach the spring. When once within this inclosure, the hunters, closing the opening, would take all within captives. This was an attractive place for sportsmen and many deer were killed here. The third lick was south of Socialville. Around these springs to-day nothing is seen but cultivated fields.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

To whom is due the honor of being the first settler in this township is not definitely known, as persons settled early in different localities. The forfeitures in Symmes' Purchase are explained in the general county history. There were many of these in Deerfield Township. The first settlers of the township located on these claims and were generally of the poorer class. Joseph Coddington and Peter Tetrick were undoubtedly the first white men who made their homes in the township. Coddington settled on the forfeiture of Section 35. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and settled here about 1795; his first house was made of bark built against a log, and in it he lived while making his improvements. Having cleared some land, he raised corn and carried it on his back to Columbia to be ground, being gone some days at a time for this purpose. He afterward built a log house and continued his improvements. He shot deer and wild turkeys from the door of his cabin and had adventures with bears and wolves. He had a family of ten children who grew up, married and raised families. His descendants write their name Corrington. Joseph Coddington and two of his sons served in the war of 1812.

Peter Tetrick settled on the forfeiture of Section 27, where he built a rude house and lived by himself ten years before he was married. He came from Virginia quite early and stopped at Fort Washington before coming to this township. Failing to secure a deed for his forfeiture land, he purchased land from Thomas Espy upon which he lived and raised a large family. He married a Miss Lowry.

Benjamin Morris was probably the first settler in the immediate vicinity of Twenty Mile Stand; he settled on the forfeiture in the northeastern part of Section 20, for which he received a deed in 1798; he afterward removed to Turtle Creek Township.

William Wood settled on the Little Miami about 1797, and built his mill in 1798 or 1799.

Robert Witham settled about 1798 on the eastern half of Section 28; he was the ancestor of many families of Withams now found throughout the township.

Moses Kitchel was the first to receive a deed from Symmes. His farm

was on Section 18, upon which he settled about 1796. He was a man given to much speculation and traded continually in land: he was from Wales.

Thomas Espy, Jeremiah Morrow and John Parkhill, having selected lands in the same vicinity, came up from Columbia to survey them in the winter of 1796-97. They encamped in the woods; the weather was extremely cold, and Mr. Parkhill, having his feet frozen, they were detained for some time in the wilderness. Gov. Morrow was at that time a young unmarried man, and boarded at the house of Mr. Espy, in Columbia, and followed the business of surveying. Espy and Morrow came to Columbia in 1795.

Thomas Espy settled on Section 21, and built his cabin about one-half mile north of the site of Twenty Mile Stand, on a stream then called Espy's Run. Morrow and Parkhill settled on Section 15. Soon after, David Espy, a brother of Thomas, purchased the lands where Twenty Mile Stand now is, and began a settlement there, where he continued to reside until his death, at an advanced age. Parkhill and Morrow were brothers-in-law, and lived as near neighbors until their death, and died within two weeks of each other, in 1852, both over eighty years of age. David Espy was a Swedenborgian. Thomas Espy, John Parkhill and Gov. Morrow were members of the Associate Reformed Church and assisted in the establishment of a church near Glendale, Hamilton County, which was the first church of this denomination in the Northwest Territory. Morrow was the father of eleven children, Parkhill of fifteen and Thomas Espy of eleven.

John Patton settled on the forfeiture of Section 34.

Thomas Crawford settled on the forfeiture of Section 22.

Ruloph Schenck was one of the earliest in the western part of the township, settling on Section 6, now the Voorhis place. Being Indian-like in most of his ways, caused him to be known as the "Old Injun."

Stephen Bowyer, a Virginian, came here in 1798 or 1799, and settled on Section 16.

Before 1800, James McCready settled on the farm, which is still in the family name, in Section 14. About the same time, James Ross settled in the central part of Section 20.

John Bigham came about 1798, and settled in the central part of Section 35; he was from Ireland.

John Briney settled on the forfeiture of Section 6, which passed into the hands of John Randall, who came shortly after 1800, and was quite a prominent man in his day.

Sam. Bouseman settled the forfeiture of Section 5, which is now known as the Harper farm. The forfeiture of Section 33 was settled by a man named Powell.

Three brothers by the name of Clark—John, Elisha and Brazilla—located in the eastern part of the township in the early part of the century. John was a local preacher of some prominence, and is the ancestor of the Clarks now in the township. The other two lived but a short time in the community.

John Meeks, about 1797, lived for a short time on the Crawford farm near Union. Maj. William Mason emigrated to Ohio about the year 1795; at an early day he was made Major in the Ohio militia, and served in Harmar's campaign against the Indians; also in the war of 1812. Upon his arrival in the township, he purchased a section of land upon which he settled, and, in time, laid out the village of Palmyra. He raised a family of four children, all of whom married and remained in the township.

One of the most prominent men of the northern part of the township was Judge J. D. Lowe, who came to this community about 1800; he was an Associate Judge from 1803 to 1824; he speculated much in land and became the

owner of several large tracts; he gave a lot for the Unity Church and graveyard; he located on the hill east of Students' Hall, where he kept an important stopping-place for travelers and where a post office was soon stationed. His family consisted of six children, and, when they became grown, he removed with them to Dayton, where some of them have been quite prominent in the legal profession, and one has been Governor of Iowa.

Joseph Scofield was among the settlers about 1800, who located south of Mason. A man by the name of Keelor settled the extreme southwestern section of the township, which is now known as the Morrison farm.

Among others who owned lands in the early part of this century, and have no descendants now in the township, were Ralph Phillips, John Gano, Jedediah Tingle, Benjamin Scudder, Benjamin Stites, John Shaw, Patrick Shaw, Ralph Hunt, David Flynn, John Cain, Piercy Kitchel, Garrett Peterson, John Howard, Luther Ball, David Enyart, John Glass, James Fugate, Henry Houk, Jedediah Hewett, John Trimble, Dick Compton, H. Cole, Dr. Cazad, William Kendall.

John Seward, the father of Mason Seward, a prominent man of Mason for many years, emigrated here in the first decade of the century and located just east of town.

The Cline family came from Pennsylvania a short time after 1800 and settled on Section 22. To Frederick Cline, who is still living, we are much indebted for valuable information.

The Dodds family first settled north of Lebanon, but came to this township in 1808, and located south of Mason on the Jos. Dodds farm. Benjamin Dodds, the father, was a man of energy, and raised a family consisting of eleven children, most of whom remained in the township and became the heads of large families.

The Wikoff family came from New Jersey in 1810, and settled on the Coulson farm southwest of Mason.

The Voorhis family first settled west of Lebanon on the Snook farm. Of the children that became grown, Alfred located on the old Schenck farm, which he still owns.

The William Coulson family came from Pennsylvania to this township in 1811, and settled on the farm north of Mason, which is still in the family. Mr. Coulson was quite a prominent man during his years of activity; his family was large, most of whom remained in the township.

James Johnson came about the year 1806, and settled on Section 18; his family consisted of eleven children, most of whom arrived at the age of maturity.

In 1816, a family of eight orphans, by the name of Dill, came from New York and settled on Section 17, where the John Hoff farm now is.

The Thompson family came some time in the decade of 1820, and located in the neighborhood of Socialville.

John Randall settled early on a farm west of Mason. For many years he was the Treasurer of the county, being regarded by all as a man of honesty and integrity.

Some other early families can be named, as David Slayback, Morrison, Baxter, Hageman, Irwin, Monfort, Ryneerson, Voorhees, White, Scott, Bereaw, Baysore, Van Horn, Argendine, Hoff, McClung, Bursk, Bennett, Vandyke and Smith, who came at a later day and are at present well represented in the township.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Deerfield was one of the four original townships into which the county was divided, May 10, 1803. As originally organized, it included more than one-

half of Turtle Creek, all of Union and all of Salem north of the Little Miami, together with its present territory. Its position is in the extreme southwestern part of the county. The township embraces 20,566 acres, or a little over thirty-two sections. It includes part of Townships 3 and 4, of Ranges 2 and 3 north. The first township seat was at Deerfield, and the first election was held at David Sutton's house, June 7, 1803. Mason, formerly known as Palmyra, has been the township seat since 1815. The first election at Palmyra was held at the house of James Fugate.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

From imperfect early records, we find that Moses Kitchel, Andrew Lytle and David Fox were the first on the list of the Justices of the Peace. Afterward were L. D. Leonard, Joseph Scofield and James L. Kitchel. After this they were elected as follows:

Andrew Lytle, elected 1808, continued until 1814; Stephen Bowyer, elected in 1808, resigned in 1810; Garrett Peterson, elected in 1810, continued till 1816; Piercy Kitchel, elected in 1811, continued till 1817; Abram Van Fleet, elected in 1814, continued till 1817; William Coulson, elected in 1816, continued till 1823; John Lowe, elected in 1817, continued till 1824; James Fugate, elected in 1817, continued till 1820; Stephen Bowyer, elected in 1820, continued till 1823; Henry Houk, elected in 1823, continued till 1835; Alex Dill, elected in 1824, continued till 1827; David Slayback, elected in 1827, continued till 1830; William Kirkwood, elected in 1828, continued till 1831; Abraham Phillips, elected in 1830, continued till 1845; Mason Seward, elected in 1831, continued till 1837; George G. Murphy, elected in 1835, continued till 1837; John A. Dodds, elected in 1837, continued till 1846; James Baxter, elected in 1837, continued till 1859; John Morrow, elected in 1845, continued till 1848; William Miller, elected in 1846, continued till 1852; P. W. Wikoff, elected in 1848, continued till 1851; Mason Seward, elected in 1851, continued till 1854; Milton Coulson, elected in 1852, continued till 1864; Thomas Crawford, elected in 1854, continued till 1857; D. W. Vandyke, elected in 1857, continued till 1860; James R. Kendall, elected in 1859, continued till 1862; D. W. Baxter, elected in 1860, continued till 1866; R. H. Bennett, elected in 1862, continued till 1865; D. W. Vandyke, elected in 1864, continued till 1879; Reading Doty, elected in 1865, continued till 1868; T. J. Blackburn, elected in 1866, continued till 1869; John Haines, elected in 1868, continued till 1872; R. H. Bennett, elected in 1869, and still continues; P. C. Byrne, elected in 1872, continued till 1878; T. J. Blackburn, elected in 1878, continued till 1881; J. H. Vallandigham, elected in 1879, and still continues; Darius Ross, elected in 1881, and still continues.

The record of the other township officers, up to 1826, is lost, and we can only append those that have served since that time:

Township Clerks—Mason Seward, served from before 1826 till 1831; L. D. Leonard, from 1831 till 1834; David Fox, from 1834 till 1835; Milton Coulson, from 1835 till 1841; William Kirkwood, from 1841 till 1843; Milton Coulson, from 1843 till 1848; James Baxter, from 1848 till 1852; Milton Coulson, from 1852 till 1859; William H. Kendall, from 1859 till 1863; D. W. Vandyke, from 1863 till 1873; A. Miller, from 1873 till 1876; J. T. Cunningham, from 1876 till 1877; Sam C. Bennett, from 1877 till 1879; B. D. Welton, from 1879 till 1880; W. C. Van Fossen, from 1880 and still serving.

Treasurers—Stephen Bowyer, served from before 1826 till 1832; G. Barton, from 1832 till 1833; James McCowen, from 1833 till 1836; Robert Thompson, from 1836 till 1859; John A. Dodds, from 1859 till 1867; W. W. Wikoff, from 1867 till 1872; P. W. Wikoff, from 1872 till 1874; R. M. Cox, from 1874, and still continues.

Trustees—1826, William Coulson, James McCowen, Thomas McWheny; 1827, William Coulson, James McCowen, James Logan; 1828, John Ross, Thomas Hall, Henry Houk; 1829, same; 1830, James McCowen, John Bigam, James Baxter; 1831, Abram Phillips, William Kirkwood, James Baxter; 1832, Abram Phillips, R. G. Compton, James Baxter; 1833, John A. Dodds, Abram Phillips, James Baxter; 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, same; 1838, John Waldron, Reuben Murphy, John Morrow; 1839, Richard Cox, Reuben Murphy, John Morrow; 1840, Richard Cox, Reuben Murphy, John Baxter; 1841, Richard Cox, William Miller, John Baxter; 1842, Richard Cox, James Thompson, John Villoughby; 1843, Richard Cox, James Thompson, John Ross; 1844, Richard Cox, James Thompson, James Fugate; 1845, same; 1846, Richard Cox, James Thompson, William Ross; 1847, same; 1848, Mason Seward, Levi Bowyer, William Ross; 1849, Mason Seward, Levi Bowyer, John L. Thompson; 1850, 1851, same; 1852, Mason Seward, Richard Cox, John L. Thompson; 1853, R. H. Bennett, Richard Cox, John L. Thompson; 1854, A. C. Bates, Richard Cox, John L. Thompson; 1855, P. W. Wikoff, Richard Cox, John L. Thompson; 1856, same; 1857, P. W. Wikoff, Richard Cox, James Baxter; 1858, P. W. Wikoff, Richard Cox, Levi Bowyer; 1859, Jonas McCurdy, Peter Walsh, Sam. Paxton; 1860, Jonas McCurdy, Peter Walsh, William Cox, Jr.; 1861, Jonas McCurdy, Bam Miller, William Cox, Jr.; 1862, T. M. Skinner, Bam Miller, William Cox, Jr.; 1863, R. M. Cox, Bam Miller, J. M. Thompson; 1864, same; 1865, R. M. Cox, P. W. Wikoff, J. M. Thompson; 1866, same; 1867, R. M. Cox, Sam. Casseday, Joseph A. Dodds; 1868, same; 1869, James M. Thompson, Sam. Casseday, Joseph A. Dodds; 1870, 1871, 1872, same; 1873, James M. Thompson, Sam. Casseday, R. M. Cox; 1874, James M. Thompson, Sam. Casseday, A. W. Stitt; 1875, William C. Williamson, Sam. Casseday, A. W. Stitt; 1876, William C. Williamson, Sam. Casseday, J. M. Thompson; 1877, same; 1878, William C. Williamson, Sam. Casseday, John M. Voorhis; 1879, William C. Williamson, Sam. Casseday, Lee R. Randall; 1880, same; 1881, William C. Williamson, Sam. Casseday, J. M. Ralston.

Constables—J. D. Slayback, served from 1826 till 1828; L. D. Leonard, from 1828 till 1829; John A. Dodds, from 1829 till 1831; J. D. Slayback, from 1831 till 1833; Cyrus Hamilton, from 1833 till 1835; L. H. Davis, from 1835 till 1837; W. C. Wikoff, from 1837 till 1839; Abraham Duvall, from 1839 till 1840; M. C. Wonnell, served 1840; William Walker, 1841; P. W. Wikoff, from 1842 till 1845; Daniel Whittaker, from 1845 till 1846; Joseph McCoy, from 1846 till 1847; P. W. Wikoff, from 1847 till 1850.

Since 1850, the Constables have been Thomas Crawford, Sam Crawford, Ambrose Mason, S. W. Logan, J. S. Scofield (two years), J. M. Duvall, S. W. Logan, Silas Ballard, Elias Meighan, W. W. Thompson, H. D. Enyart, W. G. Ammons, Garret Wikoff, J. D. Martin, Garret Wikoff, W. G. Ammons, Elias Meighan (three years), J. R. Corrington, William F. Minor, D. R. Whitaker, J. R. Corrington (three years), Gill Dom, H. T. Scott, J. A. Dodds (two years), J. R. Corrington (two years).

Assessors—The following persons have been Assessors since 1842: Felix Welton, three years; James Baxter, two years; James Thompson, three years; David Whitaker, five years. From 1857 to the present, the one elected Constable was also elected Assessor for the township. Prior to 1842, there was only one Assessor for the county, who appointed deputies at times from the several townships. But, as the county rapidly increased in wealth, the duty of assessing property was given to one from each township.

Overseers of the Poor were also elected during the first forty years of our township history. These overseers would see to the welfare of those who were citizens of the township and unable to make a living. The paupers would be

sold out, so to speak, to the lowest bidder, who would take care of the unfortunate one for a year. The records are full of such sales as the one we insert:

Thomas W. Clark, sold for eleven months to Mary Scofield, to be kept by her for the sum of \$46.75.

Given under our hands this 20th May, 1829.

ROBERT DOING, }
WILLIAM GIFFIN, } Overseers of Poor.

Besides this, whenever a person or family would come into the township, and it was thought that a charge or burden would be the result, such a warrant as this would be issued:

STATE OF OHIO, }
Warren Co., } To John D. Slayback, Constable, Greeting :
Deerfield Township. }

You are hereby directed to command John Lewis (a black man), and family ; likewise his mother-in-law, Nancy Symmes, forthwith to depart the township of Deerfield, and of this writ make legal service and return.

Given under our hands this 12th day of July, 1826.

WM. GIFFIN, }
ROBT. DOING, } Overseers of Poor.

The county officers that have been taken from Deerfield Township are David Sutton, Clerk of Court from 1803 to 1815; John Randall, Treasurer, from 1828 till 1836; F. S. Welton, Recorder, in 1859; A. B. Gooch, Recorder, from 1866 till 1871; J. D. Lowe, Associate Judge from 1803 till 1824; John A. Dodds, member of General Assembly in 1849, 1850, 1851.

ROADS.

As early as 1790, an open way was made through this region by Gen. Harmar with his several hundred men, who marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to the Maumee for the purpose of attacking the Indians there. This trace entered the township on the west side, and, running north and northeast, passed out of the township on the north side. The army encamped a short time on the bottom of Little Muddy Creek, on the place now owned by Joseph McClung on Section 32. This open way made by them was used as a road for a long time by the settlers after locating in their new homes.

The trace made by the first-comers to Bedell's Station, crossed the township passing just west of Mason, and then, in a winding way northward, through Sections 31, 25 and 26. In a short time after this settlement was made, one of the most important early roads was constructed from Columbia to Deerfield, passing through the eastern part of the township, and known then by the name of the Round Bottom road, but now called the Union & Twenty-Mile Stand pike.

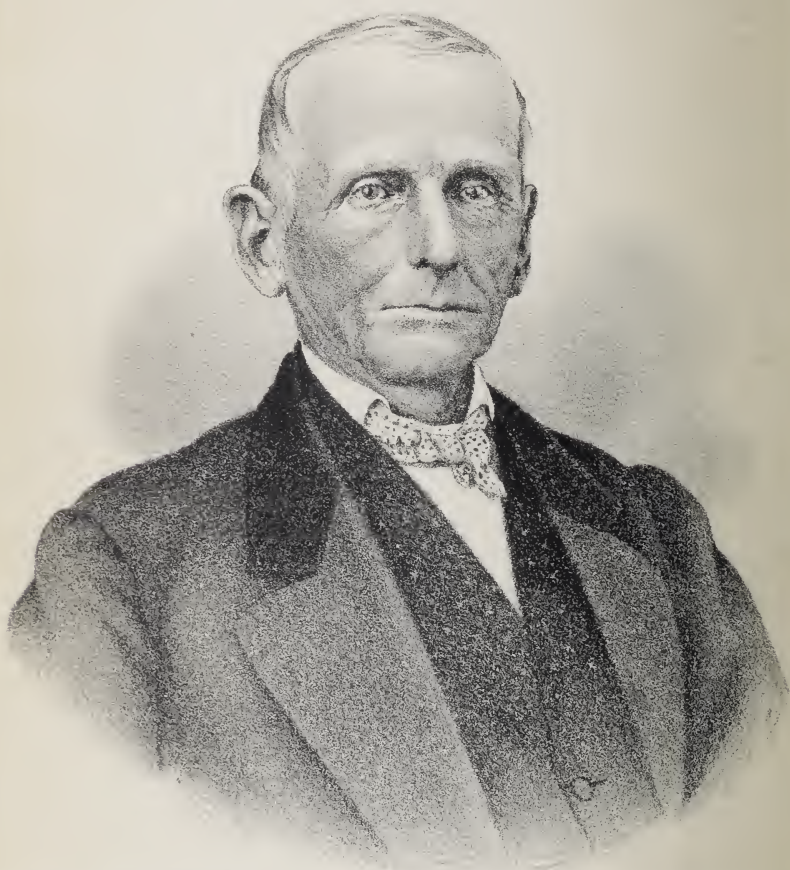
The State road, running from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, through Twenty-Mile Stand, was laid out in 1804. In 1834, this became a chartered pike, and was known as the Cincinnati, Montgomery, Hopkinsville, Roachester & Clarksville macadamized turnpike. In 1836, the company was authorized to construct a toll-bridge at Foster's Crossing, which continued as such for many years.

In 1804, a road was laid out from Deerfield to Cincinnati passing to the east of Mason, and known as the Sergeant road.

In 1806, a road, starting from a mill near Deerfield, extended to the county line west of Socialville. The same year, the road running from Mason through what is known as Dogstreet to the present powder-mills, was laid out. In the latter part of 1806, the road running north and south through Socialville was laid out.

The State road, extending from Cincinnati to Xenia, through Mason and Lebanon, was laid out about 1810 or 1812, in its present place, and was noted in its early day for the extent of travel thereon.





Frederick Cline

Nearly all the important roads of the township are now free turnpikes, and have been macadamized since the passage of the Free Turnpike Act of 1865. There are over sixty miles of pikes within the limits of the township.

CHURCHES.

The Muddy Creek Baptist Church was one of the oldest Baptist Churches in the county. It was admitted into the Miami Baptist Association in 1804. The first preaching of the society was at private houses, and afterward in a schoolhouse erected near where the Muddy Creek Graveyard is. About 1817, the society purchased a lot and erected an old-fashioned frame meeting-house. A brick building was afterward erected. The name of this society was dropped from the minutes of the association in 1854.

The Christians or New-Lights erected a log meeting-house in the western part of Section 29 about 1815, at which Rev. Isaac Dearth, Rev. Richard Simonon and others preached. This society ceased to exist about 1820.

The Unity Presbyterian Church was one of the old churches of the township. As early as 1808, the Presbyterians held services at private houses. In 1812, David Williamson and Noah Corey were ordained Elders of the Unity Church. The leading members about 1812 were George Williamson, John Vandyke, Sr., Hannah Vandyke, Mary Williamson, Peter Williamson, Hannah Williamson, John Vandyke, Mary Vandyke, Peter Vandyke, Judge J. D. Lowe, Hannah Corey, Peter Wikoff, Catharine Wikoff, John Lynn, Jane Lynn, John Monfort, Mary Monfort and others. The congregation gradually increased, and, in 1814, feeling the necessity of a public place of worship, a lot was given by J. D. Lowe to the trustees of the church, located just east of the Unity Graveyard, on which was erected a log church. About 1832, this congregation was divided, one division forming the Harmony Church at Monroe. The Unity Church ceased to exist some years ago, the few remaining members uniting with the Pisgah Church, in Butler County, and forming a new society called the First Presbyterian Church of Mason, which dates its existence from October 25, 1845. This church is still in existence.

The Bethel Methodist society was organized about 1830 at the house of Augustine McNail. About 1840, the society erected a church on a lot donated by Uriah Keeler. The congregation was blessed with several successful revivals. In 1875, the church was burned. The location of the church was then changed to Hamilton County and a new house erected.

The Union Methodist society was organized as a class before the year 1820. Its first meetings were held at a log house called Union, about two miles northeast of the present site. In 1834, the society built a brick house on the site of the present church. The Trustees at that time were Frederick Cline, Brazilla Clark, Michael Bowman, Levi Bowyer, Stephen Bowyer, Elisha Clark, Joel Hanly and John Clap. The present brick structure was built in 1862 and cost \$1,092.85.

The Socialville Methodist society originated in a class which sprang from the Bethel society, and, in 1845, a church was built on a lot donated by Henry Hageman, costing a little over \$800. The first Trustees were N. Dawson, David Bennett, Abbott Norris, Jonathan Myers, Aaron Scull, S. P. Wilkinson and Joseph Hulse.

The Mason Universalist society took the first steps toward the erection of a church on the 15th of August, 1835. On this day a meeting was held and the following resolution adopted:

First. That the meeting have determined to build a house of public worship in the town of Palmyra, and that the house be a frame one.

Second. That said house be built, 30x40 feet.

Third. The meeting proceed to appoint three Trustees to contract for, and superintend said building; also a Treasurer and a Clerk.

David Hoffman, George G. Murphy and Peter Wikoff were duly appointed Trustees; James Fugate, Treasurer, and John McKinney, Clerk. The house was soon erected, and the society has ever since been in a flourishing condition.

The Mason Methodist Church, in 1837, numbered thirty members, and in that year took steps toward erecting its first house of worship. A lot was donated to the society by Rev. J. J. Hill, and a house of worship costing \$2,000 was erected thereon. The Trustees at that time were Thomas White, William White, John Randall, William Morris and Enoch Harker. The society prospered for many years and maintained a good Sabbath school. Subsequently, in 1860, services were for a time discontinued, and the church became dilapidated. In 1880, a new house was erected at a cost of \$2,500.

The Somerset Presbyterian Church is in the extreme southern part of the township. The congregation was organized about 1820, and, in 1822, Rev. Ludwell G. Gaines became pastor of this church in connection with the Presbyterian Church at Montgomery. The church is still in existence and generally has had its pastors in connection with the church at Montgomery or Mason.

SCHOOLS.

When the early settlers established their new homes, they did not forget that their minds could be cultivated in a wilderness. As early as 1805, houses were built for this purpose. They were constructed of unhewn logs, covered with clapboards held in their places by weight-poles. The open places between the logs were chinked and daubed with clay mortar. A large fire-place with an outside stick chimney was at one end. The floor was made of puncheons split from large logs and hewn into shape; these were notched on the underside and held in position on the sleepers by their own weight. The seats were mostly of split logs, sometimes of sawed slabs. The writing-desk was placed along one side, and was held in a slanting position by pins driven obliquely into the wall. The door opened outward, swinging on wooden hinges and fastened by a latch-string. The windows were small and not of glass, but in its stead greased paper was used, admitting but a feeble light. The teachers in those days were determined to impart and the pupils as determined to learn. The schools were conducted on the subscription plan. Then the course of study was in the American Preceptor, English Reader, Testament, Webster's Speller and very limited lessons in arithmetic. School government was directly under the charge of the birch.

Time has changed the school system. Now nine months take the place of the original four; teachers receive their salaries from the public school fund, arising from a tax levied on all property. Brick buildings have replaced the log ones; a broader field of knowledge is required of all instructors. Yet, with all these, the system is far from a perfect one, for, as Garfield says, "it is to me a perpetual wonder that any child's love of knowledge survives the outrages of the schoolhouse."

Our schools are seven in number, besides the Mason Special District. No. 1, Students' Hall, has already had four houses, the first being a log one located in the center of Section 26; the second being the famous "Old Stone," standing several rods south of the present site. This was one of the most popular places of former days. Singing schools, literary societies and Sunday meetings were held there, thus bringing together people from far and near, to chant the melodies from the "Old Missouri Harmony." Two brick structures have been in use since, the last having been built in 1873 at a cost of \$3,000. Three have been built in No. 2, Mound, better known as "Dogstreet," the first being at a place a half mile south of the present one. No. 3, Union, has had four houses. No. 4, Twenty Mile Stand, has had four; the last, built in 1879, is one of the

test in the county. No. 5, Lick, has had three. No. 6 has had three, the first standing where the Muddy Creek Graveyard is. No. 7, Unity, has had four. Mason, also, has had four, the first standing about half a mile north of the town; the second was a frame; the last two have been brick.

Our school buildings are among the best in the county. In 1840, the average wages were \$21 per month; now they amount to \$50. The enumeration in our schools has been gradually on the increase.

In 1878, a Township Superintendent was employed by the Board of Education, whose duty it was to make the school work in the different districts more uniform. A general examination was held in each school, and the merits and demerits of the different teachers were made visible. This proved detrimental and was immediately dispensed with.

SOCIETIES.

Many organizations have been formed within our limits. Some were only of short duration; others have been longer kept up. The temperance people have at different times organized societies, but none are now maintained.

The Horse Rangers has been among the most noted orders. It has for its object the maintenance of the laws of our land, by detecting villainy and outwry in its various forms. It was organized in 1849, but not until 1850 was ready for emergencies. Its early members were James Bowyer, P. W. Wikoff, Garret Wikoff, William Kendall, J. M. Duvall, Alfred Voorhis, Joshua Cox, William McVay, R. H. Cunningham, William Harper, Ralph Moore, William C. McVay, J. A. Dodds, Aza Coleman, Thomas White, Jos. Dodds, William Cox, Peter Faust, W. W. Howard, J. Ross, W. W. Van Hise, F. Thompson, A. J. Hoff and S. Voorhees. Since then its work has been well done. More than twenty horses have been stolen from its members, but, by its quick work and detective force, they have never lost a horse, and, in most cases, have captured the thieves. Sometimes the expenses of recovering a stolen horse would amount to \$500 (which is always borne by the company) when the horse stolen probably was not worth \$50. The number of members now is 164. The present officers are: P. W. Wikoff, Captain; J. M. Voorhees, lieutenant; R. H. Bennett, Secretary; R. M. Cox, Treasurer. An order of this kind established five years ago at Twenty Mile Stand now has seventy members.

Mason Grange, No. 49, P. of H., was organized May 10, 1873, by S. H. Ellis, then Master of State Grange. There were about twenty charter members. R. H. Bennett was chosen as Worthy Master, and B. F. Lee as Worthy Overseer. This organization is still in existence, but interest in it is rather on the decline and the number of members greatly reduced.

Mason Lodge, No. 209, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 21, 1853, by J. Hamilton, Grand Master, with six charter members and the following officers: John Loree, N. G.; Joseph A. Dodds, V. G.; D. R. Whittaker, Recording Secretary; J. M. Duvall, P. Secretary; F. T. Bundy, Treasurer. These, with William McCauley, were the original members. The number of initiations from the instituting of the lodge to the present time is 180; those admitted by ballot, 22. The present membership is 52. The officers now are: J. C. Bennett, N. G.; J. M. Wood, V. G.; L. L. Dodds, P. and R. Secretary; S. K. Bowyer, Treasurer.

Favorite Lodge, No. 118, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Mason, Ohio, October 23, 1879, by E. Kuhn, P. G. C., and acting as G. C., with twenty charter members, viz., J. C. Bennett, A. C. Recker, D. W. Bishop, William Kendall, S. K. Bowyer, L. R. Randall, W. S. Bowyer, H. J. Sausser, G. W. Sausser, R. Mount Cox, L. L. Dodds, Christ Erbeck, J. H. Vallandigham, J. L. Vandyke, J. W. Fibbe, B. F. Welton, T. F. Hall, M. C. Wikoff, John Kohl,

Mont McVay. The exercises incident to the instituting of the lodge commenced at 9 A. M. and closed at 10 P. M. The first officers were: J. M. Van dyke, P. C.; A. C. Recker, C. C.; L. R. Randall, V. C.; G. W. Sausser, P. L. L. Dodds, K. of R. & S.; J. C. Bennett, M. of E.; S. K. Bowyer, M. of F. M. C. Wikoff, M. at A.; J. W. Fibbe, I. G., W. S. Bowyer, O. G.; G. W. Sausser, Representative to the Grand Lodge. The present membership is thirty six.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.

Our first settlers had to go to Columbia to get their grists ground, but, a time moved on, mills were built along the Little Miami. One was built by William Wood about 1799, where the King Powder-Mills are. It passed into the hands of Hunt & Lowe; then under Isaac Stubbs' control, where it remained until the mill ceased running, in 1877.

Piercy Kitchel built a mill at Foster's in 1806. It passed into the care of Phillips & Clark, who used the mill until it burned, in 1844. Seventeen years afterward, it was rebuilt by S. B. Greeley, who still runs it. Shortly after the building of this mill at Foster's, one was erected by Gov. Morrow about a mile below.

In 1858, one was built in Mason by Kendall & Van Fossen, which, after a few years, was burned.

A woolen and carding mill was kept busily at work for several years at Gainesboro. One was built by Richard Sibbet, in 1823, at Stringtown, south of the "Old Stone" Schoolhouse. This was run awhile and then converted into an incubator; but failure was the consequence and business soon stopped.

In early days, many distilleries were scattered over the township. Some four or five were around Mason; one was north on the McClung farm; one to the east, on the Lewis farm; one southeast, on the Dogstreet road, on the Dil place; one to the west, on the Randall farm. In fact, they seem to have been within calling distance from each other. Of course, these stills were small affairs, yet they converted nearly all the corn raised into liquor. These have all been stopped and none are now running in the township.

In 1877, A. King purchased the grist-mill property from the Stubbs' estate and began immediately to erect the many houses necessary for the manufacture of powder. Everything was soon in readiness and to-day it is one of the most extensive powder-mills in the country and the leading manufacturing establishment in the county. It is known far and wide and goes by the name of the Great Western Powder Mills.

GRAVEYARDS.

One of the oldest burying-grounds was the now unused part of the Unity School lot. It was set apart about the year 1800, when the first bodies were buried there. In 1813, J. D. Lowe gave a lot, adjoining the one he gave to the Unity Church. In this many bodies have been interred, but it is no longer used as a burying-place.

In 1803, the Union yard was opened for the interment of the dead. This is in the Bowyer community, about a mile north of the present Union Church. About the same time the Muddy Creek Graveyard was started.

Just after Mason was laid out, a yard was commenced on the north edge of the town. Besides these yards, many private family burial places dotted the township.

In 1868, a move was made to form a common place of burial for the township. The Trustees purchased ten acres of ground from P. W. Wikoff for \$2,000, to be used as a cemetery under the control of the township. The grounds were immediately prepared, divided into lots, graded and sectioned. Hundreds

bodies were taken from the old graveyards and moved to this. Many have been buried there since. Monuments of the most beautiful design have been erected to these dead ones by their living friends. The greatest care has been taken to make it one of the most beautiful of places. This has been done, and the "city of the dead" in this county is more beautiful than this.

POST OFFICES.

Prior to 1820, the citizens here had to go to Lebanon for their mail, that being the nearest point where there was an office. In those days but little mail was received, the postage being 18 cents for every letter.

The first office was at Judge J. D. Lowe's stand, the place being a half mile east of where Students' Hall now is. It remained there till the early part of the decade of 1830, when it was moved to Mason. Here it was called, for a short time, Kirkwood; then the name was changed to Palmyra; but, as there was another such office in the State, the name Mason was given it.

POLITICS.

In the earlier period, no political strife troubled the minds of the people. Every one attended to his own individual business and not to public affairs. Jackson's campaign was the sprout of partyism. The Democratic element was fostered early, which still survives and lives in the majority. At but very few of the times have they been placed in the minority. The vote of the township at different periods is given below. The names of Democrats are printed in italics:

- 1856—*Buchanan*, 207; Fremont, 137; Fillmore, 36, for President.
- 1860—Thomas Corwin, 139; *William B. Telfair*, 166, for Congress.
- 1861—Todd, 162; *Jewett*, 143, for Governor.
- 1863—Brough, 219; *Vallandigham*, 175, for Governor.
- 1865—Cox, 162; *Morgan*, 180, for Governor.
- 1867—Hayes, 165; *Thurman*, 213, for Governor.
- 1869—Hayes, 168; *Pendleton*, 206, for Governor.
- 1871—Noyes, 162; *McCook*, 175, for Governor.
- 1873—Noyes, 136; *Allen*, 175, for Governor.
- 1875—Hayes, 176; *Allen*, 238, for Governor.
- 1877—West, 186; *Bishop*, 215, for Governor.
- 1879—Foster, 234; *Ewing*, 265, for Governor.
- 1876—Hayes, 223; *Tilden*, 262, for President.
- 1880—Garfield, 260; *Hancock*, 280, for President.

THE WAR RECORD.

The citizens of Deerfield Township have every reason to be proud of their patriotic soldiery, both in the war of 1812 and in the great struggle of 1861 to 1865. At both times our men were in readiness to answer the call of the Government, and, during the years of the contests all her demands were responded to cheerfully and willingly. How much was done by the people of the township can never be known. Tradition is the only source of information as to the soldiers of 1812. We are told that Mason Seward and John Patton were among the first to enlist in our county. Others who followed were Philip Seward, George Cline, Maj. Mason, Caliph Leonard, John Cline, Capt. Spencer, Brazilla Clark, James Striker, Richard Cox, Robert Doan, Dick Compton, James Johnson, Patrick Shaw, Byron Williams, John Parkhill, Jedediah Tingle, Sam Harris, James Seward, Joe Coddington, Isaac Coddington, Freeman Coddington, David Briney, Fred Briney, Nicholas Rynearson and several others whose names we are unable to get. Seward, Mason and Spencer held important offices while serving in the war.

SOLDIERS OF THE REBELLION.

The following is a list of the members of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, volunteering from Deerfield Township:

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| 1. Joe Brigham, Captain. | 52. Clark Thompson. |
| 2. R. H. Cunningham. | 53. A. J. Bennett. |
| 3. Frank Sweny. | 54. J. H. Perrine. |
| 4. Henry Patterson. | 55. Ormand Paulding. |
| 5. John S. Scott. | 56. David Tetrick. |
| 6. William H. Benedict. | 57. John Shay. |
| 7. Joseph M. Roberts. | 58. Joseph Cressey. |
| 8. Emery White. | 59. Allen Baysore. |
| 9. H. T. Arlington. | 60. Frank Miller. |
| 10. Thomas Slayback. | 61. A. J. Taylor. |
| 11. Lucellus Duvall. | 62. Mike Byrne. |
| 12. William Coulson. | 63. Gaines Walker. |
| 13. Vermillion Voorhis. | 64. William Condin. |
| 14. Ellison Voorhis. | 65. John Scofield. |
| 15. Ben Slayback. | 66. William Scofield. |
| 16. Harmon Myers. | 67. Sylvander Scofield. |
| 17. Jackson Nixon. | 68. John Chapman. |
| 18. Abram Nixon. | 69. William Jen. |
| 19. John Baker. | 70. Mike O'Neal. |
| 20. L. L. Dodds. | 71. Moses Graham. |
| 21. Thomas Groover. | 72. William Bishop. |
| 22. Aaron Thompson. | 73. Stanton Gustin. |
| 23. Emanuel Thompson. | 74. William McClellan. |
| 24. Thomas Thompson. | 75. Robert Clendenin. |
| 25. John Cox. | 76. William Irwin. |
| 26. Richard Cox. | 77. Monroe Witham. |
| 27. John Quinn. | 78. J. G. Connell. |
| 28. Clark Baker. | 79. James Tubbs. |
| 29. Robert Merchant. | 80. William Blake. |
| 30. George Shellhouse. | 81. William H. Witham. |
| 31. Henry Collins. | 82. Lawrence Gallaher. |
| 32. William Clendenin. | 83. James Chatman. |
| 33. Reuben Harrison. | 84. James Ludlum. |
| 34. James Dolan. | 85. William Dolan. |
| 35. George A. Newcomb. | 86. Charles Cathrow. |
| 36. Marcus Wescott. | 87. Ira Benedict. |
| 37. David Woodruff. | 88. Harvey Mahan. |
| 38. George Ballard. | 89. Lewis Mahan. |
| 39. Joseph Tullis. | 90. George Fox. |
| 40. Shotwell Cox. | 91. Stephen Crosby. |
| 41. Ebenezer Burch. | 92. William D. Mulford. |
| 42. Joseph Bragg. | 93. Michael Rhineer. |
| 43. William Moore. | 94. Joe Moore. |
| 44. Thomas Starr. | 95. Isaac Myers. |
| 45. Joshua Gallagher. | 96. Joe Patterson. |
| 46. T. J. Culberson. | 97. Milt. Rogers. |
| 47. John Simpson. | 98. James Saulsberry. |
| 48. Jesse Price. | 99. George Willis. |
| 49. Peter French. | 100. Andrew J. Ross. |
| 50. Thomas J. Cox. | 101. James Ballard. |
| 51. George W. Morgan. | 102. Frank Tully. |

Those who were in the other regiments are :

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| 1. A. J. Cox. | 13. William Cochran. |
| 2. George M. White. | 14. Servetus Dawson. |
| 3. J. B. Paulding. | 15. A. J. Kendall. |
| 4. William H. H. Hay. | 16. Sylvester Witham. |
| 5. Eli Bowyer. | 17. James Felter. |
| 6. Leicester Torbett. | 18. Manning Voorhis. |
| 7. Robert Willoughby. | 19. A. B. Gooch. |
| 8. Charles Canton. | 20. Thomas Patterson. |
| 9. John Edinfield. | 21. J. C. Atkinson. |
| 10. David Bishop. | 22. B. D. Welton. |
| 11. B. H. Taylor. | 23. J. G. Meighan. |
| 12. John Tompkins. | 24. H. C. Pray. |

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|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5. Andrew Crawford. | 68. Bone Fox. |
| 6. John Pray. | 69. F. J. Witham. |
| 7. Robert Canton. | 70. David A. Williams. |
| 8. John Galenor. | 71. Alonzo Savage. |
| 9. William Burns. | 72. James W. Hinkle. |
| 10. Lot Parker. | 73. James Argendine. |
| 1. George Parker. | 74. Elmore Argendine. |
| 2. Jacob Cline. | 75. Francis Lewis. |
| 3. <u>Henry Bercaw.</u> | 76. Lewis Vandine. |
| 4. Alex. Read. | 77. Martin L. Williams. |
| 5. Josiah Lowes. | 78. John A. Davis. |
| 6. William W. Lowes. | 79. J. G. Morrow. |
| 7. William K. Van Horn. | 80. George E. Morrow. |
| 8. J. W. Ross. | 81. Thomas E. Morrow. |
| 9. John Allen. | 82. J. T. Morrow. |
| 10. Andrew Hestler. | 83. Philip Wentzell. |
| 1. David O'Neal. | 84. Joseph Paull. |
| 2. Joe Bates. | 85. Thomas Hunter. |
| 3. Thomas Bundy. | 86. Joseph Blackburn. |
| 4. A. B. Lowes. | 87. I. Murray. |
| 5. J. L. Lowes. | 88. James Travilla. |
| 6. Craig Patterson. | 89. Thomas Gladdish. |
| 7. John Hunter. | 90. Peter Fox. |
| 8. Charles Apgar. | 91. Isaac N. Lamb. |
| 9. B. K. Halter. | 92. L. R. Marshall. |
| 10. Samuel Nickell. | 93. T. Clements. |
| 1. Samuel L. Adams. | 94. Job Owens. |
| 2. Jesse C. Adams. | 95. <u>Cornelius P. Coulson.</u> |
| 3. Peter Cortelyou. | 96. Mike Tooey. |
| 4. Isaac Merchant. | 97. John Zeigler. |
| 5. J. K. Gaston. | 98. Joe Foster. |
| 6. W. H. Wheely. | 99. D. McF. Lamb. |
| 7. John L. Dickson. | 100. William Foster. |
| 8. Ben Hebble. | 101. A. F. Peterson. |
| 9. Josiah Barden. | 102. Felix Doran. |
| 10. George Rebold. | 103. John Ballard. |
| 1. G. W. Jones. | 104. Oscar Dodds. |
| 2. <u>A. D. Coulson.</u> | 105. Frank Hill. |
| 3. Polk Wikoff. | 106. Dave Hindman. |
| 4. Abram D. Lowe. | 107. William Hildebrant. |
| 5. Levi Willoughby. | 108. P. Winslow. |
| 6. Ben Roberts. | 109. J. Lanegan. |
| 7. John Sage. | 110. J. Davis. |

TOWNS.

Mason is located in the northern part of Deerfield Township on the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, about seven miles from Lebanon and twenty-one from Cincinnati. It has been a well-known point on the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Xenia Turnpike. It is on Muddy Creek, in an undulating, fertile and populous part of the county, and is remarkable for its healthy location and the enterprise and progressiveness of its inhabitants.

This place was laid out August 18, 1815, by Maj. William Mason, but was called at that time Palmyra. Other additions were made to the town in 1832, 1835 and at other periods. These have been known as the Mason, Lamb, Wikoff, Cox and Bennett Additions.

When the post office was stationed here and named Palmyra Post Office, it was found that another post office of that name was in the State, and it behooved the people to make a change in the name. A meeting was called and a committee appointed to adopt such a name as was deemed best. Some wanted the name Van Buren, in honor of the newly elected President; others wanted the name Mason, in honor of him who first laid out the town. The name Mason was finally given to both town and office, which met the general approval of all. The following is from the act to incorporate the village of Mason:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that so much of the township of Deerfield, in the county of Warren, as is included within the limits of the original plat of the town of Palmyra, now called Mason, and the addition thereto, be and the same is hereby created a town corporate by the name of the town of Mason.

This was passed January 22, 1839, but was not accepted by the citizens of Mason till March 22, 1840, at which time an election of officers took place, resulting as follows: Mason Seward, Mayor; J. G. Paulding, Recorder; Felix Welton, L. Murphy, Abe Duvall, Ezra Dawson, Ephraim Meighan, Trustees.

No other officers were elected until 1850. The following is a list of the Mayors:

1850, D. W. Vandyke; 1851, James Fugate; 1852, D. W. Vandyke; 1854, Thomas Crawford; 1856, R. H. Cunningham; 1858, D. W. Vandyke; 1860, E. L. Meighan; 1862, D. W. Vandyke; 1864, D. W. Vandyke; 1866, W. Felter; 1868, 1870, 1872, R. H. Bennett; 1874, 1876, D. W. Vandyke; 1878, Ben Welton; 1880, D. W. Vandyke.

The Postmasters since the establishment of the post office have been as follows: William Kirkwood, Mason Seward, William Dodds, A. C. Bates, D. W. Vandyke, Mason Seward, Thomas J. Blackburn, Mrs. Sena Ross, Mrs. Flo Sausser and Felix Welton.

In 1862, James McCormick started the first newspaper, which was called the *Mason Democrat*, which passed into the hands of Daniel Flanagan, and was discontinued in 1864. In 1878, the *Mason Vanguard* was started, but did not long continue.

In 1814, Judge J. D. Lowe laid out and platted a town of sixteen lots situated at the cross-roads, a mile north of where Mason now stands. It was named Unity, but usually went by the name of "Lowe's Town." A church, bearing the name of Unity was erected, and a graveyard started at this place, but to-day the latter is the only remnant existing of the town.

Gainesboro was another ill-fated place. It was laid out June 26, 1815, by Ralph W. Hunt, and consisted of 134 lots. It was situated at the site of Hunt & Lowe's flour, wool and carding mill, and where King's powder mills now are. The population of the place was at one time about 150, but it rapidly declined and soon ceased to exist as a town.

About 1840, two Mormon missionaries, a father and son, named Lamaree, hailing from the Mormon Church at Nauvoo, Ill., came to the place where Socialville now is. They preached their doctrines and made several converts among whom were Arthur Monfort and wife, Dr. Johnson and wife, who finally joined the sect. A large meeting was held in a grove, at which several Mormon missionaries were present. More persons joined the sect and much excitement prevailed. The place began to be known as Mormontown. After the excitement had somewhat abated, a Methodist Church was built on a lot donated by Henry Hageman, and, at his suggestion, the name of the town was changed to Socialville. The village now has a population of about sixty.

The post-town, Twenty-Mile Stand, originated in the location of a tavern on the Chillicothe State road, twenty miles from Cincinnati.

MASSIE TOWNSHIP.

BY HON. THOMAS M WALES.

This is one of the smaller townships of the county, and was originally composed in the township of Wayne, which at the time of the county's organization, contained all the land in the northeastern part of the county. It is bounded the north and west by Wayne Township, on the east by Clinton County, and the south by Washington Township. In shape it is an irregular triangle, and size ranges with Union and Massie; the three being the smallest townships in the county. It is the second, from the north, of the four townships forming the east boundary of the county, and received its name in honor of General Nathaniel Massie, who was one of the most extensive surveyors and largest land holders of the county, an account of whose surveys is given in the general history of this county. It is a part of what is known as the "Virginia Military land," and contains some of the best farm lands in Warren County.

The soil is generally of a rich alluvial character with a yellow clay formation in some parts. Along the water courses lie rich valleys, of varying extent, of dark vegetable soil well adapted to the production of almost any crop.

LOCATION AND SURVEY OF LAND WARRANTS.

The whole of the township lies within the Virginia Military District, reserved by Virginia to satisfy the land warrants issued to her State troops for services in the Revolutionary war. A large number of these were, about the year 1790, placed in the hands of General Nathaniel Massie, to enter and survey according to law. Nearly all the lands of the township were located under the laws of Virginia as early as August, 1787. The first surveys in the township appear to have been made in October, 1792. All the surveys were made by General Massie. Below is given the record of the location and survey of each entry in the township.

No. 563—August 4, 1787, John T. Griffin, assignee, enters 2,000 acres of land, part of a Military Warrant, No. 72, on Cæsars Creek, emptying into the little Miami River, supposed to be two and a half miles below the sugar camp run by Clement Reed's entry, No. 399; beginning three miles on a straight line from the mouth of said creek, on the northwesterly side, running up the creek 400 poles, when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the creek, northwardly for quantity.

No. 565—August 6, 1787, John H. Foster enters 1,000 acres of land, on part of Military Warrant, No. 2,610, on the upper side of Cæsars Creek; beginning at the upper corner of John T. Griffin's entry, No. 563, running up the creek 400 poles when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the creek and with Griffin's line for quantity. 760 acres only of this were surveyed.

No. 567—August 6, 1787, Clement Biddle, assignee, enters 966 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land, on several Military Warrants, viz.: Nos. 823, 1,571, 1,393, 1,662, 1,555, on the lower side of Cæsars Creek, opposite the upper corner of John T. Griffin's entry, No. 563, thence up the river 400 poles when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the creek, eastwardly for quantity.

No. 569—August 6, 1787, Archibald Blair, heir, enters 1,000 acres of land, part of a Military Warrant, No. 43, on the lower side of Cæsars Creek, beginning at the upper corner of Clement Biddle's entry, No. 567, running up the creek 400

poles, when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the creek, southwesterly with Biddle's line for quantity.

No. 575—Col. Abraham Buford enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant, No. 763, on the lower side of Cæsars Creek, beginning at the lower corner of Clement Biddle's entry, No. 567, running down the creek 400 poles when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the creek and with Biddle's line for quantity.

No. 771—August 9, 1787, James Currie, assignee, enters 1,000 acres of land on several Military Warrants, viz.: Nos. 1,764 for 200, 1,755 for 400, 1,802 for 400 and 1,869 for 200, on the lower side of Cæsars Creek, beginning at the lower corner of John Eustace's entry, No. 578, running down the creek 400 poles when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the creek and with Eustace's line southwesterly for quantity. Only 800 acres of the land was surveyed.

No. 1,045—August 13, 1787, Captain Nathaniel Pendleton enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 1,391, on the waters of Cæsars Creek, beginning at the lower back corner of John Eustace's entry, No. 578, running up with said Eustace's back line the whole length, thence at right angles southwardly for quantity.

No. 1,048—August 13, 1787, Capt. Henry Moss enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 614, on Cæsars Creek, beginning at the lower back corner of Nathaniel Pendleton's entry, No. 1,045, thence up his back line the whole length, thence at right angles southwardly for quantity.

No. 1,146—August 14, 1787, Robert Gibbons, heir, enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 207, on Cæsars Creek, beginning at the upper back corner of Wm. Heth's entry, No. 1,085, running down his back line 400 poles, thence at right angles southwardly for quantity.

No. 1,637—April 19, 1793, Nathaniel Lamme enters 1,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant, No. 4,083, on Cæsars Creek, beginning at the southwest corner of James Crain's entry, No. 1,994, thence north 6 degrees west, 400 poles, thence south 84 degrees west and at right angles for quantity.

No. 2,313—Peter Mulenburgh enters 4,000 acres of land, part of Military Warrant, No. 176, on Cæsars Creek, beginning at a black and white oak and beech, corner of James Currie's survey, No. 771, in the line of John Eustace's survey, thence with the back line of Currie's, westwardly to the upper back corner of Clement Biddle's survey, thence with Biddle's line south, 5 degrees east, 500 poles to his corner in the line of Ferdinand Oneal's survey, thence east for quantity. Of this only 1,120 acres were surveyed.

No. 578—August 6, 1787, John Eustace enters 1,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land, part of Military Warrant No. 2,637, on Cæsars Creek, beginning at the lower corner of Abraham Buford's entry, No. 575, thence down the creek 620 poles, when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the creek and with Buford's line southwardly for quantity. Of this, 910 acres were surveyed.

ORGANIZATION.

This township was formed from parts of Wayne and Washington, on the 10th of October, 1850, by Benjamin Blackburn, Isaac Leming and John M. Snook, then board of County Commissioners, who described its boundary lines as follows: "Commencing at the point where the road from Wilmington to Lebanon crosses the Warren and Clinton County line, thence with said road to the line between Paul Vandervert and John Wilkinson; thence north, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, to the southwest corner of Thomas J. Fryer's 50-acre lot, in the line of Peter Mulenburgh's west survey; thence on said line to the corner of James Currie's survey; thence north, 30 degrees east to a sugar tree on the bank of Cæsars Creek, or

site to the mouth Flat Fork; thence north, 10 degrees east to the Little Miami river, thence up said river to the Greene County line. Said new township to contain all the territory in Warren County which lies north and east of above-mended lines." In this form it continued until June 11, 1851, when the boundaries were changed and made to read as follows: "Commencing at the township line between Massie and Wayne, where it crosses Clement Reed's survey thence running in a northeastern direction on the back line of the river survey, to the corner of Richard Anderson's survey, and thence on the southwest line of said survey to Cæsars Creek, thence up said creek to the Clinton County line, and the part taken from Massie township to be attached to Wayne, where it formerly belonged." "On the 1st of December following, another change was made in the boundaries, in accordance with a petition presented in the following words, viz.: To change the line between the townships of Wayne and Massie, said alteration begin at the present line on the west side of Cæsars Creek, near the mouth of Flat Fork, and run up the said creek to the bend of said creek above Hisey's milldam; thence to intersect the present line in the road leading from Waynesville to Harveysburg, for the following reasons: First, it takes us away from where our business is to vote, and in times of high water we cannot cross Cæsars Creek. Secondly, it divides our school district, and, thirdly, it requires us to work on the highway where some of us seldom travel, and leaving the road where most of our interest is, almost destitute of labor." After this last-named alteration was made, the boundaries were allowed to remain unchanged. As it now exists, Cæsars Creek and the Military survey lines form the division between it and Wayne.

This region is well drained by Cæsars Creek, a tributary of the Little Miami river, Flat Fork, Jonah's Run and Turkey Run, tributaries of Cæsars Creek, and many smaller streams which empty into these. Cæsars Creek runs almost the entire length of the township from northeast to southwest; Flat Fork is in the southwestern part; Jonah's Run near the centre, and Turkey Run in the northern corner.

The first officers of the township were John Blodget, John D. Cleaver and Joshua Canby, Trustees; Jesse Burgess, Clerk; Harvey Glancy, Treasurer. From this time to 1868 the officers can only be given from memory without giving dates of service, as the records of that period were burned in 1871. The Trustees were: Lee Ellis, Albert Crider, Joseph Lukens, Richard W. Jessup, J. D. Cleaver, Wm. Cleaver, J. H. Crew, Wm. Criswell, A. T. Sabin, Robert Wilson, J. M. Wales and J. D. Harvey. Clerks, Israel Taylor, C. Jessup, J. H. Lippincott, Hiram Madden and D. Q. Fox; Treasurer, B. Scroggy.

In 1868, Simon Hadley, Wm. J. Collett and T. M. Wales were Trustees; Hiram Madden, Clerk; and B. Scroggy, Treasurer.

1869, Milton Hadley, Wm. H. Collett, T. M. Wales, Trustees; Hiram Madden, Clerk; Geo. W. Scroggy, Treasurer.

1870, Wm. J. Collett, Milton Hadley, Lee Ellis, Trustees; H. Madden, Clerk; A. T. Lloyd, Treasurer.

1871, Wm. J. Collett, Lee Ellis, Wm. Janney, Trustees; Clerk and Treasurer as above.

1872, Wm. J. Collett, Clark Burgess, T. M. Wales, Trustees; Clerk and Treasurer as above.

1873, Wm. J. Collett, James Ellis, G. W. Grimes, Trustees; Clerk and Treasurer as above.

1874, Wilson Harvey, G. W. Grimes, John Harris, Trustees; I. M. Stout, Clerk; G. W. Scroggy, Treasurer.

1875, G. W. Grimes, John Harris, Wm. J. Collett, Trustees; Clerk and Treasurer as above.

1876, Wilson Harvey, Wm. J. Collett, Wm. H. Cleaver, Trustees; H. Madden, Clerk; Treasurer as above.

1877, Wilson Harvey, Wm. J. Collett, James W. Ellis, Trustees; Clerk and Treasurer as above.

1878, Wilson Harvey, Wm. J. Collett, Edward Roberts, Trustees; Clerk Harry Wilson; Treasurer, as above.

1879, Wilson Harvey, Wm. J. Collett, Edward Roberts, Trustees; Frank Dakin, Clerk; G. B. Davis, Treasurer.

1880, Wilson Harvey, Wm. J. Collett, Edward Roberts, Trustees; Frank Dakin, Clerk; G. B. Davis, Treasurer.

1881, J. D. Cleaver, Edward Roberts, James W. Ellis, Trustees; Frank Dakin, Clerk; G. B. Davis, Treasurer.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following is a list of persons who settled with their families in the territory now constituting Massie Township, prior to the year 1820, together with the name of the State from whence they came, so far as is known:

Levi Lukens, Virginia; Simon Moon, N. Carolina; John Dutton, Virginia; Zachariah Johnson, Virginia; John Tate, William Tate, Hugh Tate, John Leggett, Samuel Welch, N. Carolina; Daniel Stump, Virginia; Isaac Miller, Virginia; George Carpenter; Nathan Haines, Virginia; William Dean, Virginia; Eli Oglesbee, Virginia; Samuel Rich, N. Carolina; George Wales, N. Carolina; Isaac Wales, N. Carolina; William Gray, Maryland; Achilles Dicks, N. Carolina; Nathan Dicks, N. Carolina; Samuel Crampton; Edward Roberts, Pennsylvania; Isaac Elmore; Reason Ragan, S. Carolina; Thomas Ragan, S. Carolina; James B. Edwards, S. Carolina; William Smith, S. Carolina; James Spray, S. Carolina; Jesse Spray, S. Carolina; John Kinley; Darvin Harris, Georgia; Abraham Hampton; Henry Hiteman, Virginia; Robert Humphrey; Silas Hiatt, N. Carolina; Jesse Evans; Thornton Alexandria; Ezekiel Piper, Connecticut; Paul Vandervort, Virginia; Rhoden Ham, S. Carolina; Joel Pusey; Henry Thornburg; Isaac Mills, S. Carolina; Ephraim Mills, S. Carolina; Alexander Mills, S. Carolina; Thomas Jessup, N. Carolina; David Macy, N. Carolina; William Townsend; Robert Carter, Virginia.

Levi Lukens and his wife Elizabeth (Cleaver) Lukens came from Virginia to Ohio, and in 1807 located on 1,000 acres of land which he had purchased in Massie Township. They built a cabin into which they moved on New Year's day, 1808. They had seven children, three of whom now survive. He died on his farm January 3, 1860, aged 93 years; she died February 2, 1831, aged 68.

Joseph Lukens, a son of the above, came to Massie Township from Virginia with his parents in 1807. He remained with his father until 24 years of age when he married Hannah Brown, by whom he had five children. He was born Dec. 8, 1797, and is still living on the land his father purchased.

Samuel Rich and his wife Judith (Moon) Rich, came from North Carolina to Ohio in 1816, and settled where Thomas Rich now lives. She died July 4, 1818, leaving ten children.

Rhoden Ham, with his family, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Wayne Township, where he remained one year, and then moved to Clinton County. In 1816 he purchased the land where Harveysburg now stands, and resided there until 1828, when he sold out and removed to Indiana, where he died.

Paul Vandervort emigrated to Clermont County, Ohio, with his family, in 1809. In 1817 he moved to Massie Township and located on the farm now known as the "Vandervort Farm." He died in 1835.

Daniel Stump emigrated from Virginia in 1817, and settled where Jonathan Stump now lives. He was married in Virginia and brought his wife with him.

Isaac Miller emigrated from Virginia in 1818. He was a man of large stature

d great physical strength. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He brought son Conrad with him.

Jesse and Hannah Stump emigrated from Virginia to Massie Township 1817, and remained until 1858, when they moved to Indiana, where both died. They had six children, five of whom survive.

CHURCHES.

The Society of Friends' Grove Meeting House, situated on an eight-acre lot about one and one-half miles south of Harveysburg, was the first church built. The deed of the ground, dated January 26, 1820, shows that David Macy, William Gray and Levi Lukens, as trustees of Grove Meeting, bought the lot of Richard Moon. The first house built was of hewn logs, used for many years as both church and school house. Among the first teachers of the school taught here were Archilles Dicks, John Brevett, John Gilpin, Hannah Brown (nee Lukens), Charles Mills, Noah Wheeler, David Wickersham, Enoch Harlan, Robert T. D. Lewis, Benjamin Dyer, Elizabeth Welch, Mary Wales and others. In 1820 there was a division in the society and both branches moved to Harveysburg.

The United Brethren Church was organized in 1823 by Daniel Bonebreak and Alfred Carder, and in 1839 the present brick church was built in place of the log one that formerly occupied the ground. Abigail Ham and her husband and Phraim Mills were among the first to join the church after its organization.

About the year 1820, near where the road from Waynesville to Wilmington crosses the Clinton County line, a log church was built in the interest of the seceders, with the assistance of other denominations and those not belonging to any society. As it was free to all, it was known as the Public Meeting House. It was so used as a schoolhouse. In the ground surrounding it many bodies were buried, most of them having since been moved to other grounds; but many remain here, and the ground is now held by the township for burial purposes.

Beech Grove Freewill Baptist Church is located on the Harveysburg and reeport Turnpike, in Massie Township. The society was organized by Elder John Hisey in the year 1849, and now numbers about fifty members. About the year 1851 a church was built on a lot donated by Wesley Warwick. Previous to this time the members worshipped in the schoolhouse and in private dwellings. In 1863, the society having largely increased, a more substantial and commodious building was erected on the same site, the old church having been removed. The original membership has now almost disappeared, many having left the neighborhood, and others died. Previous to the organization of Massie Township this church was known as the "Second Church in Wayne," but it was afterwards changed to its present name. Elder John Hisey was pastor until 1879, when Edward Pendlott, a young minister, was chosen, and after retaining the charge eighteen months, left for Michigan in August 1881, since which time the church has been without a pastor.

The first schoolhouse in what is now Massie Township, was built in 1817, on the land of Isaac Wales, about one and one-half miles north of Harveysburg. It was a rough log house covered with clapboards, held down by weight poles, with a puncheon floor, stick chimney, and no door. An opening in the logs, covered with greased paper, admitted a little light, and served as a window. The first teacher of the school was Judith Butterworth (nee Welch), who is now living in Laporte, Ind., in the eighty-second year of her age. The school was next taught by Robert Way, of Pennsylvania, and afterwards by Jeremiah Reynolds, Isaac Thornbury and others. It was a prosperous school from the first, and soon became so popular that scholars came many miles to attend it. The school was so large, and the house was so small, that in pleasant weather the scholars were obliged to study in

the surrounding woods and only repaired to the house when necessary to receive their lessons.

Other private and public subscription schools were soon opened throughout the township, and continued to be taught until our present school system was fully in operation.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of Massie Township are only such as are usually found in districts where the water power and shipping facilities are inadequate for manufacturing enterprises. The first blacksmith shop was started in 1815 by Isaac Wales, on the west bank of Cæsars Creek, opposite the site upon which Harveysburg has since been built. A few years later one was started about a mile north-east of Mr. Wales, by James B. Edwards, with whom several persons learned the trade, and carried on the business in Harveysburg after the town was laid out. Some of these are still living in and near the town. Among them were William Ham, Larkin Edwards, Darvin Harris and William Smith.

In 1820 Samuel G. Welch, a son of Samuel Welch, Sr., started a tin shop on his father's farm, west of Harveysburg, where he continued the business for many years and then moved to Harveysburg, where he and his son W. W. Welch, are now engaged in the same business. With few intermissions Mr. Welch has followed the occupation of tinner for sixty-one years, probably the longest period of service of any business man in the township.

The first sawmill was built by Levi Lukens, on Cæsars Creek, in 1815, near where he, in 1823, built a gristmill, which has since been twice destroyed by fire and rebuilt by Abram Herr. It was run successfully until within the last few years.

The first gristmill was built some time before the above by Hugh Tate and brothers. It was built on Jonah's Run, and consisted of one run of stone, the bolting being done by hand. The gristmill that now stands on Cæsar's Creek near Harveysburg, was built in 1839 by Amos and Samuel G. Welch and Thomas M. Wales. It has been run constantly since its erection, and is now the only one in operation in the township. It is forty feet square and three stories high, and works three runs of stone. Since its original owners, it has been successively owned by Isaiah Fallis, John and Thomas Fallis, George Wickle, William Harlan, William Starry, George Ross, Alfred Edwards, and the present proprietor, T. E. Lawrence.

The first bridge on Cæsar's Creek was built in 1846 at the present crossing of the Waynesville and Wilmington turnpike. It was built by the county aided by private subscriptions. It was covered, weather-boarded and painted by the county in 1848. On the 7th of January, 1850, it was washed away, and in the same year was replaced by a substantial 120-foot span, arch bridge, which was burned by incendiaries on the 9th of February, 1876. The county then built in its stead the present handsome and substantial iron structure.

The Waynesville and Wilmington Turnpike road was built in 1851-2, under a charter granted by the Legislature in 1839. The incorporators of the company were Webster G. Welch, Turner Welch, John Lukens, Joseph B. Chapman, Wm. Harvey, John M. Hadden, David Evans and Benjamin Satterthwait, of Warren County, and Thomas Hibbin, John B. Pasey, John C. Work, Nathan Linton, Robert Finley, James Dakin, Jonathan Collett, Joseph Doan, Archibald Haynes and Abraham Brook, of Clinton County. The entire length of the road is fifteen miles. It was originally a toll road under the management of the company, but within the present year (1881) it was bought by the county and made a free pike. There are now no toll roads in the township.

HARVEYSBURG.

This is the township seat and principal village of the township. It is situated on the east bank of Cæsar's Creek, at an elevation of over 100 feet above the level of

stream. The land on which it now stands was entered by Colonel Abraham Ford, August 6, 1787. It was afterward owned by Rhoden Ham, who located on March, 1815. William Harvey, after whom the town was named, became the proprietor in 1827. He platted and laid out the town in 1828, and recorded the plat on the 3d of January, 1829. According to this plat, the town lay along the main road and contained forty-seven lots, numbered consecutively from number one to forty-seven. There were twenty-five lots six poles wide by twelve poles long, fifteen lots six poles by six poles, two lots five and four-tenths by six poles, one three by ten poles, two large, irregular-shaped lots, and a church lot. The main road formed the principal street, and the road to Middletown the principal cross-street. There were also South Street, one cross street not named, and three cross alleys.

The town is in a healthy location, and is surrounded by fertile and productive lands. It is noted for the philanthropy, enterprise and morality of its inhabitants. For many years pork packing was carried on extensively within its limits, as was also the traffic in wool and grain.

In the early history of the town, Dr. Jesse Harvey erected a carding mill on the bank of the creek, where he carried on the business of carding for many years. He disposed of his business to Joseph Cobner, who moved the mill into the town.

Jesse Paskill was the first wagon-maker of the town. He was succeeded in business by Aaron Benham, Benjamin Carmon, J. G. Stevenson, and J. H. Hopencott, who still follows the business. David Macy was an early settler; he was a harness and collar maker. His son, William Macy, is a shoemaker.

William Ham, a son of the original proprietor of the land on which the town was built, was the first blacksmith. He, with Larkin Edwards, carried on the business for many years. Darwin Harris was also an early blacksmith.

Soon after the town was laid out, Joseph H. Burgess started a tannery, which he conducted for many years in connection with boot and shoemaking. William Harvey opened the first store. He was succeeded by John and Jesse Hare, Simon Harvey, David Harvey, A. L. Antram, Robert Lafetra, Reuben Thompson, Nelson Hill, William & Isaac Coffee, and Joseph Wertimer.

The cooper business was carried on first by Jones Sons, who were followed by Mahlon Cadwallader and his sons William, John and Achilles, the latter, at times, employing ten and twelve journeymen.

The first schools of the town were taught by Richard Clegg, George Baily, Dr. Jesse Harvey, Simon D. Harvey, Charles Mills, and others. The present schoolhouse was built for a seminary by a stock company. Among its first teachers were Dr. David Burson, Wilson Hobbs, Israel Taylor, Oliver Nixon, and Wm. Nixon. The building was afterwards purchased by the Board of Education, since which time the district school has been taught in it. There are now 150 scholars, presided over by a principal and two assistants. About 1831, Elizabeth Harvey opened a free school for the colored people. This is said to have been the first school for this race in Ohio. From the opening of this school to the present, the colored people of Harveysburg have had no lack of educational advantages. They now have a district school set apart for them, with two teachers.

Harveysburg now contains six churches—two Friends (one of each branch), one Methodist, one United Brethren, and two colored (Methodist and Baptist); two Masonic Lodges, (one white, which received its charter in 1839, and one colored); three drygoods stores, three groceries, one bakery, two drug stores, and three physicians. The town has recently had telephone connections established with Morwin, Waynesville and Lebanon.

For thirty-five years there has not been a saloon or public tippling-house in the village, and the sentiment of the people is such that there is not likely to be one opened there soon.

In 1870 the village purchased a fire engine, and built a large and commodious engine house, thirty by fifty feet, with firemen's hall in the second story.

In the early history of the town, John Scroggy built a saw mill on the creek at the foot of the hill; its place was supplied by a steam saw mill, built by George Carver on the lot now owned by Mary Edwards, but afterward was removed to the east end of town by Thomas Wilson, who attached a planing mill to it, and operated it successfully until his death, which was caused by an accident in the mill.

The post office was established in Harveysburg in 1839, with Robert Lafetr as first postmaster. He has been succeeded by Budd Scroggy, Mrs. Fannie Taylor, George Scroggy, Gus. Lloyd, Hiram Madden, and Miss Eliza Nedry, the present incumbent.

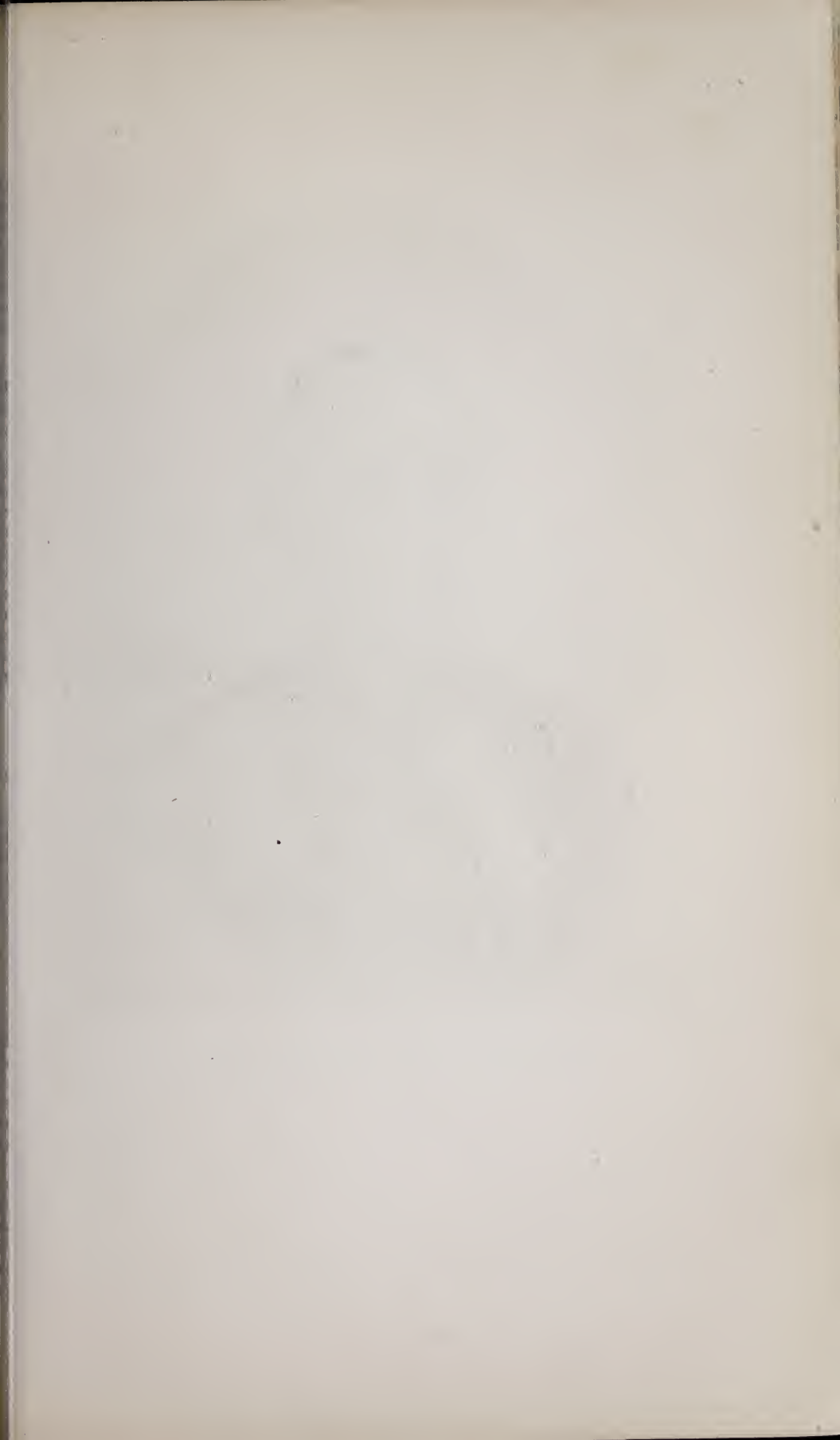
William Harvey, one of the founders of the village, was for many years its most prominent business man, being largely engaged in the pork business. He afterward moved to Parke County, Indiana, where he remained for a few years when he returned to Harveysburg, and there died in December, 1866. His widow Mary Harvey, lives with her daughter in Harveysburg.

Simon D. Harvey, a brother and partner of the above, sold his interest in the village and removed to a farm in Clinton County, but after a few years' residence there, returned to the vicinity of Harveysburg. He was of a religious temperament, and frequently accompanied ministers in their visits to the different sections of the country. In 1841 he traveled with David and Druzella Knowlton through Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and the Cherokee Indian Reservation, after which he accompanied them to their home in Canada. In 1856 he and his wife became missionaries to the Shawnee Indians in Kansas, where they remained two years. They some time afterward spent two years more in the same service. William and Simon D. Harvey were sons of Isaac Harvey, who spent the latter part of his life in Harveysburg. A full account of him is given in Henry Harvey's "History of the Shawnee Indians."

DR. JESSE HARVEY.

The following sketch of the life of this philanthropist and scholar was prepared by his grandson, Jesse H. Blair:

Dr. Jesse Harvey was born on the 26th of November, 1801, in Orange County, North Carolina. His parents were Caleb and Sarah Harvey. When he was six years old his parents settled at Todd's Fork, then an entirely new country. Good schools, at that time, were few, and he had little time for attending such as there were. Being the eldest child, much of his time was taken in helping his father who could ill afford to spare his services. He did not attend any school after the age of thirteen years, but books were his constant companions in his leisure hours. His thirst for knowledge and natural inclinations led him to the study of medicine. Although his first efforts in this direction were met by the opposition of a religious prejudice, the fear that the study of science tended to infidelity being then prevalent. Yet he saw an opening for great good in this profession, and between working hours studied from such books as he could buy or borrow. At the age of 21 years he became a student of Dr. Uriah Farquer, of Wilmington, O. A distance of six miles made it very inconvenient for him to have such intercourse with his preceptor as was desirable, so he was in the habit of going once a week to be questioned on what he had read. He entered the Medical College of Ohio, and attended the session of 1826-7, and, obtaining a license to practice, settled in Harveysburg in 1830, and soon became busy in his profession. Besides the study of medicine he had done a great deal of general reading. He was well posted on law and was often consulted by his friends and neighbors on legal points. He also kept abreast of scientific knowledge. His studious habits led him to be interested in the cause of education. In order to give his own children and young folks the general advantages for study, he in 1837-8 established the Harveysburg High School. He erected a commodious house, and was at considerable expense to furnish con-

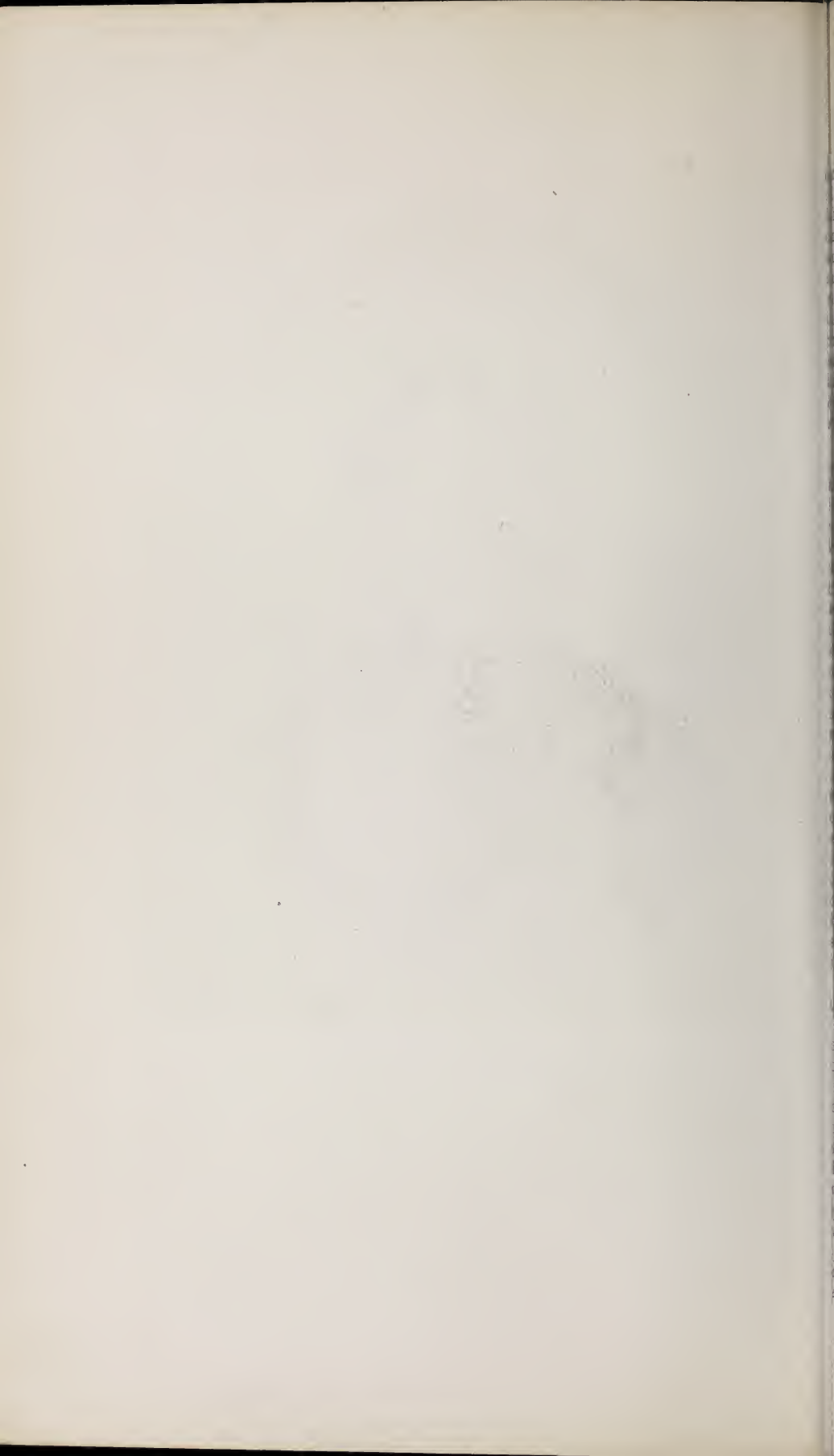




John L. Thompson



Eleanor Thompson



ent teachers and suitable apparatus, going to the East to secure the best astronomical and chemical instruments. He delivered lectures twice a week, to the public, in history, languages and the natural sciences. He sustained the school for eight or nine years, notwithstanding high prices, the panic, and the fanatical sentiments of many of his patrons. He always had a desire to teach the Indians, and spent considerable time with the Shawnee Nation at Wapakonetta. About a year after the school closed, in 1847, he was appointed by the Society of Friends as Superintendent of the Friends' school and farm among the Shawnee Indians in the Kansas Territory. Arriving there with his family in July of the same year, he worked faithfully for about seven months, when his already weak constitution gave away, and, after an illness of three months, he died on the afternoon of the 12th of May, 1848. A hard student, a practical Christian, and a man who believed that, while unable himself, there were many who needed his assistance.

In a history of Harveysburg High School, written by Dr. Harvey himself, he says: "The Principal had for some years believed that a permanent school establishment should be instituted in every town and village throughout the land, and had much wished to have one somewhere near so that he might have an opportunity of associating with good teachers and thus, perhaps, improve himself, particularly his children." He gave much attention to different methods of establishing and conducting schools, and concluded to make it a personal effort. After a pretty severe struggle he had erected and furnished, in 1837-8, a commodious building. The school opened with about eighty scholars, Wilmington, Marion, Waynesville, Dayton, Cincinnati and vicinities sending their share. The doctor delivered public lectures twice a week on astronomy, geology and other natural sciences. He employed two competent teachers, "not doubting but that he could be sustained by every friend of education." The great expenses of this building, especially as Dr. Harvey wanted the most improved school furniture and apparatus, and the panic and hard times soon following, involved him in debt. In a few years he found himself so out of pocket that he was unable to proceed. He then determined to reorganize the school, and a company of sixteen members, including himself, procured an act of incorporation. In this character the school succeeded several years, reducing expenses as much as possible. Still losses were sustained, and finally, after eight or nine years existence, arrangements were made for the teachers to receive as recompense such amounts as were paid in by the pupils. Together with the causes before mentioned, political feelings among the patrons caused the enterprise to fail, the patrons being divided regarding secession, and, making the school their battle-ground of course weakened it. To illustrate the strength of such partisan feeling, and its rapid growth, the following incident may well serve:

In 1840, during the Harrison Presidential campaign, Aaron Vestal and the other parties, were returning from a political rally at Waynesville in a wagon, the bed of which was canoe-shaped, and in accord with the campaign song, "A Bar'l of Hard Cider and a Bar'l of Log Cabin," had a miniature representative of each of these articles, one on each end. This wagon stopped at the crossing of the main streets of Harveysburg. After listening to a speech from Isaiah Morris, a candidate for Congress, the crowd called, "Harvey!" "Harvey!" Not being a political speaker, Dr. Harvey asked Mr. Morris to say a few words favoring the abolition of slavery and the elevation of the colored race. Soon as the crowd gathered the drift of the speaker's words, they cried "Down!" and would not listen to anything regarding the freedom of the negro. Four years afterward the same people were so far changed in their views that, because Dr. Harvey in his school provided (and maintained at his own expense, even after the company was formed) a separate department for the colored children, they termed him a "pro-slavery" man, and demanded that such a distinction should not be made, and that the two classes of pupils should be taught in the same room. The feeling was so strong

that the Doctor finally acceded and then found that some of the loudest complainers withdrew their children to prevent such intimate association.

In relating the above there is no desire to revive prejudices. It simply shows, impelled by political passion, we are apt to drive one good thing until it overruns another.

However, aside from financial failure, the school succeeded, and Dr. Har had his desire realized to a great extent. He found help in his studies, indulged his inclinations to help others, and many remain to-day to testify to the good done during the short time the school existed. In the neighborhoods from which came students, and scattered throughout the States, are good, substantial citizens who remember with pleasure and gratitude the lessons and associations of the school.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

BY J. L. MOUNTS, M. D.

This township was formed from the township of Hamilton, on the 24th June, 1813, and its boundaries fixed as follows: "That part lying east of a line drawn south from the mouth of Todd's Fork to the south boundary line of Warren County, shall be erected into a new and separate township—beginning at Robert Whitacre's corner on the Little Miami River, at the mouth of Todd's Fork, thence south to the south boundary line of Warren County, thence east with the county line to the southeast corner of the county, thence north with the county line to Wayne Township, thence with Wayne Township line until it strikes the Little Miami River, thence down the river to the beginning." From the records of the commissioners we learn that on June 8, 1818, "a petition was laid before the commissioners signed by a number of citizens of the townships of Hamilton and Salem, praying that a part of the township of Hamilton may be attached to the township of Salem, and that a new township be laid off and erected, of a part of Salem, adjoining the township of Wayne, and the commissioners having been satisfied with the reasonableness of said petition, do order and agree as follows: that the following described territory of Hamilton Township, beginning on the Little Miami River at the northeast corner of McGuire's survey, being the upper corner on the river of said survey, thence due south to the county line, be attached to and made a part of the township of Salem; then, beginning at the said northeast corner of said McGuire's survey on the river, thence up the river with the boundaries thereof and binding thereon to Mahlon Roach's upper corner on the river, thence east to the county line, thence south with the county line to the southeast corner of the county, thence west with the county line to the first mentioned line between Hamilton and Salem Townships, thence north with said line to the Little Miami River to the said corner of McGuire's survey as aforesaid, shall comprise the township of Salem." Harlan Township was formed from Salem by an act of the Legislature, passed March 16, 1860, and the same act gave to Salem the name of Corwin Township, which it retained until June 6, 1860, when the commissioners on petition changed it again to Salem. In 1860, a part of Union Township was added to Salem, giving it its present shape. After all these changes, each of which was the source of much local controversy and no little bitterness, we have the township in the shape of a very imperfect right-angled triangle, containing about twenty square miles. That part of the township taken from Union, and lying north of the river, is called North Salem, and is divided into sections; that part

ing south of the river is called South Salem, and is composed entirely of surveys very irregular size and shape. This is explained by the fact that the part of township lying south of the Little Miami River was included in the Virginia military lands; a full account of which is given in the general history of the county.

The first land warrant located in Warren County was survey No. 399, opposite Lanesville, and described as being fourteen miles west of Old Town. It was located August 1, 1787. The second was directly east of this. The third, and the last in the neighborhood of Todd's Fork, was No. 520, now in Hamilton Township. It was located by William McGuire, August 21, 1787, and called for 1,000 acres and. Other warrants were located as follows:

No. 1494, August 21, 1787, Capt. John Peyton Harrison enters 4,000 acres of land, part of a military warrant, No. 171, on the Miami River, beginning at the mouth of Todd's Creek, which empties into the Miami about ten miles below the mouth of Caesar's Creek; at the mouth of said creek, on the upper side, is a honey locust marked M, another W E and a sugar tree No. 3; running up the river 640 poles when reduced to a straight line, thence at right angles from the general course of the river easterly for quantity. This was surveyed by Nathaniel Massie, District Surveyor, and bears the date October 10, 1792.

No. 1,500, August 21, 1787, Alexander McIntyre, assignee, enters 200 acres of land, part of a military warrant, No. 2,959, beginning 60 poles on the river, at upper corner of William McGuire's entry No. 520, run up the Miami to the lower corner of John P. Harrison's entry No. 1,494, thence west with Harrison's line for quantity. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, October 16, 1796. The village of Morrow was built in this survey.

No. 1,552, February 19, 1793, Cornelius Skinner, assignee, enters 2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land on a military warrant No. 3,788, on Todd's Fork, a branch of the Little Miami, beginning at the south corner of Stephen T. Mason's survey No. 11, thence S. 37 degrees E. 1,032 poles to the east corner of Benjamin Taliaferro's entry No. 2,225, thence N. 53 degrees E. and at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, April 25, 1814. The extreme east corner of the township is in this survey.

No. 2,225, February 19, 1793, Benjamin Taliaferro enters 3,671 acres of land, part of a military warrant No. 559, on Todd's Fork, a branch of the Little Miami, beginning at the corner of said Taliaferro's entry of 995 acres, a burr and white oak, thence N. 53 degrees E. 460 poles, thence S. 37 degrees E., at right angles for quantity. Surveyed by Nathaniel Massie, District Surveyor, October 8, 1792.

No. 2,527, January 27, 1794, Elisha King enters 1,186 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land, a part of a military warrant No. 1,911, on the Little Miami, beginning at the upper corner of William McGuire's entry No. 520, thence up the river and binding thereon to the lower corner of Alexander McIntyre's entry No. 1,500, thence with his lower line from the river to his south-east corner, thence with his back line to where it intersects the line of No. 1,494, and with the line of said survey, and from the beginning with McGuire's line out from the river so far that a line from each end of the given line will include the quantity. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, October 16, 1796.

No. 2,529, March 23, 1797, William Nall, assignee, enters 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land, part of a military warrant No. 728, west of the Miami River, beginning at a large marked white oak in the line of John A. Binn's survey No. 1,496, and southwest corner to Elisha King's survey No. 2,527, thence with Binn's S. 4 degrees W. 350 poles, thence S. 87 degrees E. 400 poles, thence N. 3 degrees E. 356 poles, thence S. 87 degrees W. 300 poles to the place of beginning. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, March 29, 1797.

No. 3,793, February 8, 1800, John Taylor enters 1,000 acres of land, part of a military warrant No. 4,911, on the waters of O'Bannon's Creek, beginning at

the north corner of John Payne's entry No. 3,791, running with his line S. 45 degrees E. 200 poles to his corner, thence with another of said Payne's lines S. 45 degrees W. to the line of Taylor, Lytle & Underwood's survey No. 3,790, thence with their line S. 45 degrees E. 286 poles, thence at right angles N. 45 degrees E. 400 poles, thence N. 45 degrees W. 486 poles, thence S. 45 degrees W. to the place of beginning. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, February 2, 1800. This includes the land in the southwestern corner of the township.

No. 3,794, February 8, 1800, John Taylor enters 1,215 acres of land, part of a military warrant No. 4,911, on the waters of the Little Miami, beginning at the north corner of his former entry No. 3,793, running S. 45 degrees E. 486 poles thence at right angles N. 45 degrees E. for quantity. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, February 20, 1800. Only the upper end of this survey is in Salem Township.

No. 3,795, February 8, 1800, John Taylor enters 1,215 acres of land, part of a military warrant No. 4,911, on the waters of the Little Miami River, beginning at the north corner of said Taylor's former entry No. 3,794, running S. 45 degrees E. 486 poles with line of said entry, thence off at right angles N. 45 degrees E. for quantity. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, February 20, 1800. The north end only of this is in Salem Township.

No. 4,439, June 14, 1803, William Lytle, assignee, enters 700 acres of land, part of a military warrant No. 1,841, on the waters of the Little Miami River, beginning at a large red oak and elm southeast corner to John A. Binn's survey No. 1,496, east corner to James McIlhane and others' survey 1,497, thence S. 4 degrees W. with the line of their survey, passing their southeast corner and with the line of Thomas Martin's survey No. 2,805, to the line of John Taylor's survey No. 3,794, thence N. 45 degrees E. with Taylor's line, so far that a line running east from the beginning, will include the quantity. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, March 10, 1804.

No. 9,536, November 3, 1817, John Nancarrow, assignee, enters 300 acres of land, part of two military warrants Nos. 3,695 and 3,480, on the waters of Todd Fork, beginning at the northeast corner of John Taylor's survey No. 3,795, on the line of John Crittenden's survey No. 980, thence with said line to the southeast corner of J. P. Harrison's survey No. 1,494, thence with Harrison's line to the southeast corner of Elisha King's survey No. 2,527, and from the beginning N. 45 degrees W. with Taylor's line to said King's line for quantity. Surveyed by William Lytle, District Surveyor, November 5, 1817.

Most of the land warrants were located as early as 1790, the Indians being then comparatively peaceable, but owing to a dispute about the terms of some of their treaties, they became hostile, and remained in a state of war up to their defeat by General Wayne in August, 1794; and the treaty of Greenville, July 3, 1795, brought an end to Indian troubles in Ohio. Many Virginians having land warrants had come down the Ohio River to possess their land, but Indian hostilities caused them to settle temporarily at Columbia, or White's Station, or in Kentucky near Cincinnati. Many persons had been waiting one or two years, living in camps and block-houses, for some assurance of permanent peace to be given them. In less than thirty days after the ratification of Wayne's treaty, there was a flood of emigration to the Miami lands, unknown in the previous history of the country.

SETTLEMENTS.

Probably the first settlement in the county, south of the Little Miami River was in the autumn of 1795, on lands now owned by William P. Mounts, three miles below the mouth of Todd's Fork. This settlement was made by William Mounts' family, and five other families. It was known as Mounts' Station. An account of this settlement was furnished by the writer for the history of Hamilton Township.

the families making the settlement had been stopping temporarily in Kentucky at White's Station, on Mill Creek, for about two years. As soon as the news of their safe arrival on their lands reached their friends in Virginia, where many had been anxiously awaiting the result and report of the advance, there was at once the most tremendous tide of emigration from all the east, but especially from Virginia and Pennsylvania. A few families had come with the settlers at Mounts Station and stopped temporarily at what is now called South Lebanon. Many of the first settlers had been soldiers under Gen. Wayne in the Indian wars. Col. Paxton commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania troops, and immediately after peace was established removed to Clermont County. He had already located several tracts of land in Warren County, which had been surveyed in 1792-93. Todd's Fork took its name from Paxton's son-in-law, Robert Todd, who was one of the surveying party, and located lands on the stream as early as 1787. Another of the surveying party was Martin Varner, who afterwards settled at Hick's Station. He was the father of Jacob Varner, and the grandfather of Mrs. James Hicks. These men are thus specially noticed, not only because they were among the very earliest settlers in Warren County, but because they were here several years in advance of the first settlements, while the country was in possession of hostile Indians. Emigrants having no lands, and no money with which to purchase lands, could get a lease of from twenty to forty acres for from fifteen to twenty years, on condition that they would erect a cabin and clear the land and vacate it at the expiration of the lease. A list of the settlers in this township in 1805 would be of interest, but the following few only can be mentioned: Wm. Leggett occupied the farm now known as the "Stubbs farm;" Joseph and David Shawhen occupied the farm east of this; Thomas Miranda's father owned the present site of Morrow; the Irelands owned the Clement farm; the Wallaces owned the farm directly south of this; William T. Whitacre's grandfather owned 4,000 acres, beginning at the mouth of Todd's Fork, running almost to Butlerville, thence to Blackhawk, thence to the river, opposite Lambert's. He gave 1,100 acres off of the east side of the survey to have it located and surveyed. He had traded a small farm near Winchester, Va., for this warrant. The 1,100 acres from the east side was purchased by a Mr. Roach, of Harper's Ferry, Va., and was settled by his sons, Jonah, George, Phineas and Mahlon. The latter built the house now owned by Mrs. Ward about 1830, and also laid out the village of Roachester. Whitacre's lands were divided among his children, Moses, John, Andrew, Aquilla and several daughters. William T. lives on the site of his grandfather's first house. In 1805, when they located on the land, they lived for a time in a hollow sycamore tree on the bank of the fork, near the site of the present bridge. About the year 1808 Whitacre built the first frame house in Salem Township. It was the first shingled house between Chillicothe and Cincinnati, and was designated as "the frame house" or the "shingled-roofed" house. It was built by James Hart, the father of Tilford Hart.

Jonathan Tribbey settled on the old Tribbey farm at a very early day. The Irelands came from Virginia in 1805 and settled on the Brown farm, opposite Morrow, and afterwards on the farm now owned by W. H. Clement, west of the brewery. The original Miranda farm embraced 200 acres, including the village of Morrow, a part of East Morrow, the Miranda burying ground (now a part of the cemetery), and the land where the brewery now stands, which was known as "the old Wilson farm." Amos Tullis owned the farm now owned by William H. Clement, just above the Catholic cemetery. At his house the first Presidential election in Hamilton Township was held in the fall of 1804. The people, being entirely ignorant of the manner of proceeding at an election, ranged themselves in lines, one line representing each candidate. At this election the longest line being in favor of Thomas Jefferson, Amos Tullis was directed to go to Lebanon, as their chosen elector, and cast the vote of Hamilton Township for Thomas Jefferson.

The above was narrated by Joseph Mounts, Sr., who was present and a voter this election.

Thomas Watson settled on the old Shawhan farm in the year 1797-98, having emigrated with the Mounts family and lived at Mounts' Station from 1795 until he moved to this farm.

The part of Salem north of the river was but little occupied until after 1800 when Cyrenus Jennings came from Virginia to purchase land. He selected land on the hills opposite what are now the Donally, Roach and Lownes farms, paying forty cents more per acre than he could have purchased the land south of the river for.

Samuel McCray and his wife, Rebecca Douglass, came to Warren County from Jefferson County, Va, in 1799. After spending the winter of 1799 and 1800 at Bedle's Station, they removed to what was called Smalley's Settlement, Todd's Fork, and in the spring of 1801 they settled on the west side of the Little Miami, opposite the mouth of Todd's Fork. Mr. McCray afterwards resided in Lebanon, and still later owned the mill now known as the Zimri Stubbs Mill. He was an early sheriff of Warren County.

This concludes the settlement, up to 1805, by land owners, but there were many other settlements made by lease holders.

Some of the foregoing is obtained from traditions, and is liable to slight mistakes, but all possible care has been used to make it correct. Much has been learned from living witnesses and from the narrations of James Smith, a sketch whose life is here given:

James Smith was born near Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 23, 1790. His life was prolonged much beyond the limits usually allotted to man, and embraced a period of the history of our country from that of a wilderness, inhabited by barbarous Indians, to the present.

His grandfather, Col. Thomas Paxton, commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Indian war in Ohio and Kentucky, and in the year 1789 visited Kentucky, and in the year 1790 emigrated to that State, accompanied by his sons-in-law John Ramsay, Silas Hutchison, and James Smith, (the latter being the father of the subject of the present sketch, who was then a child). A family history says: "They made the trip down the Alleghany River to Pittsburg, by flat-boat, where, for great security, they were detained until a fleet of sixteen flat-boats had been organized. These boats were lashed together and worked with oars, under cover, with port-holes through which to fire on the Indians, who were known to live on the banks of the river, but no attack was made until they arrived at the islands called 'The Three Sisters,' when they had a severe battle, resulting in the killing of several savages and the wounding of some of the whites. Without further molestation they reached Limestone, now Maysville, in safety, where they were met by friends and escorted to their new home on Elk-Horn Creek, Fayette Co., Ky., near the village of Lexington."

Col. Paxton having visited Ohio in 1795-96, assisting in surveying the Virginia Military Reservation, and having purchased several tracts of land, in 1798 moved to Ohio, locating on the Little Miami River, on O'Bannon Creek, near the present site of Loveland; and his son-in-law, James Smith, located at Deerfield at the same time, and removed to his lands near Morrow in the year 1799, where his son James Smith, resided until his decease.

The subject of this sketch served as an apprentice in the printing office of the *Western Star* under Judge John and Nathaniel McLean in 1807-8, and enlisted in the War of 1812 as an Indian scout and ranger. The original agreement of enlistment recites that he is to receive one dollar per day, to furnish himself with a good horse, saddle and bridle, and to arm himself with a good rifle, tomahawk and a scalping knife; for this service he afterward, for many years, received a government pension. After the war he made two trips, on foot, over the mountains to

old home in Pennsylvania; afterwards worked on his farm during the summer and run flat-boats to New Orleans in the winter, returning home on foot—this being before the age of steamboats. In 1820 he married Jane, daughter of Thomas Ireland, who died Nov. 1, 1857. In 1860 he married Mrs. Dickey who died in September, 1864, since which time he made his home with his children and grand-children.

He was not, to appearances, physically, a robust man, but was of a long-lived age—his father and mother both reaching near the age of ninety. He was regular and temperate in his habits, unassuming, quiet and retiring in disposition, calm and deliberate in all his undertakings, and positive in his religious convictions. He retained his physical and intellectual faculties to a remarkable extent to his extreme age. His long life of industry, prudence and economy, resulted in the accumulation of a considerable estate, which he, many years previous to his decease, divided among his children, retaining, however, a competence for his own wants. Until a few days preceding his death he was able to ride on horseback, visiting his children and superintending affairs on his farm.

After a brief illness, he sank quietly and peacefully to rest on the 30th day of August, 1881, aged ninety-one years, five months and seven days.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are the names of the persons commissioned to the office of Justice of the Peace in Salem Township, with the dates of their commissions:

James McMannis, September 11, 1813; Abraham Bowman, November 19, 1813; James Hill, September 11, 1813; James McMannis, September 11, 1816; James Hill, September 11, 1816; Abraham Bowman, September 11, 1816; Amos Tullis, September 7, 1819; Job Peacock, September 7, 1819; Mahlan Roach, April 17, 1820; Benjamin Baldwin, August 27, 1822; Amos Tullis, August 27, 1822; Mahlan Roach, April 7, 1823; Benjamin Baldwin, August 6, 1825; Amos Tullis, August 6, 1825; James Hill, Jr., March 26, 1826; Benjamin Baldwin, July 28, 1828; William Crosson, July 28, 1828; Amos Tullis, February 17, 1829; William Crosson, July 25, 1831; Archibald Clinton, July 25, 1831; Benjamin Baldwin, February 15, 1832; William S. Mickle, March 22, 1834; Archibald Clinton, August 1, 1834; William Crosson, August 1, 1834; John Shawhan, March 27, 1837; William S. Mickle, August 19, 1837; William Crosson, August 9, 1837; John Trimble, April 25, 1839; John Shawhan, March 26, 1840; William Crosson, August 12, 1840; John Trimble, April 25, 1842; John Shawhan, March 20, 1843; William Crosson, August 19, 1843; James Turk, April 21, 1845; John Shawhan, March 14, 1846; James Turk, May 8, 1848; William McFerren, June 10, 1848; William Henry, March 24, 1849; William Crosson, August 25, 1849; Benjamin B. Getzendenner, January 18, 1851; James Turk, May 10, 1851; William McFerren, May 10, 1851; William Crosson, August 21, 1852; Benjamin B. Getzendenner, January 17, 1854; William McFerren, May 3, 1854; James C. Dynes, May 3, 1854; George Nixon, August 15, 1855; Hiram St. John, December 5, 1856; Benjamin B. Getzendenner, January 12, 1857; James C. Dynes, May 1, 1857; John W. Rice, May 1, 1857; James Ferguson, January 17, 1860; James C. Dynes, May 15, 1860; James C. Dynes, May 14, 1863; Coulson P. Thompson, October 24, 1863; Abraham Brant, May 11, 1865; W. T. Whitacre, May 9, 1866; James C. Dynes, April, 1867; Joseph C. Newport, May 12, 1868; Benjamin F. Wilson, April 8, 1870; E. S. Gilson, May 3, 1871; Frank M. Scantlen, April 10, 1873; Benjamin F. Wilson, April 10, 1874; Daniel Collins, April 10, 1876; James Ireland, April 6, 1877; Daniel Collins, April 10, 1879; James Ireland, April 17, 1880.

CHURCHES.

The Friends Meeting House, a one-story brick building at Roachester, was erected about the year 1818. The ground upon which it was built, one acre, was

deeded October 17, 1816, by James and Mahlon Roach to Isaac Thomas, Benjamin Ninle, Jonah Cadwallader and Andrew Whitacre, Trustees of the Friends of "Hopewell Meeting." It was given for both church and burial purposes. The following-named persons were the heads of families then belonging to this society of Friends: Benjamin Butterworth, Robert Whitacre, Thomas Cadwallader, Ruth Tribby, Elijah Thomas and Jesse Williams. Years prior to the building of the meeting house, Robert Whitacre was instrumental in the organization of this meeting, which was called Hopewell, after a meeting of Friends in Virginia. They worshipped for some time in a small log house which stood about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the present building. About the close of the late civil war, the society became weak and the meeting was "laid down." In 1872 it was revived, but again suspended in the Spring of 1882. Since the division in the Society of Friends, it was a Hicksite congregation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in the same village, a one-story brick, was erected prior to the year 1830, upon ground deeded to that congregation by Mahlon Roach. It was one of the early religious societies of Salem Township. It is now a part of the South Lebanon Circuit, and has a membership of forty. The minister in charge is Rev. G. M. Hammell.

Shiloh Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in the eastern part of Section 14 was organized as a mission in the year 1844 or '45, and the first meeting held at the residence of Joseph Keever, in the vicinity of the present church building. Among the original members were Elijah Trovillo and wife Mary, Joseph Keeve and wife Mary A., and Jackson St. John and wife. For a number of years the congregation worshipped in an old wagonmaker's shop, which stood not far from the present church, and was fitted up for that purpose, and in a log schoolhouse then standing about a half mile distant toward Morrow. In five or six years after the organization of the society, the one-story frame building, still standing, was erected on ground donated to the church by Jackson St. John. It was originally "Merrittstown Mission." It has since been in a number of different circuits, and on several occasions has been attached to some of the neighboring stations, now being a part of the South Lebanon Charge.

The first church built in the town of Morrow was a small structure, built previous to 1847, by private subscription. It was known as a union church, and was occupied alternate Sundays by the different denominations then existing in the village. After the completion of the railroad to Morrow, a large number of men were employed in work along the line of the road. Many of these were Catholics, and St. Malachy's Catholic Church was organized by Rev. Blake, in 1849 or '50, with a large membership. They held their services for some time in the union church and school building. In 1854 they erected at a cost of about \$2,000, a small one-story brick house, with a seating capacity of about 300, on a lot donated by William H. Clement. In 1866 a tower and belfry was added at a cost of \$3,000. In this a bell weighing 1,400 pounds, donated by the section men on the railroad, was hung. In 1864 the congregation bought a building which stood near the church and was used for a private schoolhouse, and converted it into a large and commodious parsonage. The society now includes about twenty families, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. O'Donohue, who has served the church in this capacity many years.

The Presbyterian Church of Morrow was first organized about 1848 by Rev. Hicks, with the following eight members: Dr. James Scott and wife, Mrs. Abbey Dynes, Miss Sarah Newall, Miss Lettie Newall, Miss Martha Newall, Mrs. Gordon, and another lady whose name cannot now be learned. Dr. Scott, the only male member, was elected Elder. The society did not prosper and soon ceased to exist as a church. In 1857 it was reorganized through the personal efforts of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Mansfield, with seven members, among who were Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Abbey Dynes and Mrs. Fairchild. In 1858 a church was built at a cost of between

\$3,000 and \$4,000. The pulpit has been filled mostly by stated supplies; the only installed pastors of whom any record can be obtained, being Rev. G. S. J. Brown, Rev. C. P. Taylor and Rev. E. T. Swiggett, the present incumbent. Mr. Swiggett has had charge of the pastorate since December 11, 1879. Mrs. Abbey Ames, who still resides in the village, is the only surviving member of the original organization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Morrow, was organized about 1848, with about ten members. They commenced building a church soon after their organization, and until it was completed held their services in the union church. A lot was donated to them by William H. Clement, which they afterwards sold and purchased the lot where the church now stands. The church now numbers 240 members. As the early records of the society are lost, only a few of the more recent incumbents of the pastorate can be named. Rev. N. C. Parrish, from August 29, 1870, three years; Rev. William Young, September 19, 1873, one year; Rev. B. F. Dimmick, September, 1874, three years; Rev. G. W. Dubois, September, 1877, three years; Rev. V. F. Brown, September 6, 1880, still in charge. A successful Sunday School, under the present Superintendency of G. W. Davis, is conducted in connection with the church. It averages in attendance about 175 scholars.

ROACHESTER.

Roachester was the first village laid out in the township. The first plat contained forty lots, owned by Mahlon and James Roach, and was recorded October 2, 1816. It became a thriving country village of 300 inhabitants, containing two or three drygoods stores and groceries, a postoffice, three hotels, cabinet, blacksmith, and wagon-making shops, and physicians and lawyers. The following were some of the leading citizens about 1840: Lewis Fairchild, merchant; James Turk, gunsmith; Isaac Patterson, cabinet-maker undertaker; Drs. Thacker, Hunt, Starbuck, Leever and Roach, and Dr. James Scott, our present Representative in the Legislature; J. Phillips and S. Parker, blacksmiths; John Harford, shoemaker, and Judge Mickle, Joseph Thacker, and Captain Gilham, hotel-keepers. Roachester was then notorious for its musters. Muster days were not only devoted to instructions in the science of the drill, but to the settlement of all personal difficulties by stickuffs; and on these occasions blood and whisky flowed freely. After the village of Morrow began to be settled, there was a general exodus of all business to the new village, and Roachester became almost deserted. The ravages of time and fire have destroyed about half of the buildings. The town now contains a population of about 100 inhabitants, two groceries and a blacksmith shop.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Fredericksburg is situated on the north bank of the Little Miami River, opposite the mouth of Todd's Fork. It was laid out in 1818 by Nathan Howell, and contained fourteen lots. A more unfortunate site could not have been selected, as it is subject to the overflow of the river and the wash of the hills surrounding it; yet it had at one time two drygoods stores, kept by T. J. Snyder and Alexander Crawford, and for many years was a town of considerable trade. A bridge was made across the river at this place, a few rods below the present one, in 1815. It was probably the first bridge in the county.

MILLGROVE.

Millgrove was settled early in the present century. It contained a grist and sawmill, a drygoods store, and a paper mill—the latter giving employment to a number of hands. For many years this was a thriving village; but after the

construction of the Miami Canal, about 1845, the manufacture of paper was discontinued, on account of the river mills not being able to compete with the mills along the canal. Since then the village has dwindled to a mere shadow of its past importance. An effort was made to revive its waning fortunes by the erection of saw and gristmills, but without success.

MORROW.

Morrow was laid out in August, 1844, by William H. Clement, George Keel and Clark Williams, who were engaged in building the railroad that was completed to Morrow in that year. The plat contained forty-nine lots, and was recorded in January, 1845, when the town received its present name, in honor of Governor Morrow. The site on which the town was built was, in 1843, a farm owned by James Miranda, whose house stood opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was torn down in 1881 to make room for the residence of Joseph Ludlum. The house was built in 1805, and was an elegant structure for its time. The Shawhan property, at the lower end of the village, belonged to Amos Shawhan, and was for many years a tavern. The founders of the village laid out five additional lots in 1845. They also platted additions in 1847-8-9. Septimus Hazen's addition of thirty-seven lots was made in 1852. Since then the following additions have been made: W. T. Whittacre's addition of 20 lots in East Morrow, 1861; J. W. Thompson, 28 lots, 1865; J. W. Thompson, 30 lots, 1869; B. A. Staley, 11 lots, 1866; S. Smith, 24 lots, 1870; J. B. Clement, 36 lots, 1874. These additions fairly indicate the steady growth of the village, which now has a population of 940. Its growth has been substantial, and many elegant residences deck the suburbs and crown the hills that surround the village. The names that appeared most prominently in the early business enterprises of the village were: Alfred Watts, David A. Saunders, W. H. Clement, S. Hazen, O. P. Moore, J. C. Dynes, L. Fairchild, H. Hopkins, and J. S. Couden.

The first building erected in the town was the old warehouse just east of the present depot. It was used as a freight depot, warehouse and general store, under the direction of Alfred Watts.

Prior to the construction of the Marietta and C. & M. V. R. R.'s, Morrow was a point from which large quantities of grain were shipped. The town was the terminus of a stage line from Lancaster, via Circleville, Washington Court House, and Wilmington.

The second building erected in the town was the Morrow House, built in 1844. After this merchants and mechanics from the neighboring villages moved their business here; a new impetus was given to business; farm lands almost doubled in value. Money was plenty, and, for the first time in this section, became the ordinary medium of trade and exchange—a system of barter and exchange of commodities, with a large basis of credit, common to the early settlers, having prevailed previous to this time. Educational interest, previously sadly neglected, was encouraged, and almost a new civilization was brought about.

There is in the village a fine public hall, the first story being used for business rooms, the second for the public hall, and the third story for two fine halls occupied by the Odd Fellows and Masonic bodies, each having a membership of over fifty, and the Masons a Chapter membership of about fifty.

The present churches are good, substantial edifices, and the societies are in a flourishing condition.

The first public school taught in Morrow was in an old brick building which was also used for religious services. It was built on a lot donated by the founder of the town for church and school purposes. The school at this time consisted of but one room presided over by a Mr. Reed. In 1849 John Starkey became the teacher. The school at this time numbered about 100 pupils, and was considered unusual

prosperous. James B. Irwin took charge of the school in 1853. He was very highly spoken of, and indeed did a pioneer work in the schools of the village. He inaugurated a series of meetings similar to a teachers' institute, which was attended by teachers from the various parts of the county. During his term of service the school was divided into two rooms, the primary department being assigned to Miss B. Hart, now Mrs. Dr. Couden. Dr. W. A. Johnson became the principal in 1856. In 1860 the present school building was erected; three years later W. P. Hartford took charge of the schools. He was succeeded by A. Dwinell in 1866. Since then the following is a list of the principals, with the dates of their service: John C. Ridge, July, 1867; John C. Kinney, October, 1867; H. Breckenridge, 1870; A. W. Cunningham, 1871; E. J. Godfrey, 1874; T. J. Wyscarver, 1875; B. Cartmell, 1877; Addison Ludlum, the present incumbent, 1880. In 1881 a complete course of high school study was adopted, and at the close of that year the following five scholars, Millie Holzlin, Tutonia Opes, Ada Cadwallader, George Smith, and Hattie Reece, constituted the first class to graduate from the High School. During this year the school purchased a library and a complete set of philosophical and chemical apparatus. The school now consists of six departments, with an enrollment of over 300 pupils, of whom forty are in the High School.

On the range of hills south of the village are the homes of William H. Clement, E. F. Fuller, E. W. Woodward, Samuel Woodward, Marshall Mounts, Mrs. R. Kibby and A. W. Cadwallader. Some of these men are identified with the management or construction of several railroads, and were pioneers in these enterprises. On the hills east are the homes of W. T. Whitacre and J. L. Wilson.

Col. Thomas Worthington has long lived the life of a recluse on the west side of the Little Miami, in this township. He is a son of Gov. Thomas Worthington, graduated at West Point in 1827, and served in the Mexican War. In 1861 he published a work on military tactics. Early in the civil war he raised a company, and was afterwards commissioned Colonel of the 46th Ohio. At the battle of Shiloh he commanded this regiment. Col. Worthington has published a history of the battle of Shiloh, and many pamphlets in which he claims that his regiment, as, without notice, transferred from the center to the extreme right of the Union line, far detached from the main army; that its right being suddenly threatened, the 46th, by a prompt change of front, attacked and repelled a superior flanking force, till ordered back about 2 P. M., April 6, thus holding the extreme right of the line long enough to make advancing aid available; that this regiment, being a part of Gen. Sherman's division, that officer obtained credit for this service, to which has been imputed the rescue of the Union army from imminent destruction, and to this service is due Gen. Sherman's past promotion and present position. A few months after the battle of Shiloh, Col. Worthington was tried by a court martial on several charges, one of which was the publication of extracts from his diary, containing false and libelous matter, designed to injure his superior officers, Col. McDowell, Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman. The result of the trial was his dismissal from the service; but the sentence of the court was afterwards declared null and void by the Judge Advocate General, and he received an honorable discharge from the service. In many pamphlets published by Col. Worthington, he has charged Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman with falsehood, negligence and mismanagement. Being in reduced circumstances, Congress, recently, notwithstanding his repeated attacks on men who stood high in the confidence of the nation, passed a special act granting him a pension.

E. D. MANSFIELD.

This distinguished editor, author and statistician long resided on the north side of the river near Morrow. His beautiful and picturesque home was called Yamoyden, a name derived from the title of a romantic poem by Robert C. Sands and

James W. Eastburn, published in 1820, and now little read. It was at this place that Mr. Mansfield wrote his contributions to the Cincinnati *Gazette* over the initials "E. D. M.," and to the New York *Times* over the signature, "Veteran Observer."

Edward Deering Mansfield was born at New Haven, Ct., in 1801. His father, Jared Mansfield, was a teacher and scientific man. In 1802-03, and again from 1814-28 he taught at West Point, and for nine years intermediately, beginning with 1803, was Surveyor-General of the United States in Ohio. He was appointed by Jefferson to supersede Gen. Rufus Putnam, of Marietta, on the ground that the latter did not understand the establishing of meridian lines. The removal of Gen. Putnam, who was a Federalist, was at first regarded by the people of Marietta, who largely shared the same views, as a partisan act, but they soon grew to like the Mansfields. Edward accompanied his parents on their long and to some journey over the mountains, and among his earliest recollections was probably the great Ohio River flood of 1805. He also remembered the Blennerhassets. In October, 1805, the family removed to Cincinnati, of which he writes in his memoirs: "One of the dirtiest little villages you ever saw. The chief houses at that time were on Front Street, from Broadway to Sycamore; they were two-story frame houses painted white." The Mansfields did not remain in the city, but occupied the house built by Col. Ludlow at Ludlow Station, and until lately, at least, standing in the midst of Cumminsville. "It was then a large two-story dwelling with wings—the best looking, and, I think, the largest house then at Cincinnati. In 1809 Edward accompanied his father to the East, and at New York saw a steamboat for the first time. On their return the family removed to the Bates place, two miles nearer Cincinnati than their former residence. In 1811 Edward received two quarters' schooling in a log house, all that he had until 1813. At the close of one of these quarters, he came off victor in a spelling match, after which the master escorted the whole school to a neighboring tavern and treated the children to cherry bounce. In 1812 the Mansfields returned East, where the father served in a military capacity for two years, and then took up his residence at West Point. Edward was sent to the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Ct., and in 1814 was appointed a cadet at West Point. In 1819, when not quite eighteen, he graduated fourth in his class, and was commissioned in the engineer corps. He declined the appointment through his mother's influence, and entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1822. He studied law at the famous school kept by Judges Reeve and Gould, at Litchfield, Ct., and in 1825 came to Cincinnati to practice his profession. He soon rose to prominence, and he enjoyed the friendship of the best people in the city. His relationship to the Drakes was of much help to him. He continued in active practice until 1836, and during that and the following year filled the chair of Professor of Constitutional Law and History in the Cincinnati College. In August, 1838, he contributed to Judge Hall's *Western Monthly Magazine* an article favoring the building of a railroad to Knoxville, Tenn., and thence to Mobile. His intelligence and enterprise bore fruit over forty years later in the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the virtual, though not detailed realization of his idea. He had few superiors as a newspaper contributor, but we should do him a great injustice were we to limit his reputation to this field. He was trained in military and legal science, was thoroughly versed in politics, possessed much historical and antiquarian knowledge, and was for sixteen years (1836-52) editor of the Cincinnati *Chronicle and Atlas*, and later of the *Railroad Record*. Among his best known works are: "Cincinnati in 1826," in which he was associated with the late Dr. Drake; "Political Grammar," 1835; "Treatise on Constitutional Law," 1835; "Legal Rights of Women," 1845; "Life of General Scott," 1846; "American Education," 1850; "Memoirs of Daniel Drake," 1855; and "Personal Memories, 1803-43," 1879. He also delivered many addresses, one on "The Utility of Mathematics," and several on educational topics.

Mr. Mansfield was tall, erect, and muscular, though spare. He was capable

great endurance, for his constitution was very elastic. He was of a sanguine and mercurial temperament, but was always firm in his adhesion to duty. Politically he was first a Whig, and afterward a Republican. He worked for principles, for pay, and never asked for or received a national office. He served the State of Ohio for several years as Commissioner of Statistics, and in this capacity rendered excellent service. Religiously he was a Presbyterian, and was a ruling elder in his church. In the days of their separation he acted with the New School body against the Old, but his sympathies embraced all that was commendable in every denomination. He died at his home near Morrow, October 27, 1880.

HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

BY J. A. RUNYAN.

Harlan Township lies in the southeast corner of Warren County, and as a political division, dates from March 16, 1860, being the most recently organized township in the county.

Upon the first organization of Warren County the territory forming this township was included in the township of Hamilton, which it soon became necessary, because of its large territory and increased population, to divide into two townships. This was done June 24, 1813, and the township of Salem created, which included within its boundaries all of the territory now constituting Harlan.

The integrity of Salem Township was preserved for nearly half a century, when again a diversity of local interests demanded that a new township be carved out of the territory comprising it. By an act of the Legislature, passed March 10, 1853, Salem Township was divided into two voting precincts, the boundaries of each being practically as they now exist between the two townships. Questions frequently arose which provoked much feeling between the two precincts, and made desirable to the people of each to have the township divided.

In 1859 a petition was presented to the Legislature, and on March 16, 1860, the following act was passed. (Vol. 57, page 135, O. L.):

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Salem Township, of the County of Warren, be, and the same is, hereby divided into two townships; the eastern to be called Harlan and the western to be called Corwin.

Section 2. The division line shall commence at a point in the west bank of Todd's Fork where it intersects the line dividing the townships of Salem and Washington in said county, thence down Todd's Fork with the meanderings thereof, to the mouth of Second Creek; thence in a straight line to the mouth of Wolf's Run; thence up said run to the forks thereof; thence up the west fork of said run to the line dividing the lands of Robert C. Shurts and Allison Counts; thence on a direct line to a point where the county road leading from Rossburg to Amargo crosses the line dividing the townships of Hamilton and Salem in said county.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The new township created by this act was named Harlan, in honor of Hon. Aaron Harlan, who at the time the act was passed, resided in Xenia, and represented Greene County in the Ohio Legislature, and who had represented this Congressional District in the National Congress, from 1853 to 1859, having been succeeded in the latter year by Hon. Thomas Corwin. (The act, it will be observed, gave the name of Corwin to the western township. This was changed to Salem, June 15, 1860.)

The division line, as defined by the above act, constitutes the northwest boundary line of Harlan Township, making the township triangular and irregular

in shape. It is bounded on the north by Washington Township, on the east by Clinton County, on the south by Clermont County, and on the west by Hamilton Township. The area of the township, as shown by the land records, is about 28,000 acres, or 45 square miles.

That portion of the township bordering on the northwest boundary, is considerably broken and diversified by Todd's Fork of the Little Miami River, and the several streams tributary thereto. In the south and central part, much of the surface is level and flat, and until artificial drainage was resorted to, was in places wet and swampy. These lands, however, were drained with little expense and difficulty, and are now all cultivated, and constitute the most valuable and fertile farming lands in the township.

The soil is generally good and easy of cultivation. In recent years farmers have given more attention to the improvement of the soil, and in 1875 an effort was made to introduce the dairy business by establishing a creamery and cheese factory. Several meetings were had and an organization partly effected, but for some reason the enterprise failed.

The principal streams of this township are Lick Run, Second Creek and First Creek, all of which flow in a northwesterly course through the township and empty into Todd's Fork. These streams for many years furnished power for several small mills, but since the general drainage of the lands in their vicinity, are dry most of the year.

The land in Harlan Township forms a part of the territory comprised in the Virginia Military District, and is included in twenty-six surveys and a few fractional surveys, each of which is known and designated by number, and usually by the name of the person who originally entered it. These surveys are irregular in shape, and vary in size from 2,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 140 acres. The earliest entries were made in 1787, five having been made in that year. The latest was made by John Shawhan Esq., April 23, 1831, which was also the smallest, containing 140 acres only. Cornelius Skinner entered 2,666 acres, survey No. 1552, in February, 1793. These two names, Shawhan and Skinner, are the only names of the original purchasers now familiar in the township, and it is probable that few, if any other of the original owners, ever in fact occupied any of the lands.

The want of system in the plan of Virginia in disposing of these lands has caused great irregularity and confusion in lines and boundaries, and in many cases boundaries dependent on the original survey lines can not be definitely ascertained. The want of uniformity in boundaries is a great source of annoyance, also, in locating roads, and in many instances the value of lands is greatly impaired and their beauty marred by that which otherwise would improve and adorn them.

ANCIENT REMAINS, ETC.

Ancient remains or fortifications are found in the central portion of the township. About two miles northeast of Butlerville, on the lands of Jackson Clinton and Peter S. Templin, are found the remains of two earthen mounds, one on the south and one on the north side of Second Creek. They are situated in the highest points in the vicinity, and have a commanding view of the surrounding country and from their peculiar location and construction, it would appear that they had been lookouts, or sentinel posts.

A few years ago the writer assisted in exploring one of these mounds, and at a depth about level with the earth surrounding the mound, a broken flint arrow-head and quantities of charcoal were discovered. No other remains were found.

On the farm of William Reed, Esq., a short distance east of these mounds, and on the bank of the same stream, is found what is, or was, supposed to be an ancient burying ground. Nothing remains which would now indicate that the field had ever been used as a burial place, as the land has been cultivated for many

ers. But there is a traditionary account that in the early history of the township, there yet remained undoubted indications which satisfied the pioneers that the field had been the site of an ancient burial place, used by the Indians, or those who preceded them.

The writer is not aware that any effort has ever been made to determine the accuracy of the tradition connected with this supposed cemetery. Such a thing could not be attended with great difficulty, and possibly might lead to valuable discoveries. As it is, the above is given as narrated to the writer by individuals residing in the vicinity.

Generally throughout the township, flint arrow-heads, stone axes and other implements and relics of stone are found in considerable numbers.

EARLY ROADS.

When the first settlers of whom we have any account came to this township, they found the land covered with forests, and in most parts with a dense undergrowth of "bush," as it was called by them; and to reach the interior of the township, "ways had to be cut through this 'bush.'"

In 1807, when John Liggett and party settled in this township, they were impelled to "hack a way through this bush" from near Mounts Station on the little Miami River to near where Rossburg now is. It is probable that these ways continued to be used as highways until permanent roads were established.

The earliest road established by authority of law, in the township, of which there is any record, was laid out in 1809, about four years after permanent settlements are known to have been made. In that year a road was laid out by the county Commissioners from Waldsmith's Mill, near Milford, to Smalley's Mill, on Todd's Fork, near where Clarksville now is, William Runyan, James Hill, John Seaman and others being petitioners for the same. A survey and plat of this road are preserved, but as the monuments were "mile trees," which no longer exist, the exact line of the road as laid out is not certainly known. The writer has recently had occasion to examine carefully the records of the early roads in its vicinity, and it is his opinion that this road, which was known as Smalley's Mill Road, was laid out practically on the line afterwards followed by the old State Road of 1822.

In the same year, 1809, a road was laid out from McCray's Mill (now Stubb's Mill, three miles west of Morrow,) "by way of First Creek to the Salt Works in Clermont County." This road followed First Creek from a point near Rossburg to the Clermont County line, and passing through what was then the most populous part of the township, was instrumental, no doubt, in drawing considerable custom to the mill of McCray & Co., by whom the road was probably projected and obtained.

This condition of things, which contributed so liberally to the interests of McCray & Co., was destined, however, to be of short duration, for, in the following year, 1810, we discover the enterprising spirit of Isaac Stubbs, who owned a mill at Millgrove, petitioning for and obtaining a road from his "mill by way of Salem," (Roachester,) "Todd's Fork, Second Creek, to Goodpastures on First Creek, and here to intersect the road from McCray's Mill to the Salt Works," etc., thus tapping the feeder to McCray's Mill, and, undoubtedly, drawing largely on his trade, as Salem was the chief trading point south of the river. This road still remains.

The old State Road (now abandoned) from Columbus to Cincinnati, was surveyed and established through this township October 10, 1822. A small portion of this road from near Black Hawk, by way of the residence of Israel Lundy, Esq., and the old site of Edwardsville, yet remains. The general line of the road was a little east of the present turnpike, and the old grade is in many places easily traced. This road was abandoned and vacated when the Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus Turnpike was built.

The first macadamized road constructed in the township was the Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus Turnpike. This company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed March 22, 1837, and the road was completed in 1840 through Harlan Township. It was a toll road, and constituted one of the most important thoroughfares in Southern Ohio, until supplanted by the railroads. In 1879, by legal proceeding, the right of the company in the road was declared forfeited, and in 1880 proceedings were had making it a free pike under what is known as the one mile assessment system.

The Rossburg and Morrow Turnpike Company was incorporated about 1860 and built and completed their road about the same time. It has also become a free road, and there is now no toll road in the township.

In the last few years several new pikes have been constructed under the assessment laws of the State, and several are now in process of construction, making this township compare very favorably in this respect with other townships in the county.

RAILROADS.

The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, as now known, runs in a south westerly course through the township. It was constructed about 1851 and 1852 and now constitutes a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system of roads, and affords the people of the township direct shipping and traveling facilities East and West. Pleasant Plain and Level are the stations on this road in this township.

The Muskingum Valley Railroad, leading from Cincinnati to Zanesville touches the township on the north, and was built about 1855. Hicks is the only station on this road in Harlan Township.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Rosburg acquired its name from one Enoch A. Ross, who started a tannery there about 1820, the first in this township. It is situated near the boundary between Salem and Harlan Townships. It was never laid out as a town.

The first church erected in Harlan Township was built here by the Methodist Episcopal Society about 1822. It stood on the north side of the turnpike and immediately opposite the late residence of Abram Butler, deceased.

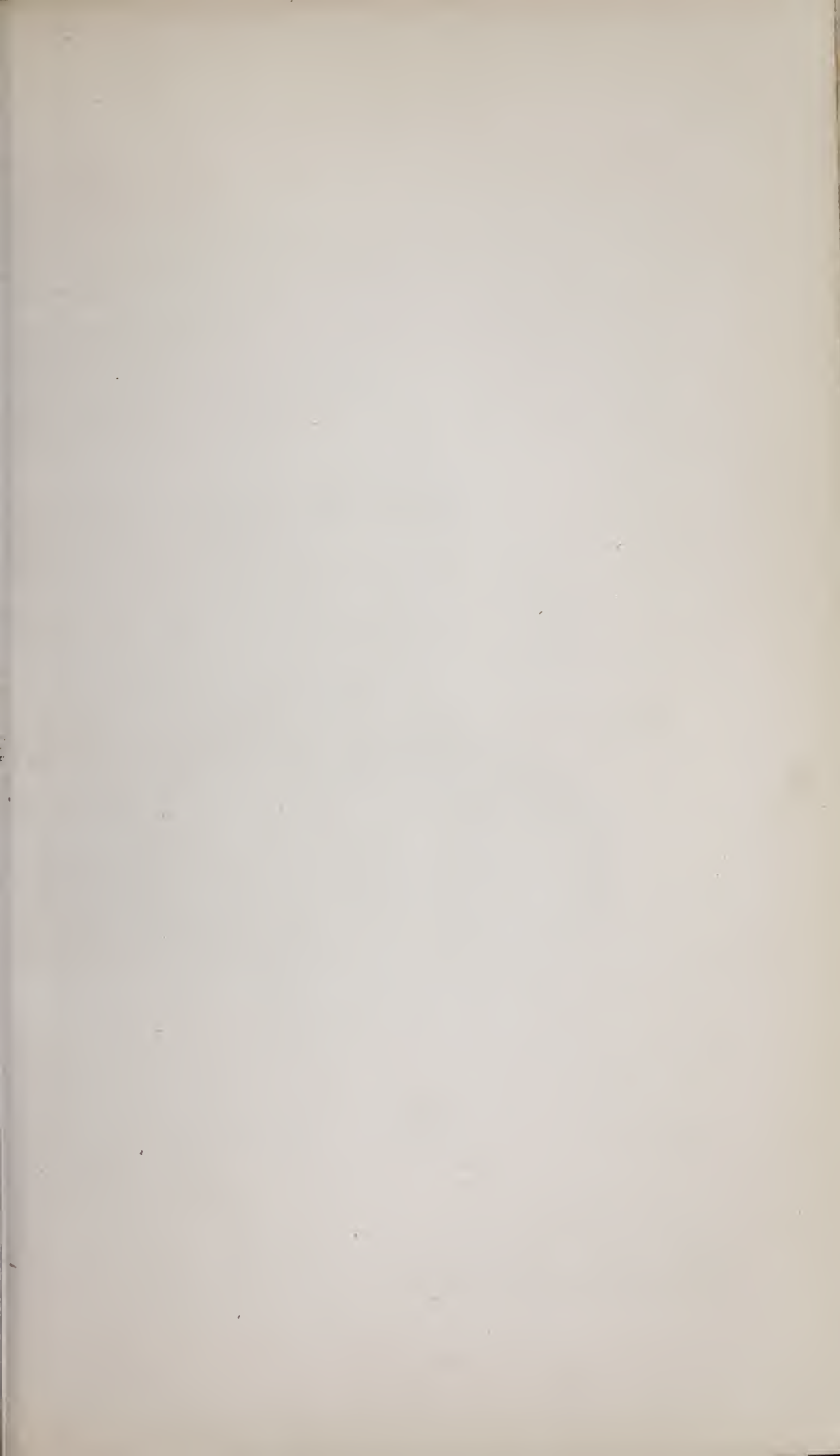
The first store, also, it is believed, was started here by Daniel Holmes and brother, as early as 1824 or 1825; but this is not certain, as Lewis Sever kept a tavern and store about the same time near the old site of Edwardsville. Prior to these stores, the nearest trading points were Salem (now Roachester) and Lebanon.

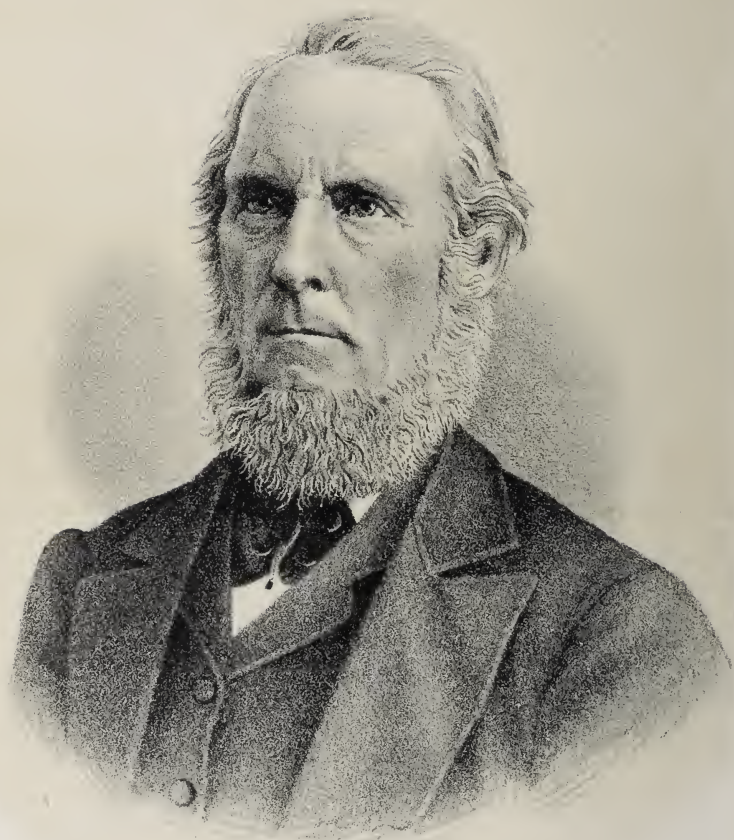
The first postoffice in Harlan Township was established here in 1833, Jefferson Stevens being the first postmaster. In 1838 this office was changed to Buttermilk.

The first Free Will Baptist Church was erected here about 1840.

With all these conveniences and advantages it can well be imagined that Rosburg became a village of no small importance in the early history of this township. Other towns, however, possessing superior advantages, superseded it, and its half dozen or more buildings remain to recall the early activity of the place.

The first town regularly laid out in what is now Harlan Township, was Edwardsville, on the line of the old State road of 1822. It was laid out by Edward Thomas in March, 1824. The town, as indicated by the plat recorded, consisted of forty-two lots—twenty-one on each side of the road, which was dedicated Main Street. These lots are represented in the plat by continuous lines, and in the rear of these lots, on each side, is a row of lots inclosed by dotted lines, corresponding to those laid out on Main Street, which lots, the surveyor adds, "are back lots and for the present merely surmised," evidently anticipating a rapid growth for the newly projected village. His hope was never realized, and the record alone exists to mark the place as the site of a proposed town.





Wm. Swank

BUTLERVILLE.

Butlerville was laid out by Abram B. Butler, April 20, 1838, the Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus Turnpike, on which it was located, being in process of construction at the time. On September 3, 1839, and May 17, 1841, respectively, made additions to the town, and in November 19, 1844, an addition was made by J. W. Doughman, which he named in the plat thereof, Texas, and which comprised all that part of the village south of the old patent line.

The village was established under auspicious circumstances, and several industries early sprung up, which for many years made it a prosperous and active country town. It was incorporated in 1851, and is the only incorporated village in the township. The first election of corporation officers was held March 11, 1851, when the following officers were elected, to wit: Mayor—Sullivan F. Stevens; Council—A. G. Walden, James Coddington, Hiram St. John, James Barry and Geo. W. Starkey. Butlerville was established as the voting place for Allen Township about 1841, since which time it has been the regular place of holding township elections.

The frame church on Back Street was the first church built in the town, and as erected by the Methodist Episcopal organization about 1839. The brick church on Main Street was built by the same society in 1857.

Among the early merchants appear the names of Sullivan F. Stevens, Isaac Lemmon, Henry Morgan, William Vaughn, Elias L. Runyan, Hiram L. Runyan and Hiram St. John.

Hiram St. John, about 1843, engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons, etc., in Butlerville. His first shop was a frame building which soon gave way to the more commodious and substantial brick building now occupied by H. W. Price, Esq. The business proved a success, and for several years from fifteen to twenty-five mechanics were constantly employed. His carriages and buggies acquired a considerable reputation, and were extensively sold in this and surrounding counties. He quit the business about 1860.

Henry Runyan established a plow and wagon factory and repair shop here in September, 1847. The enterprise was successful and furnished several mechanics with employment. He manufactured a very large proportion of the farming implements purchased and used in that vicinity. He retired from the business in September, 1860.

Thornton Thompson, carpenter and builder, engaged in business here about the same time, and gave employment to several mechanics. He retired from the business about 1860.

In addition to those mentioned above, there were several other industries, including a tannery, which was established by J. St. John, who conveyed it to William Spence. He sold it to John Morsback, who carried on the business until about 1873, when it was abandoned.

These little industries so healthy to a community have been here, as elsewhere, almost swallowed up by the economy of labor-saving machinery, concentrating them in large manufacturing communities; and the thrift and activity which characterized the early years of the village are greatly diminished.

At present Butlerville has a hotel; a carriage and wagon shop, H. W. Price, Esq., proprietor; a blacksmithshop, by M. Keller, Esq.; and one general store, by Daniel S. Bird, Esq.

OSCEOLA.

Osceola was laid out by Lewis Fairchild and Benjamin Baldwin, on the lands of the latter principally, on June 11, 1838, on the G. & W. Turnpike. Forty-one lots in all were laid out, situated on both sides of the pike, which constituted Main Street. Water and Powell Streets and Indian Alley were also named

and dedicated by the plat. The residence of Hon. Benjamin Baldwin was near this place.

BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk was laid out in 1838, August 7, by George B. Whitacre and Elisha Barber, on the line of the G. & W. Turnpike. The lots, twenty-six in number, were vacated by order of court, 1879.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.

Middleborough is on the Goshen and Wilmington Pike, about five miles north east of Butlerville. It was laid out by George Bowman in August, 1838. For many years Truman Holmes, now deceased, kept a general store at this place. There are now two stores here, of which A. C. Bowman and Henry Krekler are the respective proprietors.

PLEASANT PLAIN.

Pleasant Plain was laid out by Samuel Craig, November 13, 1852, and was originally named by him New Columbia. The name was changed to Pleasant Plain by an act of the Legislature about 1860. An addition was made by him October 1854. January 23, 1872, Thomas Hill laid out an addition of eleven lots on the east side of the village, and on December 5, 1873, Ira Dudley, Esq., added several lots on the south.

This village is on the Marietta & Cincinnati R. R., and is the principal station on that road in the township. Pleasant Plain has two churches, a hotel, by J. M. Fox; a general store, by Peter C. Spurling, Esq., and a drug store and grain warehouse. This is the chief shipping point in the township. The only steam flouring mill in Harlan Township, erected by W. H. Greeley, Esq., about 1861, and now operated by Mr. Stewart, is located here.

LEVEL.

Level is a station on the M. & C. R. R., and is about three miles east of Butlerville. It was not laid out as a town. It has a general store, grain warehouse, express and postoffice, etc.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Methodist Episcopal Church. The first organization of a Methodist Church in Harlan Township dates very early, and is probably coeval with the first settlements. It is probable that the earliest settlers were members of that church, and the meetings for worship were held at private houses. As early as 1810 an organization had been perfected, and meetings were regularly held at the house of Job Liggett, a rudely-built log cabin, on the farm now known as the Hitesman farm and perhaps this was the first place of holding regular service. This continued for several years to be the regular place of worship until about 1814, when it was changed to the residence of Henry Runyan, who lived on what is now the farm of Alexander Hutchison, Esq., near Pleasant Plain. About 1818 the place of worship was changed to the house of Joseph Bennett, on the farm now owned by John Kamp, Esq., near Rossburg. It continued here until about the year 1822 or 1825, when the first church in the township was erected at Rossburg.

On the 4th of October, 1825, James Taylor conveyed one and one-fourth acre for church and school purposes to John Collins, Jacob Collins, William Little, Oliver Wallis, Joseph Bennett, and Amos Tullis, as trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and William Bennett, William Crossen, and Isaac Runyan, School Directors. The church was built on the land conveyed by this deed, and

probably about the date of the conveyance. The church may have been erected prior to this, as some of the old settlers yet living fix the time as early as 1822. The building was constructed of hewn logs, with a pulpit very high, made of benches, and seats of the same without any backs. In this rudely-constructed building, where there was less luxury, but perhaps as much piety as in our average modern church, the society held its meetings, until the organization was removed to Butlerville and built a church there in 1841. This was the frame church now occupied by the German Lutheran Reform Church. This building was afterwards sold to the Free Will Baptists, and the Methodist Episcopal society in 1857 built a brick church on Main Street, which they now occupy. This church has now about eighty-seven members.

Vesley Methodist Episcopal Church. This was organized by Jacob Jackson, Joshua Thompson, and others, about 1846, and was a branch of the Butlerville Church. The church is about one mile southeast of Level. The membership of this society now numbers about ninety-three.

McKendrie was also a branch of the old Butlerville Methodist Episcopal organization, and was organized by Ala G. Starkey, Lemuel Jackson, Stephen Jackson, Sam Huffman, and others, about 1852. They have a substantial brick church about two miles southeast of Pleasant Plain, and have a membership at this time sixty-two members.

Pleasant Plain Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by John G. Oonk, Thomas Hill, Benjamin Benn, and others, of the Butlerville Church, in 1875, and now has a membership of about forty-seven.

The first Freewill Baptist organization in the township was at Rossburg, about 1833, John Tufts, William Coddington, Jefferson Stevens and others being organizers. About 1843 this society erected a brick church there which for many years past has been occupied as a dwelling house. About 1856 this organization purchased the frame church in Butlerville, of the Methodist Episcopal society, which became and continued to be the place of worship until about the year 1870, when it was sold to the German Lutheran Reform Church, and the Baptist society was moved to Pleasant Plain, where they erected a neat and substantial brick chapel, which is the present place of holding worship.

The German Lutheran Reform Church, about 1870, organized and purchased a frame church in Butlerville, and handsomely repaired and refitted it, which they now occupy. This society is perhaps the largest society in the township, and is a healthy and prosperous church.

Other denominations have been organized, and held services in the township, among them the Presbyterian and Universalist churches, but they never succeeded in establishing a permanent society.

SOCIETIES.

Butlerville Lodge No. 135, F. & A. M. On April 12, 1846, a meeting of Masons was held at the house of Dr. Albert G. Walden, in Butlerville, to consider the propriety of organizing a new Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Butlerville. John Hill was elected chairman, and Thomas Adams secretary of this meeting. A resolution in favor of forming said lodge was passed, and a petition for a dispensation prepared and signed. A dispensation was granted April 27, 1846, and the first regular communication was held June 4 following, at the house, probably, of Dr. Walden. The Lodge was chartered October 23, 1846, Albert G. Walden, Sullivan F. Stephens, Isaac Leming, Thomas Adams, John Hill, Stephen Stewart, George B. Rohrer, Samuel P. Hunt, and David Hunt being charter members. The first officers were, Stephen F. Stewart, W. M.; Samuel P. Hunt, W.; Isaac Leming, J. W. During some time after its organization the lodge meetings were held in the second story of the dwelling house of Mathias Huffman, immediately opposite the site of the present Masonic Hall. In 1847 the

lodge erected the hall which they still occupy. The lodge now has about twenty-five members, and is the only Masonic order in the township.

Pleasant Plain Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 656, as the name indicates, is located at Pleasant Plain. This lodge, having for some time worked under a dispensation, was finally chartered and instituted, August 15, 1876. Among the charter members are the following: Peter C. Spurling, Jerry Hutchinson, John G. Oonk, Levi Felter, Isaiah Doughman, Michael Kellar, John R. Hitesman and others. The first officers were as follows, to wit: P. C. Spurling, N. G.; Jerry Hutchinson, V. G.; John G. Oonk, R. S.; Levi Felter, P. S.; Isaiah Doughman, Treasurer. At present the lodge numbers about thirty-one members, and is the only lodge of this order in the township.

Sons of Temperance. This society was organized and met in Butlerville in the Masonic Hall as early as 1848 and 1849. No records of the division remain; and a little knowledge of the order can be ascertained; but it appears that the order did not flourish for some years after it was instituted. About 1856, however, the society was re-organized, and its membership largely increased, and about 1865 built a hall over the brick store room now occupied by D. S. Bird, Esq. The society met with reverses, however, and finally, about 1865, disbanded, and the hall was sold, and has since been used as a dwelling.

EARLY ELECTIONS.

The earliest settlers in what now constitutes Harlan Township, for several years perhaps as late as 1812, voted at the house of James Miranda, near the mouth of Todd's Fork, near where the village of Morrow now stands. The first election held within the limits of this township was probably at the house of James Goodpasture, on the hill near the present residence of Daniel Carroll. They were held here until about 1818, when, for several years following, they were held at the house of John Goodpasture, near Crosson's Cemetery. Afterwards they were held at the old log school house on the farm now owned by Peter S. Templin, Esq. In 1825 the place was changed to the house of George Florey, which stood near the residence of George N. Jones, Esq., at which place they were held until 1835, when the residence of David H. Smith, Esq., was fixed as the voting place. Elections were held here until about 1841, when Butlerville was selected as the place for holding elections, and the transaction of the business of the township.

The frequent changes made in the place of holding elections during the early history of the township are accounted for by the fact that there was then no town or village, and the population being small and scattered over a large district, became necessary to hold the polls at some private residence to be selected by the judges of election; and the judges changing from year to year, it is probable they consulted their own convenience as well as that of the public in fixing the voting place.

As to the manner of conducting the early elections, or rather of the conduct of the people attending them, it can not be said that there was the same order and propriety then as now, and while the purity of the election itself was not to be questioned, yet the day and place were, by certain classes, too often made the scene of disgusting conduct, such as drunkenness, fighting, gaming and horse racing; and by the pugilistic residents of the community, it was set apart as the day of the settlement of old grudges.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The date of the first settlement in this township can not be definitely ascertained. There is a tradition that permanent settlements were made here as early as 1795 to 1800. But this is thought to be a mistake, as there is no evidence of any permanent settlements being made earlier than 1805; and the absence of roads

late as 1807 has been thought by some to warrant the assertion that no permanent settlers had located here prior to that date.

The best information places it beyond any doubt, that in the year 1805 permanent settlements were made in this township. Whether any had preceded them is not now known, but there is a traditionary account that when they came they found permanent settlers here, who had apple orchards bearing fruit, etc. But the absence of all evidence supporting this account, and the fact that it would make the date of these settlements antedate the treaty of peace by Gen. Wayne with the Indians of this part of Ohio, it is undoubtedly an error, and we are satisfied that the settlers of 1805 were among the first who permanently settled in this township.

In that year, 1805, William Runyan and family, John Layman and family, James Hill and family, Henry Runyan and family, Isaac Runyan and family, John Goodpasture and Solomon Goodpasture and families, David Randall and family, and perhaps others, settled in this township.

William Runyan came from Harrison County, Virginia, where he had emigrated from New Jersey. He settled on the farm just south of Butlerville, known as the Doughman farm, and now owned by Samuel Craig, Esq. Little knowledge of his life before he came to Ohio can be ascertained, the family records, together with every thing he had, having been destroyed by the Indians, who attacked and burned his dwelling while he resided in Virginia.

He was born in New Jersey about the year 1757, and was married to a Miss Foster, (the marriage occurring, probably, after he came to Virginia). There were four children to this marriage several children, who came with him to Ohio, Henry and Isaac having been married before coming to this state.

William Runyan continued to reside on the land where he first settled, until his death, which occurred in 1833, his wife having died in 1826.

John Layman, (or Leaman, as it occurs in some records,) who came the same year, 1805, with his family, located on the land adjoining the land occupied by William Runyan, and now known as the John Brown farm, where he resided for many years. He also came from Virginia. His name appears on the record as one of the viewers of the Smalley's Mill Road, one of the first roads established in this township.

John and Solomon Goodpasture and their families, who came about the same time, perhaps in the same party, settled on the farm near Crosson's Cemetery, on First Creek. It is believed they were originally from Virginia, but came from Kentucky to this State.

James Hill settled on the farm now or recently owned by Jonathan Fox, Esq., about one-half mile north of Pleasant Plain. He was, perhaps, the first Justice of the Peace in the township. He also came from Virginia.

David Randall (or Randolph) also came from Virginia, and located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Quick, south of Butlerville.

John Martin settled here about the same year. He located on a part of the land near the residence of David H. Smith, Esq., on the creek, which was afterwards named after him, Martin's Run. He resided here many years, and built and operated the first distillery, perhaps, in the township.

After the year 1805 the population increased very rapidly, and little more can be attempted here than to mention the names, merely, of some of those of whom it has been possible to learn any facts.

In 1806, it is probable that Bernard Crosson, Lewis Severs and Joseph Severs and others settled near Edwardsville in this township. Lewis Severs for many years kept a tavern and store, perhaps the first in the township.

William Crosson, Sen., came to Ohio during the year 1806, and settled in or near Edwardsville, in this township, with his parents, about that time. He was born near Gettysburg, Franklin Co., Pa., in 1795, and was about eleven years of

age when he came to this township. At the age of seventeen he enlisted and served as a private in the War of 1812, in a cavalry company, commanded by Capt. John Hopkins, late of Hopkinsville, of this county. The company being discharged at Urbana, Ohio, he returned home, and on February 1, 1814, he hired at Lebanon as a substitute in a company of infantry, commanded by Capt. John Hughes from near Sharon, Ohio, and at this time was the youngest man in his regiment. On February 2, 1814, the company left Lebanon, and through snow and ice marched to Lake Erie. Archie Clinton, Esq., John Carroll and Solomon Shaffer were mess-mates of Crosson, and were all from Harlan Township. They were afterwards taken to Detroit, where they were stationed when peace was declared.

After returning home, William Crosson was employed by Samuel Paxton as hand to go to New Orleans on a flatboat. For several years he followed this business on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1818 he loaded a flatboat with produce at Stubb's Mill, on the Little Miami River, and went to New Orleans, and after disposing of his cargo walked home, reaching Cincinnati in twenty-one days.

In 1820 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Simonton, whose father was one of the first settlers near Loveland. He engaged in farming after his marriage, and about 1830 he purchased the farm known as the Crosson Homestead, (and now owned by his son, William Crosson, Jr.,) and remained there where he lived.

He was elected and served as Justice of the Peace twenty-seven years in succession, when, in 1855, he declined a re-election. He always took a great interest in the militia, and for about ten years was captain of a Rifle Company. In 1856 he was one of the Electors on the Presidential ticket for this Congressional District, but failed of an election.

As executor and administrator it is probable that he settled more estates than any other man in Warren County. In 1830 he and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both, during life, remained consistent and exemplary members.

Eight children were born to them, five sons and three daughters, two of the daughters dying in infancy. Capt. John Crosson, the eldest son, was killed in the battle of Jonesboro during the late Rebellion, commanding the 38th Ohio Regiment. George, William and Perry reside in Warren County. James, who has lived in Clermont County for nearly thirty-five years, has twice served as Sheriff of that county, and represented it in the State Legislature.

William Crosson died on April 3, 1879, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, his wife having departed this life in 1874, at the age of nearly seventy-five years. They lie in the cemetery given by him to the public near his old home. Some time prior to his death William Crosson requested his friend, Gen. Durbin Ward, if he survived him, to say something at his funeral, and in obedience to this request, Gen. Ward was present and delivered an eloquent and touching tribute to his memory, from which I quote the following extracts:

"This brief sketch of the venerable pioneer's life is all the occasion calls for, but gives very little idea of the nobility of his character. Official position is but the tinsel of life and is often only accident. He was too modest to press his own claims, and held political opinions, which, in Warren County, excluded him from higher public service. But his sterling worth was so well known as to make him the nominee of the State Convention of his party, though he sought not the place. All that is mortal of this sterling old man is no more. But what an example to us all is his life. True to every obligation, public and private, he has gone to his long home; faithful to his family, to his friends, to his country; raising respectable children; brave in defense of the right and gentle to the erring; plain and unostentatious; clear-headed and wise in that wisdom higher than books—the wisdom of thoughtful experience; full of years and crowned with the respect of those who knew him; he was the noblest work of God—an honest man."

In the year 1807 John Liggett and family settled on what is now known as the Hitesman farm, near Rossburg. He was a blacksmith, and probably the first to labored at that trade in the township. He came from Harrison Co., Va., and four other families came at the same time from there, as follows: Frank Liggett and family, John Sleeth and wife, Samuel Butler and wife, and Caleb Smith and family. The party consisted of thirty-five persons, two of whom are still living, viz.: Jesse Liggett, who resides in Vermilion Co., Ill., and David H. Smith, who lives at his old homestead about one-half mile west of Butlerville. Mr. Smith did not permanently locate in this township until in 1818, but he came with his father, Caleb Smith, in 1807 from Harrison Co., Va., and for a few years settled in one of the northern counties. He has been engaged in various vocations, but his principal occupation has been that of farming. He has at various times been elected to responsible public positions in the township, and for ten years in succession served as Trustee and Constable. Mr. Smith now resides at his homestead, and at the age of more than eighty years is enjoying comparatively good health.

Among the other early settlers of this township may be mentioned the names of Jacob Varner, who settled near where James Hicks now resides; Darby Hawman and Thomas Watson and Richard Templin. The last named came from Maryland. Rhoden Thompson, Notley Hill, Henry Snell, Samuel Mouns, Archibald Clinton, Stokley Little, William Bennett, Henry Spurling, Otho Craig, Abram and George Bowman and Daniel Carroll, were also among those who settled here in early years, and many of them have descendants who now reside in this township.

Abram Butler came to this township in 1831 from Belmont County, this state. He was born in New England and came to Ohio when a mere child. He laid out the town of Butlerville, which bears his name, and was in many other ways identified with the growth of the township. He died in 1880 at an advanced age.

Gen. Benjamin Baldwin was also one of the early settlers in Harlan Township. He was the son of Samuel Baldwin, who came to this township very early. Gen. Baldwin, as he was generally known, was perhaps the most prominent of the early settlers, and it is a matter of regret that so few dates and facts regarding him can be obtained. In appearance Gen. Baldwin was a large man of good figure and commanding presence, and in bearing a type of military man seldom met with. For several years he was commissioned and served as a general in the Ohio Militia. He was elected and served several terms as Justice of the Peace. In 1828 he was elected as the Jacksonian candidate as the Representative of this county in the Ohio Legislature, of which body he proved to be a valuable member. He was in 1834 appointed and commissioned one of the associate Justices of the Common Pleas Court for Warren County.

He was a man of more than ordinary abilities, of superior natural attainments, and possessed of those qualities and honesty of purpose which made him an honored and valuable member of the community and period in which he lived.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace who resided in the territory forming Harlan Township before its separate organization:

James Hill, August 23, 1813; Abraham Bowman, November 19, 1813, to October 1, 1819; Benjamin Baldwin, August 22, 1822, to February 27, 1834, when he was commissioned Associate Justice, from Warren County, for seven years; William Crosson, July 28, 1828; he served nine consecutive terms, or twenty-seven years; Archibald Clinton, July 25, 1831, to August 1837; William McFerren, June 10, 1848 to 1860; B. B. Getzendanner, July 22, 1851 to 1860; George Nixon, 1855, three years; Hiram St. John, 1856 to 1862.

The following are the Justices of the Peace in the township since its organization, with the dates of their commissions:

James Ferguson, January 17, 1860; Henry Runyan, December 9, 1862; James Ferguson, December 9, 1862; Amos B. Foote, April 8, 1864; James Ferguson, December 6, 1865; Thornton Thompson, December 6, 1865; William H. Constable, November 25, 1867; Henry Runyan, November 25, 1868; William Clevenger, November 25, 1868; Henry Runyan, November 21, 1871; William Clevenger, November 21, 1871; William H. Constable, April 8, 1870; A. M. Fox, April 10, 1873; J. A. Runyan, December 3, 1874; William Clevenger, December 3, 1874; A. M. Fox, April 10, 1876; Thornton Thompson, October 19, 1876; Israel Lundy, December 4, 1877; Hiram Constable, April 10, 1879; Thornton Thompson, October 21, 1879; Israel Lundy, December 1, 1880.

The following is a list of the township officers from the separate organization of Harlan Township.

The first township election was held April 21, 1860, at which 342 votes were cast, and the following officers elected.

Trustees, Thomas Jones, Harvilla Bailey, William McFerren; Clerk, Henry Runyan; Treasurer, Nelson G. Ingersoll; Assessor, Robert McMullen; Constable, Henry Long.

1861—Trustees, William McFerren, Thomas Jones, Edward Smith; Clerk, James H. Runyan; Treasurer, Nelson G. Ingersoll; Assessor, John L. Ely; Constable, Henry Long.

1862—Trustees, William McFerren, Thomas Jones, Edward Smith; Clerk, R. H. Williason; Treasurer, Nelson G. Ingersoll; Assessor, L. W. Ludlum; Constable, H. C. Starkey.

1863—Trustees, William McFerren, Thomas Jones, Edward Smith; Clerk, John R. Hitesman; Treasurer, Nelson G. Ingersoll; Assessor, R. H. Williason; Constable, Jacob Long.

1864—Trustees, William McFerren, Thomas Jones, Edward Smith; Clerk, Joel Blackstone; Treasurer, Nelson G. Ingersoll; Assessor, R. H. Williason; Constable, P. A. Snyder.

1865—Trustees, Thomas Jones, Edward Smith, James Hicks; Clerk, P. A. Snyder; Treasurer, P. S. Templin; Assessor, William Crosson; Constable, Archie Runyan.

1866—Trustees, James Hicks, William H. Constable, Andrew Fryberger; Clerk, H. W. Price; Treasurer, Thomas Hicks; Assessor, L. W. Ludlum; Constable, Jacob Long.

1867—Trustees, Benjamin Benn, Milton Mounts, D. G. Apgar; Clerk, B. F. Ludlum; Treasurer, P. A. Snyder; Assessor, P. Bishop; Constable, Henry Long.

1868—Trustees, Benjamin Benn, D. G. Apgar, N. W. Moore; Clerk, B. F. Ludlum; Treasurer, P. A. Snyder; Assessor, P. Bishop; Constable, Henry Long.

1869—Trustees, Jacob Diebold, Samuel Sharp, M. V. Hill; Clerk, H. W. Price; Treasurer, E. L. Runyan; Assessor, L. W. Ludlum; Constable, D. Roll.

1870—Trustees, Jacob Diebold, Samuel Sharp, Thomas Lyons; Clerk, H. W. Price; Treasurer, E. L. Runyan; Assessor, George Crosson; Constable, D. Roll.

1871—Trustees, Jacob Diebold, Samuel Sharp, T. J. Lyons; Clerk, H. W. Price; Treasurer, Thomas Hicks; Assessor, George Crosson; Constable, Henry T. Spurling.

1872—Trustees, E. A. Hill, William I. Smith, Lafayette Baldwin; Clerk, H. W. Price; Treasurer, Thomas Hicks; Assessor, George Crosson; Constable, Jehu Brown.

1873—Trustees, William I. Smith, M. L. Scott, E. A. Hill; Clerk, E. A. St. John; Treasurer, Thomas Hicks; Assessor and Constable, Jehu Brown.

1874—Trustees, E. A. Hill, Thomas J. Patterson, James Skinner; Clerk, S. P. Shafer; Treasurer, Thomas Hicks; Assessor, Jehu Brown; Constable, Jacob Long.

1875—Trustees, James Hicks, T. J. Patterson, J. Diebold; Clerk, A. Jones; Treasurer, Thomas Hicks; Assessor, Jehu Brown; Constable, Jacob Long.

1876—Trustees, Jacob Diebold, T. J. Patterson, Israel Lundy; Clerk, A. Jones; Treasurer, J. S. Slade; Assessor, T. Thompson; Constable, Jacob Long.

1877—Trustees, J. R. Ross, J. Diebold, M. V. Baldwin; Clerk, Elihu Snyder; Treasurer, Charles Worley; Assessor, John Hill; Constable, J. Long.

1878—Trustees, M. V. Baldwin, John R. Ross, T. Donnell; Clerk, Albert Hill; Treasurer, D. S. Bird; Assessor, D. Roll; Constable, J. Long.

1879—Trustees, M. V. Baldwin, Charles Worley, Benjamin Benn; Clerk, E. Snyder; Treasurer, D. S. Bird; Assessor, D. Roll; Constable, S. L. Jackson.

1880—Trustees, John Armstrong, Charles Worley, Thomas Patterson; Clerk, Rodney Crosson; Treasurer, D. S. Bird; Assessor and Constable, D. Roll.

1881—Trustees, M. R. Hill, Frank Hicks, William Nascar; Clerk, Frank Hill; Treasurer, D. S. Bird; Assessor and Constable, D. Roll.

The foregoing history is prepared from such materials as were at command, and from necessity is brief, and in some instances, especially in regard to the early pioneers, from want of reliable data, is perhaps incomplete. But it has been the endeavor to use such matters and facts only as might be safely relied on as authentic, and in the main it is hoped and believed that they may be found substantially correct.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY SAMUEL HARRIS.

In collecting facts concerning the early settlement and history of Washington Township at this time, difficulties at first sight unlooked for arose from several causes, the most important of which is the neglect of the early settlers to keep any record upon which a correct narration of facts can be based. Another cause is to be found in the fact that many of the early settlers moved to other localities in order to escape from the hills and swamps of which the township originally largely consisted, until but few remain from whom the information required can be obtained. But by great patience and investigation this narration has been obtained and is respectfully submitted.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This township is located in the eastern part of the county, being the third from the top in the eastern tier of townships. It has for its boundaries on the north Wayne and Massie Townships; on the east, Clinton County; on the south, Harlan and Salem Townships, and, on the west, Salem and Turtle Creek townships, the Little Miami River forming its western boundary.

Todd's Fork enters the township on the east, and, running in a southwest direction, empties into the Little Miami River at Morrow. The lands along this stream are broken into abrupt hills about 100 feet high, indented, at short intervals, with ravines extending in most places but little beyond the tops of the hills.

The most considerable tributary of Todd's Fork on the southeast side is Benquette's Run, and on the northwest side are Scaffold Lick Run and Emily's Run. These all empty into Todd's Fork.

The Little East Fork running from the east empties into Todd's Fork about one-half mile west of the Clinton County line and forms the terminus of a large area of bottom lands along Todd's Fork in Clinton County. But a

small portion of these bottom lands lie along the stream in Washington Township, amounting in all to about 150 acres below and 100 acres above the mouth of East Fork.

A little south of the center of the township, near the College Township road, are the highest lands in the township, on which is a swamp called Sweet Gum Swamp. The water from this swamp moves slowly northward about two miles, where it meets another small sluggish stream, and, from the junction of its mouth, bears the name Flat Fork. After it receives the waters of the north branch of Flat Fork, it becomes a more rapid stream, and, rushing down the hills, empties into Cæsar's Creek.

The western portion of the township, along the Little Miami River, drained by Pigeon's Run, Kidy's Run and Olive Branch on the northwest and by Bloody Run, Hungry Hollow Run and their tributaries in the southwest.

The bottom lands along the Miami River are of small area, and are estimated as being about as follows: At Freeport and below, to Mathers, 12 acres; at Mathers, below the ford of the river, 30 acres; at Fort Ancient, 10 acres, and, at Hammel, opposite Millgrove, 100 acres.

From the foot of the bottoms at Fort Ancient to the mouth of Stony Run about one mile below, the hills on either side crowd close to the river and form what is called the "Narrows."

The hills along the Miami are steep, wild and rugged, pierced with numerous ravines, and in the highest parts reach an elevation of 250 feet.

In the northeastern quarter of the township is a table hill about one and one-half miles in diameter and about sixty feet high, called "The Knobs." It has a deep red clay soil, rich, friable, and easily cultivated, surrounded by flat black swamp of equal depth of soil. From the base of this hill flow some fifteen or twenty living springs of pure, clear, cold water, from which it takes the name of "Spring Hill."

Thus you have the principal topographical features of the township as it existed originally, provided you can picture to yourself the level portions covered with a dense growth of timber and a denser growth of underbrush, with a covering of leaves and decayed matter on the ground sufficient to retain the moisture during the whole of the year.

ANCIENT WORKS.

A very prominent and interesting feature of this township is the old fort at Fort Ancient, of which a full account and description is given in the history proper of Warren County.

There are other works of unknown origin besides the above. Among these are two mounds near the northeast angle of the fort, three others south of the fort, near the village of Hammel, one three miles southeast of the fort, near Theodore Couden's, one about four miles east on a hill near the county line and a circular fort or breastwork about sixty feet in diameter about four miles northeast of the old fort, on the farm of James Harris on Spring Hill. Extending eastward into Clinton County are quite a number of mounds and circular works, showing conclusively that this region has, at some time in the remote past, been densely populated by an energetic and warlike race, who were from the appearance of skeletons found, of gigantic stature. Trees of large growth cover these works as thickly as any portion of the surrounding country.

WILD ANIMALS—GAME.

It is an undisputed fact that panthers were among the wild animals that infested the forests of this district in early times. One of these was killed

near Smalley's settlement in this township; another was seen by Capt. Titus, and their terrifying screams were frequently heard resounding through the forest. Wild cats were also sometimes killed; bears were common, deers were abundant, and wolves, foxes, coons, opossums, minks, porcupines and squirrels were in profusion. Of the feathered tribe, pheasants were common, wild turkeys and quails abounded, ducks were plenty along the streams and in the swamps; and the streams were filled with the finest kinds of fish.

TIMBER.

The forest trees were of immense growth in some parts, and consisted chiefly of red, white, black, burr and pin oak; blue, white and black or swamp ash; yellow and white poplar, black walnut and white walnut or butternut; wild cherry, black, white and shellbark hickory and honey locust. These were the most valuable species for building purposes. Sufficient sugar-trees existed to supply the settlers with sugar and sirup. There were also beech trees of large growth, maple, sweet and yellow gum, gigantic sycamores, linden, mulberry, hackberry, sassafras, white or slippery elm and red or upland elm. The largest of the oak, ash and hickory trees grew on and around Spring Hill. Of the smaller trees or undergrowth, there were the dogwood, boxwood, red and sugar haw, water beech, willow, red bud, crab-apple, wild plum, papaw, spice,rickly ash and hazel. These grew in great profusion and formed a perfect network of foliage through which it was very difficult, if not impossible, to travel. The buckeye (*Ohioensis*) was plenty along the streams.

INDIANS.

No regular settlement of Indians was located in this township, but Todd's Fork was a resort for hunting bands of the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis. Spring Hill was an old camping-ground, and the territory comprising Washington Township was a favorite hunting-ground for all the above tribes. They were a continual annoyance to the settlers—sponging, begging and stealing—and their treacherous dispositions kept the pioneers in a continual state of uneasiness and alarm. After the war of 1812, numbers of them continued to visit the Quaker settlements in Clinton County and their old haunts at Spring Hill and Smalley's. But Smalley's knowledge of their treachery, gained by sad experience, caused him to keep himself and family as much as possible out of their company. One of the Miami chiefs, Lewis Daugherty, continued to visit this township as late as 1830.

Many incidents and anecdotes, showing the character and uncouth habits of the Indians, might be told, but they are too obscure and of too doubtful authenticity to have a place in this narrative.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement, or rather, the first cabin as a nucleus, around which the pioneers began to locate, was built by William Smalley and his brother, Benjamin Smalley, in 1797, on the southeast bank of Todd's Fork, where Charles E. Hadley now lives, one mile west of Clarksville. A double cabin was erected. The cabins were in the verge of extensive bottom lands, the Little East Fork on the south and extending up Todd's Fork many miles. These cabins were about fifty rods west of the Clinton County line (though Warren County, till 1810, extended east to Wilmington).

The two brothers hacked a road from somewhere near Columbia, and brought their families and few household necessities they were possessed of to the cabins, arriving in the fore part of the day. They unpacked their goods, placed them in the huts, and returned to Columbia for the remainder of their

property, leaving their wives and children in the wilderness with strict injunctions to show no signs of fear if any Indians came.

That night eight Indians came to their cabin to stay all night; their request was granted, and it was so arranged to let them as far as possible occupy one of the cabins. One of the men, a stalwart fellow, took his position in the place occupied by the Mrs. Smalleys, laid on the earthen floor, his motions being very restless and suspicious. Mrs. William Smalley kept herself awake by rocking a rude cradle all night while lying on her bed. Late in the night the Indian got up, stirred the fire, lit his pipe, took a long and leisurely smoke, lay down and slept quietly the remainder of the night. In the morning, they all departed. If there is any truth in the old adage that it is an omen of good luck to have visitors the first day on moving to a new house, it was surely verified in this case. Their nearest neighbor was James Miranda, about nine miles distant direct, at the mouth of Todd's Fork.

In 1801, John Barkley built a hut about three-fourths of a mile south of Smalley; the place is now designated by a thicket and a bunch of tansey, but the location not being desirable, he, in 1802, built a hewed-log house where John B. McCray's house now stands. The house was raised with the help of eleven men—James Miranda, William Smalley, Benjamin Smalley, Archie Henderson (a half brother), Owen Todd, Aaron Sewell, John Sewell—the three latter having settled some five miles east in what is now Clinton County, are remembered as being of the number.

At just what time Nebo Gaunt settled on the Little Miami is not known but he built the first mill in the township (at the site of Freeport) in 1802. He was an ingenious man, and could work as millwright, carpenter, wagon maker, blacksmith, etc., with facility. He afterward built a two-story frame house, and made nearly all the nails used in its construction.

Samuel Pidgeon and Marmaduke Mills settled in 1805, the former where his grandson, Samuel Pidgeon, now lives, and the latter on the hill near the present road to Harveysburg. George Hidey settled prior to that time on what is known as the Hidey farm, where his descendants still reside.

William Trotter settled about 1798 or 1799 on what is now the College Township road, where Aaron Ertle now lives. His relatives claim his settlement in 1796 or 1797, but this is evidently incorrect. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Ezra Robertson, his brother-in-law, settled in Turtle Creek Township in 1799, and removed to this township shortly after, and settled on the opposite side of Stony Run, near where Allen Shawhan now lives; the spot is designated by a Lombardy poplar. He also was a soldier of the Revolution, and both were from Maryland.

A. W. Trotter, of Indiana, writes concerning his grandfather, in a letter dated August 3, 1881, to H. H. Robertson, Fort Ancient, as follows: "William Trotter was born in Maryland in 1769, and his wife in New Jersey in 1771. When he moved to that settlement, a man named Dutton, at Millgrove, was his nearest neighbor. After this—I don't know how long—Andrew Brandstater and Joseph Robertson moved into the settlement. The nearest mill was Stubbs', about eight miles below, on the Miami, which was very convenient. There were plenty of Indians when he settled in Ohio and for years afterward. They frequently came for different articles of food, always bringing some article of their own manufacture in exchange. Uncle Andy Trotter says the first thing he ever wore on his feet was a pair of moccasins made by an old squaw. His post office was for years at Lebanon. The deer he killed would amount to hundreds; he also killed scores of bears, the most of which were killed in the hickory flats, but bears were killed in all parts of the county and in adjoining counties."

Andrew Guttery purchased land at the point opposite Millgrove in 1803, and had a settlement made on the lands, but it is not now known who first settled on it. He was a soldier of the war of 1812; he built a flat-boat at Millgrove, took a load down the Mississippi and died in the State of Mississippi.

These appear to be the earliest settlements made in the township by men who came to stay. Although only these few are mentioned as settlers, we will remark that at the same time the country was filling up by backwoodsmen, adventurers, leasers, squatters and hunters, who settled for the time being at any desirable spot, stayed as long as they were satisfied with the location and then went to another place as their fancy or interest suggested. To give an idea of their numbers I will give one instance. On a tract of land on Todd's Fork, purchased by James Harris and others, in 1809, containing 1,000 acres, seven families were located; none of their descendants now remain among us to tell whence they came or where they went, but they mostly turned their faces westward.

In 1805, John Adamson settled on the College Township road, near and opposite Lewellyn Williams, in the angle where Fort Ancient & Clarksville like diverges southeast from the old road. Arba Alexander soon after owned and settled at the same place. Timothy Titus settled in 1806, on the north side of the Chillicothe road, where James Meloy now owns, in a half-faced camp. As soon as he got matters a little regulated, he set up a blacksmith shop. This was the first shop of the kind in the township, except Nebo Gaunt's. It is supposed William McCray settled in the vicinity the same year. Jacob Garretson, father-in-law of Timothy Titus, settled north of Union Church about the same time. James Villars settled in 1807, where Eli Kirk now lives, and erected a distillery, but removed to Clinton County in 1813. In 1806, William Smalley built a mill near his house on the creek, of sufficient capacity for the neighborhood; he had also a small distillery, which was kept in operation but a few years. A man named Hagerman was the millwright, who put the works in the mill. Smalley also built a brick house in 1811, James Abbott doing the carpenter work.

This was the first brick house in the township, and is now occupied, with some alterations, by Charles E. Hadley. Some seven or eight houses were erected at the cross-roads, which gave it the appearance of a country village, but all have disappeared except the brick. Benjamin Smalley removed east to about the present county line, and set up a blacksmith-shop. One Shockley was the smith, and many anecdotes are told of his rude mechanism.

In 1803 or 1804, several persons came to the Trotter settlement—Thomas Diakin, from Virginia to Kentucky, thence to this settlement; Andrew Brandstater, Thomas Woodsides, Sylvanus Clark and John Souard, a tailor, being of the number.

Ude Carter came in 1804; Dixon Smoot about the same time. South of Trotter's about a mile, some families settled on Lick Run, but in what year is not known, but probably from 1804 to 1807, Simon Shoemaker, Jacob Littleton, Henry Stites, Henry Hollingsworth being named among them. John Bowser and Samuel Bowser were distillers. John Cox settled near the mouth of Stony Run on the Miami; in attempting to swim the river at the foot of the Narrows, he was drowned.

The settlement at Mather's Mill, on the Miami, on the Lebanon & Wilmington road, was earlier than 1807, David Van Schoyck and Lewis Rees being there before that time. Lewis Rees built the mill in 1807, when it was disposed of to Richard Mather, who settled there the same year. George Zentmire settled the same year some distance below the mill, and built the dam for Mather. His cabin was by a spring below the mill. In addition to the mill,

Richard Mather set up a store and smith shop; he brought with him Jacob Ashmead and Richard Taylor as millers. Jacob Horn, blacksmith; Jacob Longstreth, storekeeper; Samuel Couden, an Irishman; John Frazee and others came the same season. George Zentmire was a Virginian of German descent, spoke the German language fluently and was a Revolutionary soldier.

In 1806, David Farris removed from Virginia with a large family, on pack horses, and settled first on the Little East Fork, near the fort in Tribbey bottom, and, in 1808, purchased 400 acres, mostly in Warren County, and settled on the Bull Skin road. He was a chair-maker and furnished the settlers with chairs, some of which are still in use or kept as relics of early and honest workmanship. Prior to this, or about the same time, George McManis settled one mile south of Farris, and James Garrison and Jeremiah Brackney farther south on the same road at the farms now occupied by John Cleaver and Thomas McCray. George Shin also settled at about the same time near by on the Goshen pike. William Nickerson came from North Carolina to Kentucky thence to Ohio, and, in 1809, settled on Todd's Fork, about three miles below Smalleys. In 1814, he and a daughter, aged fourteen, died of the cold plague; both were buried in the same grave. Thomas Emily settled prior to 1810, near where there is now a graveyard on Emily's Run. Elisha Cast settled about the same time on Todd's Fork, below Smalley's, south of the Chillicothe road, now the Penquite farm; he was from North Carolina. About 1812, the settlers began to encroach on the swamps, there being roads leading through them, making their settlement more convenient. There were some four or five families who squatted at Springhill—Hester and Solomon Reel only being remembered.

James Wilkerson, who was a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Virginia November 29, 1758, and there married Sarah Moore. He moved to Kentucky from Virginia, and, in 1805, came to Ohio; he settled on the College Township road (which was laid out in 1804) in a field now owned by Jesse Urton; he brought a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. About 1809 or 1810, he gave his farm to his daughters and purchased land on "The Knobs," on the west brow of the hill, on the Lebanon & Wilmington road. He built a distillery at the foot of the hill, which was operated for many years, making mostly peach and apple brandy. This gave place, in 1860, to a steam saw-mill, built by his son John and grandson James H. His three sons, William, John and James, located on lands near his distillery about the time of his settlement there. In a religious meeting, held in Flat Fork Schoolhouse, about 1827, the aged father, James Wilkerson, arose and said he could no longer conscientiously carry on a distillery. He died December 4, 1834, his wife dying July 17, 1841; his son William had a distillery near where George H. Wilkerson now lives, but it was discontinued in 1820. John erected a distillery for making apple brandy near the present residence of William Reynolds, in 1841, which was continued but a few years. John died January 24, 1868, his wife, Elizabeth (Farris) Wilkerson, dying in July, 1870. One daughter, Mrs. Perry G. Mills, and a grandson, Horace B., and his sister Melissa, wife of Bayless N. Settlemire, are all that remain in the township.

About 1812, James Farris settled on the Clarksville road, the place now being owned by Dr. Z. T. Garland. John and William White settled on the same road farther southeast, in 1815.

John Barkley, Jr., built a cabin in the spring of 1816 near where William Villars now lives. The farm now occupied by Paul Williams was bought, about 1812, by John Hadley, of North Carolina, and leased. Afterward, about 1825, Thomas Daugherty owned it; afterward Israel Dennison, and still later, Samuel Williams, father of the present occupant.

It will not be improper to state in this place that the Flat Fork at this m was formerly spanned by a rude bridge more than twenty rods long, with acheon floor. Some years after, it was replaced by another, 135 feet in gth, by Samuel Loudon and John L. Williams, at the expense of the county. present, a bridge of twenty-feet span answers all purposes and the land is tivated up to it. where water once stood two or three feet or more in depth. is will suffice for the Springhill settlement.

We will now return to the Mather settlement on the river, then return east- rd along the Wilmington road. The Mather family have removed to various ts, one son, Joseph, living on the Wilmington road, in Clinton County. orge Zentmire purchased a farm on the river below Freeport, where he died y 20, 1836; his wife, Elizabeth Dunn, died February 18, 1854. Their fam- y, four sons and four daughters, are scattered, one son, Rev. Samuel Zentmire, ing at Morrow. The river at this time was amply stocked with fish; brush gs were made to be used as seines, and great quantities were obtained. Fif- n or more deer in one herd was a common sight. Many of the oldest in- bitants assert with great earnestness, that a fight with Indians on the Zent- re farm, and also a short distance above Freeport, took place some time evous to the first settlement, but no direct evidence of such events can be tained. On the hill east of the river, Joel Drake settled, in 1815, where hn Wilkerson now lives; he was from Southampton County, Va., and was a dier of the Revolution, taking part at Yorktown and witnessed the surrender Cornwallis; he and his brother, Jordan Drake, left Virginia in 1807, and countered a terrible tornado after crossing the Ohio. They arrived at Ander- r's Fork (they supposed at the time), in Clinton County, now Snowhill; but lk sickness prevailing, they disposed of their property and removed to War- a County and settled on the head of Olive Branch in 1815, Jordan Drake tling near by where Samuel Craig now lives. Jordan Drake raised a large mily, his daughter in law, Mrs. John W. Drake, and his grandson, Henry M. ake, remaining in this township. Joel Drake was an active and influential mber of the Methodist Episcopal Church; his death occurred in 1841.

About the same time, 1815, Jonathan Friar, William Friar and Thomas iar settled in the vicinity, and, not long after, Asa Burge, John Hall. Adam urnes and ——— McFall; and farther east, in 1814, William Chenoweth set- ed where Amos Warwick now lives. On the opposite side of the road John eeks settled, in 1818, on part of Chenoweth's land, now owned by the heirs William Wilson and George H. Thomas.

Who first settled where David Farris now lives, I am not informed; he is e son of David Farris, who settled in 1808 in the eastern part of the town- ip, and moved to the present site in 1828, opening a large farm; he is now his eighty-third year, hale and hearty.

—David Robertson settled prior to Farris on the farm now occupied by his n, Ezra Robertson. Henry and Jonathan Sherwood moved to the township 1833; Samuel French settled in 1820, and built a stone house, in 1832. ace owned by Nathan Clark, now by John Van Horn. William Murray, from aryland, settled on the west side of the Miami in 1815, where Michael Maher ow resides; he moved to this township in 1832, where Alexander Harlan now ves. Himself and George Rankins, on the 26th of December, cut and carried e logs, built a house and moved in the next day; he was foreman at the card- g-mill while it was in operation at Freeport; shoemaker, farmer and soldier the war of 1812; two of his sons reside on farms on the hills east of Free- ort.

We return to the settlement on Todd's Fork and the Montgomery road to ention a few settlers who located there subsequent to 1812.

Thomas Kephart was born in Loudoun County, Va., February 24, 1788; his wife, Mary Skinner, was born September 4, 1788; they were married March 5, 1808, came to Ohio in 1812, and settled on Todd's Fork near the southern line of the township; he was a farmer and miller, and, for over sixteen years ran the Stubbs' mill, at Millgrove; he retired to his farm in 1835, and died May 10, 1861; his wife died January 16, 1873.

Richard Riley settled south of the creek in this vicinity in 1814; he was from North Carolina; they packed their goods on one horse, his wife riding the horse and carrying the baby. For some years the wild cats killed their pigs and lambs. Mr. Riley was born December 5, 1792, and died April 4, 1855; his wife, now the widow of Capt. James Humphreys, resides on the farm.

The McCray family, from Virginia, settled in the vicinity in 1813. There were seven brothers—Hugh, Daniel, Christy, Joseph, Andrew, Armstrong and William, the latter coming some years previous. They settled at different points southeast of the creek and were industrious and useful citizens.

James Humphreys was born on the Delaware River May 26, 1792; came to Centerville in 1815, and, in the same year, to this township; he settled where Charles Urton now lives; he was a farmer and boatman; at one time prior to 1826, he went to New Orleans with Capt. Titus. He had the confidence of the people and held various minor offices; he was Captain of the Salem Rifle Guards, a volunteer company, for several years; he died February 9, 1879, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

James Penquite, of Culpeper County, Va., was born October 7, 1782; came down the Ohio in a flat-boat, in 1817, and settled near the Bull Skin road; he died December 5, 1835.

Thomas Urton, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Culpeper County, Va., in 1818, to where Thomas McCray now lives on the Bull Skin road.

William Penquite, of Culpeper County, Va., settled on the Bull Skin road in 1818, and improved the farm where John Cleaver now lives.

Robert Cree was born in Greene County, Penn., April 2, 1790; came to Ohio in 1811 and married Eleanor Barkley November 27, 1811; he settled where Ephraim Castello now owns, set up a blacksmith shop, and followed farming, flat-boating, wagoning and smithing. In 1828, he removed to the Montgomery road, where James Stanfield now lives. His wife died September 23, 1845, and he married Ann Mitchell; he was enterprising and respected.

John Grey settled where Lydia Morrow now lives, about 1815.

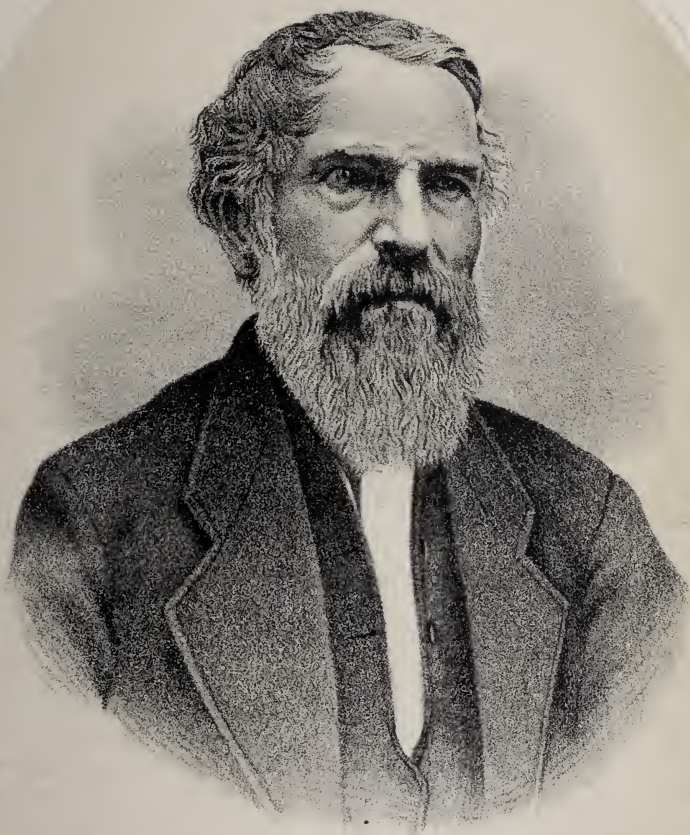
William Morrow, born in Vermont in 1794, came to Ohio with his father in 1816; married Susan Nickerson in 1819, and settled on the Bull Skin road near where Miles Hadley now lives; he moved to the John Grey farm by Union Church in 1829, and died in 1861; he was a soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. After coming to Ohio, he followed teaching school for some years, afterward farming and wagoning in winter. His wife, Lydia (Williams) Morrow, resides on the homestead.

Timothy Titus, spoken of previously as an early settler, made a number of trips to New Orleans with flat-boats, and died in Mississippi with the yellow fever in 1826; he served two campaigns in the war of 1812 as Captain, and was Justice of the Peace from the organization of the township till his death.

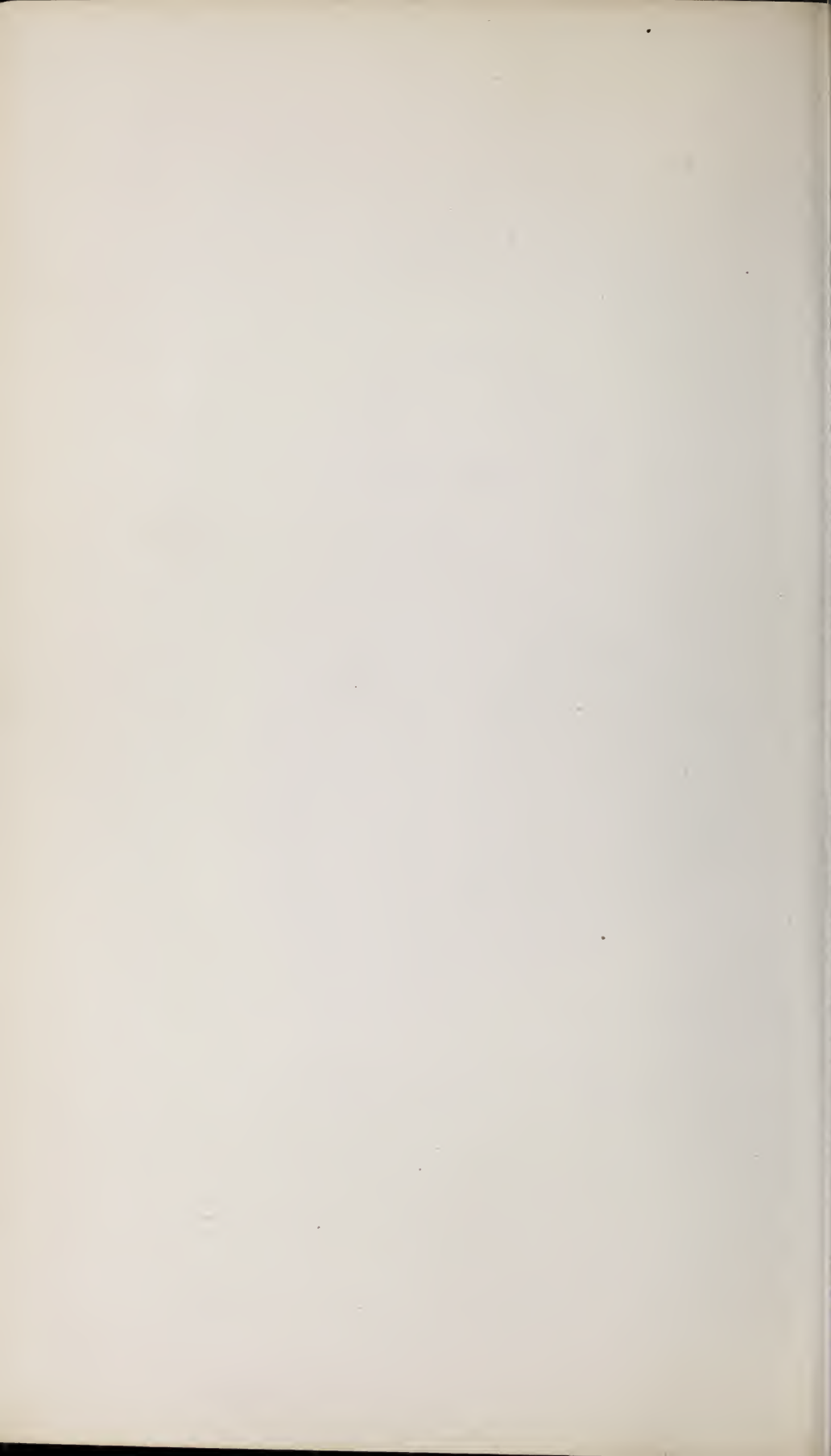
William Guttery moved to Turtle Creek Township in 1803, to Washington in 1814 or 1815, and settled where his son Benjamin now lives.

Samuel Bowman, from Kentucky, served in the war of 1812, came to Ohio in 1816, married Mary Skinner September 1, 1817, and died in 1862, aged seventy-three. His widow lives on the homestead on the Montgomery pike, in her eighty-ninth year.

John Cowden settled in 1822 on the old Montgomery road near the southern boundary of the township; he was killed by the falling of a tree.



A. Voorhis



The settling of the swampy space along the College Township road, which extends from Robert Cree's to Fort Ancient, is next in order, going westward.

In 1804, Smalley's and Trotter's were the only dwellings in this locality. Charles D. Hampton, M. D., appears to have been the first west of Cree's, but at what date he came is not known. He was from Pennsylvania, and, probably, settled in 1814, near where E. T. M. Williams now lives, but afterward settled on the road where Alfred Van Doren resides; he moved to Clarksville in 1819, and was its first physician; he with his family and some others left, in 1825, and joined the Shakers at Union Village.

John L. Williams, of Bucks County, Penn., settled on the Hampton place in 1822; the lands are now occupied by his sons, E. T. M. and Lewellyn.

James Morrow, a native of Vermont, came to New Jersey, and thence to Ohio, in 1818, and settled on this road, but went to Clarksville a few years after.

John Vandoren, of New Jersey, moved to Cincinnati in 1814, and settled here William Vandoren now lives, in 1818; he was a carpenter by trade, and kept a tavern; he died December 4, 1826.

In the midst of the swamp, in 1818, Zachariah and James Ward, from Loudoun County, Va., settled, the former on the road, the latter where Amos Dunn resides; they were coopers, and, the land being heavily timbered with the oaks, they were enabled, by patience and perseverance, to clear the land, which is now of more than average quality. Several of their descendants are in the vicinity.

Thomas Dunn, of Virginia, of German descent, born June 11, 1772, came to Portsmouth in 1803, and settled east of Fort Ancient in 1812; he was a wheelwright and farmer and had five sons and seven daughters.

There were other old settlers in the vicinity, of whom little can be learned. Among them are Daniel Williams, James Frazee, Mr. Miller and others.

Jeremiah Mills, a son of a Revolutionary soldier of the same name, was a native of Essex County, Va.; he served three months in the Revolution and also aided in suppressing the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; he married Abigail Bryant, and, in 1802, came to Cincinnati; in 1810, he moved to Dayton, and, during the war of 1812, wagoned supplies to the army. He afterward engaged as a pioneer in clearing land and making brick, and, in 1818, moved to Washington Township, where he settled on land at the head of Stony Run; he erected a distillery below Trotter's, which was operated but for a few years; he died December 11, 1860; his son, Jere Mills, Esq., of Freeport, is the only one of his four daughters and one son that remain in the township.

Daniel Swallow, of Dutch and English descent, from Bucks County, Penn., came to Butler County, in 1813, and to Washington Township in 1815; he settled on the head of Lick Run, one-third of a mile east of William H. Strout's farm. He planted the first, and probably the only, nursery ever planted in the township, and did much to improve the quality of the fruit in this locality; he moved to Montgomery County, Ill., in 1832.

William B. Strout, of English descent, came from Portland, Me., to Cincinnati, in 1816, and thence to this township; he studied medicine with Charles D. Hampton about 1822, and married a daughter of Daniel Swallow; he was a practical farmer and a good physician until his death, in April, 1871.

The Flat Fork swamps north and west of Springhill remained a solitude until about 1840, when the Harrises, John Hadley and John Wilkerson opened up their lands, and, in 1844, Lukens, Hatten, the Warwicks, William Thompson and others made improvements, and now this section will compare favorably with any other part of the township.

There are many worthy men that, for a number of years, were useful and

respected citizens of the township, whom it would give us pleasure to mention. Some moved to other parts or retired from active life, among them Capt. William H. Hamilton, for nine years County Commissioner, and Henry Sherwood who held the same office eighteen years—the former now a resident of Lebanon, the latter of Waynesville. Both were Township Trustees several terms while here.

INCIDENTS.

Hunting was a favorite pastime with the early settlers, and they sometimes had regularly organized bear and deer hunts. The country was notified of the day the hunt was to take place, and of the different stations at which each settlement would meet. The hunters would form a circle and advance toward the center, driving the game before them by making a general din with bells, horns, shouts, etc. At a preconcerted signal, a general rush for the center and a brisk firing began, which usually resulted in more hilarity than game.

Another favorite pastime was the squirrel hunt. When this was determined upon, a meeting was called, Captains elected, Judges chosen to assure a fair count, and the men divided into two companies. A day was then set, usually about a month ahead, on which they would meet to count scalps, and, in the intervening time, each man would hunt as much, and secure as many scalps, as possible. The hunters usually staked a bushel of corn or its equivalent on the prowess, and, when the scalps were counted, the winning side took all the grain wagered. The squirrel scalps included both ears and in the score counted one; hawks and owls each counted two, and others birds, one.

Another favorite and successful mode of killing was by watching the lilies which were moist or boggy places and sometimes springs, possessed of strong saline qualities. To these places game of all kinds would repair nightly to lick the salty banks, and the hunter, lying in ambush, could shoot them down with pleasure.

Wild turkeys were trapped in well-baited pens, erected for the purpose with a neatly constructed trap-door in the bottom.

The social games of the pioneers were such as combined pleasure with profit. Among these were the log-rollings, for which the men were divided into two sections, and each tried to excel the other in the number of logs cut and rolled from the land. The last one of these held in this section was in 1860 on the farm of the writer, at Springhill. For this there were seventeen acres already cut into lengths of from twelve to sixteen feet; and forty-two men, old and young, worked faithfully and cheerfully, though the day was showery and uncomfortable. Not finishing the clearing on the first day, twenty-four of the men returned the next day and completed the work. The writer will ever retain a grateful remembrance of the kindness of his neighbors on that occasion.

In pioneer days, there being no inclosed fields, except those devoted to raising crops, the domestic animals were allowed to run at large. Hogs lived on the mast of the forest and fattened rapidly. When the killing season rolled around, the settlers, with employed help, would hunt down and kill their hogs in the woods, drag or haul them home, and there scald, scrape and cut them for winter use.

An account is given us of two children, aged five and three years, who were lost at different times, about 1808 or 1809. Both were found by rousing the settlements and making an organized search. One of these was named Nicholas Burns; the other was a child of Nebo Gaunt's.

Many of the emigrants from Virginia had full faith in witchcraft, and when the writer was quite a small boy, he listened to their stories about the operations of witches at Wizzard Clip until his hair stood erect and he clung to them for protection. A respectable old settler was so far imposed upon

gun-loving neighbors as to believe that his premises were haunted, and even requested Capt. James Harris, of Clinton County, to call out the militia for his protection from the evil spirits. The Captain volunteered his personal services, declined to call out a military guard.

In the early settlements there were but few regularly educated physicians, the settlers relied, to a great extent, on those versed in the medical properties of roots and herbs. Bleeding was thought to be efficacious in almost every case, and quite a number who were not physicians or surgeons were initiated in the art of phlebotomy.

SKETCH OF WILLIAM SMALLEY.

On account of the eventful career of Wm. Smalley, and the fact that he was the first settler of Washington Township and played a prominent part in the history of its settlement, we give him this extended notice.

Opinions differ as to the date and place of his birth, but the most probable date obtained by much research, is, that he was born in New Jersey about the year 1759 or 1760, and lived with his father's family in that State until 1784, when they moved to Western Pennsylvania, where a number of families had settled near Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh). When the time came for planting and cultivating the crops, in the sixteenth year of his age, he and the aged men, women and boys of the fort were placed as pickets to notify the settlers working in the fields of any approaching danger from the Indians, who were then very hostile. Despite their watchfulness, the savages crept between the fort and the laborers, and, in the excitement that followed, young Smalley and others were captured by the Delaware Indians. He was made to witness the most horrible and revolting scenes; he saw his father cruelly tomahawked by an Indian, and most of the prisoners taken ruthlessly butchered. He, with a few others, was retained and carried into captivity. They were taken to the Indian town on the Maumee River, and there confined in a hut built for the purpose on the outskirts of the village. They were afterward taken into the woods and forced to "run the gauntlet," through which young Smalley passed unhurt. His ears were bored, cut and otherwise lacerated until they hung in loops as marks of cruelty which he carried to his grave, being well remembered by many of the old citizens now living. He remained with the Indians five years, in that time learning to speak their language with great fluency. After the unfortunate battle of the Indians with Col. Crawford, in which the whites were routed and many taken captives, he witnessed the burning of Col. Crawford and the torture and death of others. At this time, the Indians were unable to dispose of their furs and other articles of trade, on account of their violation of their treaty with the French, and, being anxious to renew their intercourse with the whites, they deputed Smalley (who spoke English and French, as well as Indian) to visit the French post and negotiate terms of peace, promising him his liberty if he succeeded. He undertook the mission, in which he was successful, and immediately thereafter returned to his people in Pennsylvania, where he soon afterward married Prudence Hoel. While with the Indians, he saw several prisoners burned, and, on one occasion, saw an infant snatched from its mother's breast and thrown into the flames.

Soon after his marriage, he removed with the surviving members of his father's family to Columbia, near Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), Ohio. During part of the time prior to the treaty of Greenville, probably about 1788, Smalley was engaged by Gen. Lytle as a hunter and guide to his surveying party, at 75 cents per day. He was also in Harmar's campaign and St. Clair's defeat, in the latter engagement discharging his rifle thirty-five times, twenty-five of which, it is said, took effect. When Col. Truman and Maj. Lynch were

commissioned by the Government to make peace with the Indians, Smalley employed as their guide and interpreter. While on the Auglaize River their way to the Indian country, they met three Indians with whom they agreed to camp for the night, the day then being far spent and the savages making profession of friendships. The party had six guns, all empty Smalley's. In the night, the treacherous savages murdered the two brave officers, but made no effort to injure Smalley. The two officers were scalped. Smalley forced to dry their scalps before the fire. On the following morning Smalley, with the three Indians, commenced their march to the Indian country where, upon their arrival, Smalley was put on a stump and forced to make them a speech and explain his absence from them. At the expiration of a year and seven months' captivity, he was enabled, with the assistance of an Indian friend, to escape from his second captivity. He returned to his home at Columbia, where he remained but a short time. About the year 1794, he engaged with Gen. Wayne as guide and interpreter in his expedition against the Indians. Smalley's knowledge of the paths, roads and Indian trails, as well as his thorough acquaintance with Indian manners and habits, made him very calculated to act in this capacity. He remained with the army until after the treaty of Greenville, when the soldiers were discharged. Smalley returned to his home and devoted his remaining years to a life of less danger. He located lands on Todd's Fork of the Little Miami River, ten miles above the mouth of the stream, in a survey patented to William Lytle, William T. Barre and Deane McArthur; he and his brother built a double cabin in 1797, and cleared a considerable tract of the finest land in that locality. Mr. Smalley erected a saw-mill and grist-mill about 1805 or 1806; he also built a small distillery. At this time the country was sparsely settled, their nearest neighbor being James Miranda, who lived at the mouth of Todd's Fork, where the flourishing village of Morrow is now situated.

Mr. Smalley was the father of ten children—six sons and four daughters, viz., Benjamin, Freeman, a Baptist minister, John, Rachel, William, Mary, James, Jesse, Martha and Prudence; all married in Warren County, and lived for a time, on their father's land, which lies in Warren and Clinton Counties. Rachel married William Nelson and died in 1824, being the first person interred in the graveyard near the depot at Clarksville; her mother was buried at the same place one month later. William died some years previous. Mary married Zara Stearnes, and moved West; Prudence the youngest, married Jonas Stump, and now lives near Harveysburg in her seventy-second year. The brothers all moved West in or before the year 1831. Mr. Smalley, the father, married the widow of Thomas Kelsey, moved West in 1832, and settled in Vermillion County, Ill., where he died, in 1840, well advanced in years, and possessed of a comfortable estate.

ORGANIZATION AND RECORDS.

Washington Township was organized in 1818, previous to that time being a part of Salem Township. A part of the territory included in the township at its organization was afterward taken off the north side to form Madison Township, and a part from the south to form Harlan, leaving it in form of an irregular square, containing, in 1881, 21,030.73 acres, valued at \$902,394.

The first election was held at William Trotter's, on the College Township road, about one and a half miles east of the Little Miami River, on the 27th of June, 1818, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Richard Trotter, Joseph Robertson and William Penquite, Trustees; Zebulon Sabin, Clerk; Ezra Robertson and William Trotter, Overseers of the Poor; William Wilken and Nathaniel Moss, Constables; William McCray and George St. Mires, Fe-

ers. Nathaniel Moss took the oath of office on the day of his election, and other officers on the 4th of July following, at which time James Wilkerson his bond of \$500 as Treasurer, with E. Robertson surety. At this meeting, s resolved to hold the next election at John A. Vandoren's. William Wilkerson gave his additional bond of \$200, with William Trotter as his surety. July 4, 1818, summons granted to William Wilkerson, Constable, to notify y Reel and Hester, his wife, to depart the township of Washington, by of the Overseers. Returned duly served.

December 6, 1818, James Wilkerson came forward with his commission as ce of the Peace, signed by Thomas Worthington, Governor of Ohio, on h was a statement from the Clerk of the Court that he had taken the oath rding to law on the 6th of November, 1818.

The following statement, dated March 4, 1819, will show the expenses of township for the first year of its existence as such:

Nathaniel Moss, \$3.41; Elisha Cast, \$2; John Wilkerson, \$1; John A. loren, \$2.25; James Wilkerson, \$1.95; Joel Drake, \$1.50; Timothy Titus, William Penquite, \$4; Richard Mather, \$4; Zebulon Sabin, \$5.50; Will- Wilkerson, \$1.75; Ezra Robertson, 75 cents; Joseph Robertson, \$4; total, 11.

As no tax had been levied to meet the above expenses, they were not paid l March 10, 1821.

At the second election, held at John A. Vandoren's, April 5, 1819, the fol- ing officers were elected, viz.: John Barkley, Joseph Robertson and Na- iel Moss, Trustees; C. D. Hampton, Clerk; John Barkley, Treasurer; ha Cast and William Wilkerson, Constables; Daniel Thompson and James is, Viewers; John A. Vandoren and Robert Cree, Overseers of the Poor; liam Wilkerson, Lister, and seven Road Supervisors. Township expenses the year, \$17.75.

1820—Trustees, Daniel Swallow, William Penquite and Ezra Robertson; es Penquite, Clerk; William Wilkerson and John A. Vandoren, Constables; cs Crane and William T. Jones, Overseers; John Barkley, Treasurer; John Vandoren, Lister; Solomon Veach and Dennis Slawter, Viewers.

This year a township tax was levied. On each head of horses, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, each head of cattle, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and John A. Vandoren appointed to collect same. Expenses for the year, \$25.75; outstanding debt at the time, \$38.- ; amount of tax collected for the year, \$39.31 $\frac{1}{4}$.

1821—Trustees; Richard Mather, William Penquite and Daniel Swallow; es Penquite, Clerk; John Barkley, Treasurer; William Wilkerson and bert Cree, Constables, and William Wilkerson, Lister. Jurymen for grand y, Richard Mather, Christy McCray and Jeremiah Mills. For petit jury, liam Trotter, Elisha Cast, John Barkley, Jr.

Tax laid on each horse, three years old and over, 15 cents, and on each d of neat cattle, 5 cents; William Wilkerson, Collector.

An appropriation of \$57.56 $\frac{1}{4}$ was made in 1820 for road purposes, which s disposed of as follows: Ezra Robertson, 6 per cent for collecting, \$3.45 $\frac{1}{4}$; T. Robertson expended in causewaying and repairing causeways, \$27.11; William Penquite, expended on Montgomery road, \$27.

1822—Trustees, Richard Mather, William Penquite, John Barkley; James nquite, Clerk; Robert Cree, Lister; William Wilkerson and Robert Cree, nstables; Joel Lewis, Michael Q. Bowen, Grand Jurymen; Daniel Clark, hn T. Robertson, Petit Jurymen. Tax on horses, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and cattle $6\frac{1}{4}$ ts, for poor fund.

1823—Trustees, Richard Mather, Timothy Titus, John Barkley; Thomas nes, Clerk; John Barkley, Treasurer; William Wilkerson, Lister; William

Wilkerson, Benjamin Sesson, Constables; William Trotter, Jordan Dra Grand Jurymen; William Smalley, Samuel French, Petit Jurymen.

1824—Trustees, Richard Mather, James Penquite, Ezra Roberts Thomas Jones, Clerk; John Barkley, Treasurer; John Hoffman, John Wilkerson, Constables; J. Wilkerson, Lister; James Wilkerson, Ezra Roberts Jonathan Friar, Grand Jurors; John Gray, William Trotter, Petit Jurors; Timothy Titus, William Wilkerson, Justices.

1825—Trustees, John Barkley, Richard Mather, James Penquite; Clerk and Constables, as last year; John Hoffman, Lister; James Penquite, Richard Mather, Paul Vandervort, Grand Jurors; Samuel Bowman, George St. Miers, Petit Jurors. This year a tax was laid on horses, 15 cents; cattle, 5 cents; one-fourth of 1 per cent on the value of each house.

1826—Trustees, Samuel Bowman, John T. Robertson, William Wilkerson; Thomas Jones, Clerk; James Wilkerson, Treasurer. July 29, 1826 Samuel Bowman was elected Justice to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Timothy Titus.

1827—Trustees, Samuel Bowman, John T. Robertson, Paul Vandervort Thomas Jones, Clerk; James Wilkerson, Treasurer; William Wilkerson elected Justice of the Peace, October 15.

1828—Trustees, William Wilkerson, John T. Robertson, Henry Stites James Penquite, Clerk; James Wilkerson, Treasurer.

1829—Trustees, John T. Robertson, Henry Stites, Paul Vandervort; John L. Williams, Clerk; James Wilkerson, Treasurer; Samuel Bowman, Justice elected July 25.

1830—Trustees, Richard Mather, John T. Robertson, William Morrow Clerk and Treasurer, same as last year; William Wilkerson, Justice, elected October 16. Expenses of the township for the year ending on the first Monday in March, \$29.72.

1831—Trustees, James Penquite, James Abbott, David Robertson; John L. Williams, Clerk; William H. Robertson, Treasurer.

1832—Trustees, William Morrow, James Penquite, Paul Vandervort John L. Williams, Clerk; Cyrus Simonton, Treasurer; Samuel Bowman, Justice, elected July 21.

1833—Trustees, Paul Vandervort, William Morrow, Samuel Bowman Clerk and Treasurer, as last year. At an election held October 19, for Justice John Wilkerson and Achilles Dicks each received seventeen votes; November 23, John Wilkerson was elected.

1834—Trustees, Paul Vandervort, David Robertson, William Penquite John L. Williams, Clerk; William Wilkerson, Treasurer.

1835—Trustees, William B. Strout, Henry Sherwood, Paul Vandervort John L. Williams, Clerk; William Wilkerson, Treasurer; John L. Williams elected Justice July 18.

1836—Trustees, William B. Strout, Henry Sherwood, Paul Vandervort Clerk and Treasurer, as last year; Henry Sherwood elected Justice November 19.

1837—Trustees, William B. Strout, George Longstreth, James Lindsey Christy McCray, Clerk; Joseph J. Reed, Treasurer; John L. Williams, William B. Strout, Christy McCray, Examiners of schoolmasters.

1838—Trustees and Clerk as last year; John L. Williams, Treasurer; Samuel Bowman, Justice.

1839—Trustees, William B. Strout, George Longstreth, Paul Vandervort John L. Williams, Clerk; Samuel Bowman, Treasurer; John Wilkerson, Justice.

1840—Trustees, Clerk and Treasurer, same as last year.

- 1841—Trustees, Paul Vandervort, William B. Strout, Henry Sherwood; Clerk and Treasurer, as last year; Absalom Glasscock, Justice.
- 1842—Trustees, Samuel Bowman, Robert Cree, William Morrow; Clerk and Treasurer, as last year.
- 1843—Trustees, William B. Strout, Paul Vandervort, James Humphreys; Simeon Sellers, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer.
- 1844—Trustees, James Humphreys, Simeon Sellers, Robert McCree; John Williams, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer; Absalom Glasscock, Justice.
- 1845—Trustees, James Humphreys, Paul Vandervort, William B. Strout; John L. Williams, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer; John Wilkerson and William D. Long, tie vote for Justice of the Peace: December 29, 1845, John Wilkerson was elected Justice of the Peace.
- 1846—Trustees, William B. Strout, Paul Vandervort, James Humphreys; John L. Williams, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer.
- 1847—Trustees, James Humphreys, Henry Sherwood, Ezra Carpenter; John L. Williams, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer; Abraham C. Bowman, Justice of the Peace.
- 1848—Trustees, Henry Sherwood, William H. Hamilton, Robert Cree; Samuel Harris, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer; John Wilkerson, Justice of the Peace.
- 1849—Trustees, Robert Cree, Henry Sherwood, Charles N. Wilkerson; Samuel Harris, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer.
- 1850—Trustees, James Humphreys, Mark M. Boatman, David Robertson; Samuel Harris, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer; Thomas C. Nelson, Justice of the Peace.
- 1851—Trustees, James Humphreys, David Robertson, Absalom Glasscock; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Jonathan Sherwood, Justice of the Peace.
- 1852—Trustees, James Humphreys, Absalom Glasscock, Robert Cree; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Euclid P. Glasscock, Justice of the Peace.
- 1853—Trustees, James Humphreys, Robert Cree, Ephraim Hathaway; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer.
- 1854—Trustees, James Humphreys, Robert Cree, Ephraim Hathaway; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Jonathan Sherwood, Justice of the Peace.
- 1855—Trustees, James Humphreys, John Penquite, James F. Ward; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer; Robert Cree, Justice of the Peace.
- 1856—Trustees, James Humphreys, John Penquite, James F. Ward; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; Joseph J. Read, Treasurer.
- 1857—Trustees, Francis Jeffrey, Charles N. Wilkerson, John Penquite; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Francis Jeffrey, Theodore Cowden, Justices of the Peace.
- 1858—Trustees, Francis Jeffrey, Charles N. Wilkerson, John Penquite; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Henry Sherwood, District Assessor.
- 1859—Trustees, Francis Jeffrey, Joseph Nickolson, George Harner; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer.
- 1860—Trustees, Francis Jeffrey, George Harner, William Keenan; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; William T. Frazee, Francis Jeffrey, Justices of the Peace.
- 1861—Trustees, Francis Jeffrey, William Keenan, George Harner; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer.

1862—Trustees, Jonathan Fairis, C. N. Wilkerson, John Penquite; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Jonathan Lawrence, William H. Hart, Justices of the Peace.

1863—Trustees, C. N. Wilkerson, John Penquite, Jonathan Fairis; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Francis Jeffrey, Justice of the Peace.

1864—Trustees, C. N. Wilkerson, John B. McCray, Wilson Ward; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer.

1865—Trustees, John B. McCray, Henry Dilatush, George Harner; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; William H. Hart, Justice of the Peace.

1866—Trustees, Henry Dilatush, John B. McCray, William N. Maxey; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Jeremiah Mills, Justice of the Peace.

1867—Trustees, Henry Dilatush, John B. McCray, William Kelsey; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Kelsey resigned, and C. N. Wilkerson was appointed Trustee October 3, 1867.

1868—Trustees, John B. McCray, William Kelsey, Francis J. Sherwood; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; John M. Snook, Justice of the Peace.

1869—Trustees, John B. McCray, William Kelsey, Francis J. Sherwood, John L. Hizar, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Leander Dunham appointed Clerk, vice Hizar, resigned; Jeremiah Mills, Justice of the Peace.

1870—Trustees, John B. McCray, Francis J. Sherwood, Wilson Ward, Lee S. Dunham, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer.

1871—Trustees, John B. McCray, Francis J. Sherwood, Wilson Ward, Lee S. Dunham, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; John M. Snook, Justice of the Peace.

1872—Trustees, Francis J. Sherwood, John B. McCray, Wilson Ward, Lee S. Dunham, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; Samuel Harris, Justice of the Peace.

1873—Trustees, Wilson Ward, Francis J. Sherwood, Isaac Campbell; D. W. Humphreys, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer.

1874—Trustees, Francis J. Sherwood, Wilson Ward, Isaac Campbell; D. W. Humphreys, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; John M. Snook, Justice of the Peace.

1875—Trustees, Isaac Campbell, Wilson Ward, John Penquite; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; William C. Nixon, Justice of the Peace.

1876—Trustees, Wilson Ward, Isaac Campbell, Cyrus Madden; E. T. M. Williams, Clerk; William Vandoren, Treasurer; and a majority for Township house, 5 to 1; Daniel Perrine, Justice of the Peace.

1877—Trustees, Cyrus Madden, Daniel Perrine, Albert Stubbs; Jonathan Fairis, Clerk; Frank Sherwood, Treasurer; George Morrow appointed Trustee, vice Cyrus Madden, deceased.

1878—Trustees, Albert Stubbs, Daniel Perrine, George Morrow; Amos S. Williams, Clerk; Frank Sherwood, Treasurer.

1879—Trustees, James Stanfield, George Keoble, B. N. Settlemire; Robert Andrews, Clerk; Frank Sherwood, Treasurer. Tax for building court house, 78; against tax, 154; Assessor of real estate, Lee S. Dunham.

1880—Trustees, James Stanfield, Bayless Settlemire, Frank Sherwood; Robert Andrew, Clerk; Frank Sherwood, Treasurer; Jeremiah Mills, Justice of the Peace.

1881—Trustees, James Stanfield, Bayless N. Settlemire, George Keoble; Robert Andrews, Clerk; Frank Sherwood, Treasurer.

ROADS.

The first settlers were without roads. Indian trails were used as guides in traveling from point to point; trees were blazed, and paths or roads hacked through the forest as occasion required, avoiding the hills, streams and swamps much as possible, in the spring and wet season, and having more direct paths in the dry fall or frozen winter.

The College Township road, passing from Chillicothe through Lebanon to Oxford, was established by the Legislature of Ohio February 18, 1804. On the same day, the route for a road, passing from Chillicothe through Hopkinsville and Montgomery to Cincinnati, was determined, and the first appropriation for laying out these roads made. They are on the same route, viz., from Chillicothe to a point in Clinton County west of Cuba, and about a mile and a half northeast of Clarksville, where they diverge, the College Township road, running through by Smalley's and Fort Ancient, to Lebanon, crossing Todd's Fork Smalley's, the Montgomery road, running south of it, to Miranda's and Hopkinsville, crossing Todd's Fork below Smalley's at the Cree farm (now Standfield's).

On the 20th of February, 1820, the Legislature made an appropriation for a new road, from Wilmington through Clarksville, in Clinton County, which was laid out in 1816, to intersect the road leading to Cincinnati that crosses the Little Miami River near Jeremiah Morrow's, commonly called the Montgomery road; the intersection to be made at some convenient point in Warren County; \$125 was appropriated in Clinton County and \$30 in Warren County on the same day for opening the road. Francis Austin was appointed Commissioner to expend the money in Clinton County, and Mahlon Roach in Warren County. This road passed through Clarksville, down the Little East Fork, crossing the stream at John Barkley's, and intersecting the Montgomery road on the east bank of Todd's Fork in Warren County.

The Bull Skin road was laid out from a point on the Ohio River, called Bull Skin, to run as nearly due north as the nature of the ground would permit, to Sandusky, on Lake Erie, Old Town (Old Chillicothe, near Xenia) and Urbana being points on the road.

This road ran mostly in Warren County, diverging eastward north of Smalley's into Clinton, and re-entering Warren about a half mile north of the Lebanon & Wilmington road. In an early day it was much used, but now in this section it is mostly vacated so that most traces of its existence are lost.

The road from Lebanon to Wilmington was laid out during or prior to the year of 1812; the record of its location cannot be found at this date, being mislaid. It crossed the Little Miami at Mather's mill; a man named Holcraft laid it out east of the river.

At an early day a road was established running along the east bank of the Little Miami, southward, crossing the river at Millgrove, and running thence down the river to Deerfield. The building of the L. M. R. R., in 1845, forced this road to the west side of the river, from Mather's to Fort Ancient, where it was discontinued. The remaining roads in the township, intended to accommodate the citizens traveling in a north or south direction, are angular or zigzag in their course.

In 1837, the Cincinnati, Goshen & Wilmington Turnpike was located, passing through the southeastern part of the township, and crossing the Bull Skin road near the Clinton County line. This turnpike supplanted the Bull Skin road for travel for that part of the township lying southeast of Todd's Fork.

About 1837, a charter was procured for the Cincinnati, Montgomery &

Wilmington Turnpike (passing by Morrow and Clarksville), which was graded eastward to Clarksville and the metal put on to a point about three miles west of the same place. In locating this road on the old Montgomery road as near as practicable, it diverged northward from a point about one mile west of Capt Titus' farm, and thence eastward, crossing Todd's Fork about one hundred rods below the crossing of the College Township road, thereby vacating the Montgomery & Chillicothe roads from Capt. Titus' to Clarksville.

A county road was cut out from Titus' to Lebanon, by Millgrove, at an early day, but it has since been materially changed. In 1881, a free turnpike was located from Millgrove, by William H. Strout's, to intersect the Montgomery pike at Benjamin Guttery's farm.

In 1858, a free turnpike road was begun from Lebanon, by Freeport, to Harveysburg, which was finished after the war of the rebellion.

In 1870, a free turnpike was located on the College Township road to Clarksville from Fort Ancient, which diverged southward at a point about one and a half miles west of the county line, and intersects the Morrow & Montgomery road near Todd's Fork, making one iron bridge (rebuilt in 1880) answer the purposes of both roads, and vacating the old road from the point of divergence to Clarksville, in Clinton County.

The same year, the Mather Mill and Bethany Church and the Springhill free turnpike roads were located, the latter being a continuation of the former to Clarksville. They were built and an iron bridge built over Todd's Fork by the Commissioners of Clinton County in 1880. This road follows the Lebanon & Wilmington road to Springhill Schoolhouse, running thence southeastwardly three miles to Clarksville; from Springhill east to the Clinton County line one and a third miles, is all that remains of a continuous pike road from Lebanon to Wilmington, a distance of twenty-one miles.

The Little Miami Railroad was built in 1844 in this township, which materially changed the industries of the people, and the building of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville road (now the Muskingum Valley road), in 1853 along Todd's Fork, completed the change. A complete revolution in the carrying of goods and the products of the farm was the immediate effect.

A free turnpike is now building from Freeport to intersect the Lebanon & Wilmington road at Olive Branch Schoolhouse.

CHURCHES.

As the settlement of this township was so unavoidably connected with the early settlements near Lebanon, and along the Miami and Todd's Fork, in Clinton County, it is impossible to separate the societies by geographical lines as from the physical formation of the township the early settlements were on its outer edges.

Nevertheless, the pioneers felt it none the less their duty to worship Almighty God in the wilderness than in the cultured communities they had left behind, and, perhaps, the isolated condition in which they were placed, and the dangers by which they were surrounded, fixed in their minds, in a more lively manner, their dependence on a Supreme Being. Hence, we find, as soon as there were neighbors, so soon was a place found in which to worship. Just at what date, we cannot say, but prior to 1811, Daniel Clark and Joshua Carman were preaching at times at William Smalley's, on Todd's Fork. The upper part of Smalley's mill was used as a place to meet for worship—in bad weather, in his house; in fair weather, in a sugar grove near his house—a part of the grove yet remains. Daniel Clark and Joshua Carman differed on the subject of slavery, and a division was caused in the church. The regular or original church organized and formed the Todd's Fork Baptist Church, and built

A house about one and a half miles east of the county line, on the College Township road. This church was organized in 1811, and a great many of its members resided in Washington Township. The house was sold and removed in 1878 or 1879. The church membership was organized in this township, and a comfortable house was built on Springhill, on the Lebanon & Wilmington road, three and a half miles east of the Little Miami, and named Bethany Church. This church was built in 1833, and Hezekiah Stites was its pastor till his death, as he had been for a number of years while the church was in Clinton County.

The adherents of Joshua Carman met at the house of William Smalley, on the 1st of August, 1811, and adopted a covenant and articles of faith, and were called the Union Baptist Church on Todd's Fork. They were decidedly anti-slavery in sentiment, and added the words, "Friends of Humanity" to their title. The following names are mentioned as its organizers, viz., William Smalley, Richard Cast, Jacob Garretson, Ann Garretson, Elizabeth Lawrence, Rhoda Cast, Hetty Emily, Abigail Herald, Elizabeth Odel, Eleanor Barkley and Elizabeth Cast. Joshua Carman preached for them till 1832. A log house was built for them on the Chillicothe road, two miles below Smalley's, which they occupied till 1823. They then built a brick church in Clarksville, still calling it Todd's Fork Church, which they occupied until the membership became scattered to various parts, when a new house was built on the Goshen pike, on the southeast side of Todd's Fork, in 1873, still retaining the name of Todd's Fork Church. This church is now in a prosperous condition. Isaac B. Nichols, a colored man, usually called Black Isaac, preached for them as a supply from 1818 to June, 1862.

There were a great many Methodists in the settlements, mostly in Clinton County, till about 1810, when Joel Drake and Jordan Drake settled on Olive Branch, where a society was organized and a log house built in 1821 or 1822. James Davidson and Adjet McGuire were preaching at different places before this time, and are spoken of as early preachers at Olive Branch. Some years after, a frame structure was erected, and, about 1843, was improved and finished in a comfortable manner.

I have just been reliably informed that Leroy Swormstedt, while quite a young man, preached for some three years at Rev. Joel Drake's house prior to the building of the church.

The first person buried in the graveyard attached was Jordan Drake, aged about twenty one; the next, Mrs. Isaac Stutsel.

In 1873, the United Brethren built a neat and tasty church at Freeport, and now have a numerous and active membership. The Rev. E. H. Caylor was pastor at the time of building the church.

In the same year (1873), the Free-Will Baptists built a capacious frame church on the College Township road, two miles east of Fort Ancient. It has a membership of about fifty. Rev. John Hizey is their pastor.

A house was built by the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fort Ancient about 1873, but, owing to a lack of funds, it remains unoccupied.

There are no other established denominations in the township, although nearly all other sects have a representation and frequent preaching at the churches, schoolhouses and other places.

The log house built by the Baptists in 1811, on the Chillicothe road, before spoken of, was, some years after, replaced by a frame building and called the Union Meeting House, but remained in an unfinished condition until 1842, when the community completed it. It has since been occupied for the most part by the Methodist Episcopal Church, but, by the terms of donation of premises, is free for all sects. The first person buried in the cemetery attached was Rhoda Titus, daughter of Timothy Titus.

CEMETERIES.

While the county was yet devoid of churches near which seemed the most appropriate for the last resting-place of our departed friends, private or family graveyards were common.

There is near the house of John B. McCray a family burying ground, laid out by John Barkley at a very early date, Mrs. Masterson, his near relative being the first one buried there.

George McManis laid off a cemetery on his farm, about one mile west of Clarksville. It was nearer the residence of Thomas Emily than his own; hence, it is known as the Emily Graveyard. Milton McManis, a young man, son of George McManis, was the first person interred there. A great many are buried there, but of late years it is not used as a place of burial.

Timothy Titus donated the grounds for the Union Church and graveyard. His daughter, Rhoda Titus, was the first interred in the latter. Great numbers have since been buried there, and it still remains a popular place of burial.

Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal Church has a well-filled graveyard on the church lot, Jordan Drake, a young man, being the first one buried, about 1823; Mrs. Isaac Stutsel, about 1824; then a young woman named Almira Houston, who was killed by falling from a swing.

The Wilkerson Graveyard was established by James Wilkerson, on his farm on "The Knobs" (Springhill) as a family graveyard. Thomas Deakin, his son-in-law, was the first buried, in 1811, and Solomon Reel the next.

In the yard of Bethany Church (Baptist) is a public burying ground.

The first civilized person buried in the township was a runaway slave from Kentucky, who was found sick in the forest by William Smalley, cared for by him and buried on the bank of Todd's Fork from Smalley's house in the fork of the Bull Skin and College Township roads. This was a short time after Smalley settled, perhaps 1803 or 1804. The washing of the bank of the stream for years exposed the bones, and, about 1860, the skeleton was exhumed by Dr. Francis M. Wilkerson and is most probably in his possession at this time.

SCHOOLS.

The first school we have any knowledge of in the township was taught in 1807, in a log cabin provided for that purpose, near Union Chapel, on the farm now owned by Casner Bowman. The cabin had a large fire place in one end, with a log cut out of one side and one end to admit light, and sticks set like paling in the vacant spaces, with greased paper pasted on them, to serve as windows. The other side was occupied by the door and the teacher's desk, the latter being generally a wide board, some three feet long, fastened to the wall by two long wooden pins. The writing desks were planks placed under the paper windows in the same manner, and the seats were slab benches.

The teacher's name was John Cochran, and some of his pupils are yet living in the vicinity and relate the circumstance of turning him out, as was the usual custom, on Christmas or New Year's. The teacher suspecting their object, stayed at night till every one was out of sight, then took down the door, carried it some distance, and hid it in the bushes. The larger boys watched his motions and replaced the door; the next morning when he returned to school, he found the house occupied and himself barred out. He climbed to the roof, removed some clapboards, laid them over the chimney and was soon master of the situation.

It was a prevailing custom to bar out the teacher as late as 1825 or 1830, the object being to force him to give a holiday, or treat to apples, cakes or candy.

The next school we have any knowledge of was taught by Charles Clark, in 1813, on the farm now owned by James Worley on Stony Run.

In 1818, the settlers on the southeast side of Todd's Fork were accommodated by following the Bull Skin road to what is now Edwardsville, three or four miles south, to receive the first rudiments of education from Benjamin Brackney. In 1824, a cabin was built and occupied as a schoolhouse near the creek on the farm of Christy McCray, who was the teacher for some time.

About 1816, another school was established, where George H. Wilkerson now resides, on "The Knobs," now Springhill; and about the same time, another, near Olive Branch Church, was started. In 1810, the people near Freeport sent their children to a school at some point above—east of where Daniel Gard now lives.

About 1818, a house was built on a ridge below Freeport, in which a school was taught by William Watson Wick, a fine scholar. Judge George J. Smith, while young, attended this school to study Latin.

The books in common use were sometimes a horn-book, a flat board or piece of horn containing the alphabet, primer, Dilworth's spelling-book, New Testament, Psalter, Esop's Fables, Capt. Riley, or any book in the possession of the family. Those able to purchase the books afterward added the Introduction to the English Reader, the English Reader, American Orator, American Preceptor, United States Reader, etc., without any regard to system. English grammar and geography were not taught prior to 1825; the higher branches were not known or thought of. The writer has now Goldsmith's Geography, his first school geography, which says in good print that Columbus, the capital of Ohio, is situated on the east side of the Muskingum River.

Each writer furnished two quills per week; each morning, the teacher mended all the pens and set copies, overlooked the writers while learning to form hooks and hangers; heard all the lessons from the various books four times a day, and richly earned his \$1.25 a scholar and "board round."

Among the early teachers, Charles Clark, John Cochran, Zebulon Sabin, William Morrow, John McGregor, Shadrach Ditto and William Watson Wick are remembered.

At a meeting of the Township Trustees on the 3d day of May, 1826, at the house of Mary Vandoren, the township was laid out into seven school districts, containing 162 families.

At the present time (1881) the township contains nine school districts, each provided with a good and commodious schoolhouse supplied with all necessary conveniences for the comfort of the pupils.

The amount of tax levied for school purposes in the township, in 1881, is \$4,040. Enumeration of youth of school age: white, 469; colored, 5; 474.

VILLAGES.

Fort Ancient is situated on the east side of the Little Miami River, on the College Township road, six miles from Lebanon. At just what date the bottom land on which it is located was first settled is unknown. We know that Isaac Wickersham had a tannery here on a small scale at a very early day. He was succeeded by one Wyatt and he by Robert Jack, who, in 1813, purchased the land and enlarged, to some extent, the tannery. He resided there, opening and improving the farm, till 1838, when he sold out, and, in 1839, went West. The names of James Frazee, John Emil and William Thompson occur as proprietors prior to the time the Miami Railroad was built, in 1844, when Francis B. Howell became proprietor. He built a warehouse and storerooms, which were rented or used by his agents. Some years after, another storehouse was built and occupied by various persons till the spring of 1881, when it was burnt.

Mr. Howell built a hotel and summer residence here capable of accommodating 100 guests, which is a place of considerable resort during the summer months. For a number of years, this was a good point for buying and shipping grain and hogs and is still a good point for hogs, the grain business having decreased since other convenient points have been established. It was for a long time a place from which large quantities of peaches were shipped. Hundreds of bushels of blackberries are shipped from here annually, 1881 being an exception, from the failure of the crop.

A bridge was built over the Miami, in 1841 or 1842, by William H. Hamilton, which was swept away in the flood of the spring of 1881, by the middle pier giving way. It was replaced by an iron bridge 186 feet long, built in the same season, by the Wilmington Bridge Company, at a cost of \$6,275.

Daniel Perrine keeps the hotel and summer resort and a general store; he is also Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, freight and express agent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church built a house of worship in 1876, but, a portion of the indebtedness remaining unpaid, it is not occupied.

There is in the village a public district school, one blacksmith shop and one saloon. The village is at present composed of twelve families and situated at the foot of the hill below the old fort, from which it takes its name.

FREEPORT, OREGON POST OFFICE.

At what time this place took the name of Freeport is not known, but in 1802 or 1803, Nebo Gaunt settled there and built a mill, which passed to the ownership of Judge Ignatius Brown and David Brown, and was known as Gaunt's Mill and Brown's Mill till probably about 1820, when it assumed the name of Freeport. In connection with the mill, David Brown built a paint-mill for the manufacture of Spanish brown and its kindred shades, the material for which was procured from some point above the mill.

Daniel Kinsey built a carding-mill in 1816, and, about the same time, a cotton factory was built by a company, the latter being burned in 1818. How long the carding-mill was operated after the burning of the cotton-mill is not known. James Vanhorn had a blacksmith and auger factory, and Elijah, or Elisha Vance had a pottery about 1820. Mark Armitage, a farmer, had an auger factory near by. A large frame was erected, in 1844, for Charles Nixon for a paper-mill, by William H. Hamilton & Sons, but not being used for that purpose, the machinery, for a barrel factory, was put up and operated for some time. In 1845, a post office was established, and, an office of the same name being in the north of the State, the name of Oregon was substituted; the railroad company refused to change the name of their station, hence it is Oregon Post Office and Freeport Station.

The old mill was burned December 25, 1852, by careless use of fire-crackers. The barrel factory was used by Daniel Terry as a grain warehouse for some time, and, in 1854, Stubbs & Sherwood put the works of the White-hill mill in it, converting it into a flour-mill, which is at this time in operation, now being owned by Isaac Stubbs, Jr. The railroad, which was constructed in 1844, built a woodshed 195x40, which is now taken away. The bridge over the river was built in about 1856 by D. Bennett at the expense of the county, assisted by private subscriptions.

There are at present in the village one flouring-mill, one saw-mill, two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, express office and post office, United Brethren Church and public school, Thomas C. Kersey and George W. Henderson, physicians, and twenty families.

In connection with the village of Freeport, as it is near that station, and at the old settlement of Mather's mill, one and a half miles below, there was

uilt, in 1881, by W. W. Ingraham, a steam saw-mill of large capacity for custom and general work. The railroad officials have built a side-track to it, and considerable quantities of sawed lumber are shipped from that point.

HAMMEL.

The village of Hammel was laid out about the time the railroad was constructed (in 1844) and took the name of its proprietor. It is on the Miami, opposite Millgrove, and two miles below Fort Ancient, and contains a few families who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is a good district schoolhouse there, at which the various religious denominations have occasional services. The bottom lands at this place comprise about 100 acres. A number of large human skeletons have been exhumed there.

There are no other villages in the township, but each school district has its distinctive name, as Oak Grove, Springhill, Silver Grove, etc.

MILITARY.

Among the early settlers of this township, a goodly number of Revolutionary soldiers, and those who served in the war of 1812, appear. They have been named as far as possible, though doubtless some have escaped my inquiries. No soldiers of the war of 1812 are known to be living in the township.

An attempt was made, at the beginning of the Mexican war, to re-organize the militia in this township, but the effort met with ridicule, and, of course, was a failure. David B. Glascock and James D. Wallace were the only two from this township known to be in that struggle.

In the war of the rebellion, the following list comprises the volunteers from 1861 to the close of the war, as correctly as can be ascertained:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| John J. Harris, | Henry Riley, | Alonzo Hidey, |
| William S. Wilkerson, | Jeremiah Cochran, | George Hardesty, |
| Charles A. Harris, | Henry Morrow, | Cornelius B. Eno, |
| John Allen, | John Hampton, | John Hughes, |
| George H. Wilkerson, | A. J. Kephart, | William Hughes, |
| Harrison Williams, | George Morrow, | Jacob Bowser, |
| Paul Williams, | Milton Cree, | Samuel Bowser, |
| Charles Osborne, | George Vandorin, | Elwood Bowser, |
| Samuel A. Thompson, | Samuel Morrow, | Frank O'Harra, |
| William Emery, | William Kelsay, | Patrick Gallaher, |
| William McKinney, | Theodore Smith, | Michael Lynch, |
| Eli McKinney, | Bryant Curl, | Elijah Chance, |
| George Harris, | Simeon Williams, | Richard Brown, |
| William Flack, | John C. Williams, | Daniel Lee, |
| James Price, | Delt Worley, | David Ayers, |
| Francis Mills, | Amos Ward, | Ezekiel Crowell, |
| Robert Mills, | Wilson Dunn, | John Ragen, |
| Nathaniel Strong, | Henry Osborn, | George Harner, |
| Elias Barbee, | Frank Cunningham, | Henry Riley, |
| George Barbee, | Alfred Williams, | William B. Strout, |
| Joseph Reader, | Amos Williams, | Hiram Foster, |
| Nathaniel Thompson, | Clay Edwards, | Harrison Kirk, |
| John W. Barkley, | John Homan, | Asa Brackney, |
| James Weeks, | William Kirkham, | Isaiah Brackney, |
| Archibald T. Jobe, | Samuel Terry, | Thomas McCray, |
| Andrew Jobe, | George Hidey, | Jack Penquite, |
| John O. Smith, | Robert Conner, | James F. Penquite, |
| James Thompson, | Wm. Andrew Hathaway, | Christy McCray, |
| Francis J. Sherwood, | Patrick Clark Hathaway, | Samuel J. McCray, |
| Baylis Settlemire, | Martin J. Ely, | William Glascock, |
| Samuel Sherwood, | Andrew Wilson, | J. D. Howe, |
| J. D. M. Smith, | Benjamin Cummins, | James Howe, |
| Thomas Sherwood, | Cornelius J. D. M. S. Hathaway, | Joseph Lister, |
| Joseph Murray, | | Milton Brewer, |
| D. W. Terry, | Joseph H. Murray, | Joseph Whitaker, |
| George Cummins, | Joseph Milner, | W. D. Dakin, |

George W. Thomas,
Shannon Hunt,
Edward Shannon,
George King,

William L. Paris,
James F. Thompson,
John Dale,
John Millakin,

William Kelsay,
Marcus Underwood,
Charles Ratchins,
John B. Read.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

David B. Glascock,
Patrick McGwinn,
Thomas Urton,
Joseph Penquite,
Barclay Vandoren,
Mart Clark,
Oliver Howe,

Charles Urton,
Alfred Cowden,
John W. Cowden,
John H. Graham,
Alfred Vandoren,
Morris Morrow,
Alfred Humphrey,

E. T. M. Williams,
George H. Wilkerson,
Thomas S. Wilkerson,
Lucius G. Wilkerson,
Samuel Williams,
William Loucks.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union Township was organized January 3, 1815, from Turtle Creek and Deerfield. The following were the original boundaries: "Beginning on the Little Miami River at the northeast corner of fractional Section 12, in the north boundary line of the second entire range; thence west with the said line to the southeast corner of Section 19, Township 4, and Range 3; thence north with the section lines to the southwest corner of Section 21, in Township 4, and Range 3; thence in a direct line to the northeast corner of said Section 2; thence with the section lines east to the northeast corner of the fractional Section 3, on the Little Miami River, in Township 5, Range 3; thence down the river with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning." In 1860, nine sections from the eastern part of Union were added to Salem Township. The present eastern boundary line of the township is the section line bounding Sections 19, 20 and 21 on the east.

As Union Township now is, it is the smallest township in the county. It contains fifteen entire sections and six fractional sections. The number of acres in the three smallest townships of the county, as taken from the County Auditor's books in 1880, were as follows: Massie, 13,622; Salem, 13,459; Union, 11,970.

Deerfield, now South Lebanon, is one of the oldest towns of Warren County. The time of its first settlement is not known with certainty. It is probable that the town was laid out in 1795, and the first settlement commenced in the spring of 1796. Tradition holds that the colony which established Mount Station, two miles further up the river, found a single cabin on the site of Deerfield, as they passed up the Little Miami. Tradition fixes the time of the settlement at Mounts' Station as the Autumn of 1795. Rev. James Smith, whose journal is quoted in the general county history, was in Deerfield in October, 1797, and records the fact that "it is a new town, having been settled since spring twelfth month," that is the spring of 1796. This accords with the statement in Howe's Historical Collections, which fixes the settlement at Bedle's Station in September, 1795, and says: "Shortly after, a settlement was commenced at Deerfield, by Gen. David Sutton, Capt. Nathan Kelly and others." In a series of articles on the early history of Lebanon and vicinity, published in 1867, A. H. Dunlevy says: "In my first number, I stated upon the authority of another who was among the first settlers, that Deerfield, Franklin and Waynesville, as well as Bedle's Station, had small settlements in 1795. Upon further examination, I am now satisfied that this was a mistake, and that Bedle's Station alone was settled in 1795, and that not till September of that year." According to

the inscriptions on tombstones in the Old Graveyard, at Deerfield, Nathan Kelly emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1791, and settled at Deerfield in 1797; and Andrew Lytle, who was one of the first settlers at Deerfield, settled in Warren County in 1796.

No block-house or fortification for protection against the Indians, was built at Deerfield. The fortified stations along the Little Miami were as follows:

Cavolt's Station, at Round Bottom, twelve miles up the river from its mouth, and a little below the present site of Milford. It was erected by Abraham Cavolt, in 1789 or 1790, and is believed to have been the first station, properly so called, erected in the Miami Valley.

Gerard's Station, sometimes called Gerard and Martin's Station, was about 10 miles from the mouth of the Little Miami, and was erected about 1790.

Clemens' Station was on Round Bottom, about one-half mile below Cavolt's.

The last of the stations about Cincinnati are believed to have been McFarland's, near the site of Pleasant Ridge; and Bedle's Station, near the site of Union Village. The former of these was erected in the spring of 1795, and the latter in the autumn of the same year. Mounts' Station, as the settlement William Mounts above Deerfield was sometimes called, was not a fortified station.

Waldsmith's Mill was attended by early settlers of Deerfield and vicinity. It was not far from Miamiville, and built by a German named Christian Waldsmith, who emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1796. The mill was so far completed in the Autumn of 1797, that Waldsmith started one run of stones for grinding, and two copper stills, for making whisky.

The plat of the town of Deerfield, was not placed on record at Cincinnati for six or seven years after the town was laid out. On December 6, 1800, the Legislature of the Northwest Territory passed an act requiring the original proprietor or proprietors of such towns, as had already been laid out in the territory, to cause an accurate map or plat of the same to be recorded in the county Recorder's office, within one year from the day on which the act took effect, May 1, 1801. A failure to comply with the requirement of the act was punishable with a fine of \$1,000.

The plats of the three towns which had been laid out within the present limits of Warren County prior to the passage of this act, were received by the county Recorder at Cincinnati for record as follows: Deerfield, April 23, 1802; Waynesville, April 28, 1802; Franklin, August, 12, 1802.

The description and certificate accompanying the plat of Deerfield, as recorded, are as follows:

A Plan of the Town of Deerfield in Hamilton County, Territory North West of the Ohio situate lying and being in the First Fractional Section and in Section No. 2 in the Fourth Township of the Third Entire Range. Town lots are 8 poles on the River and 10 poles back. Lots 77, 78, 91 and 92 are Public Lots. Streets are all East and West and all three poles wide except one which is the Main street and four poles wide, with streets parallel hereto running North and South three poles wide. Lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 20, 27, 30, 31, 32, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 55, 57, 68, 69, 70, 71, 87, 98, 99, 100, 105, 107, 108, 113 and 65 were given to the first settlers of said Town, the residue of said lots except the public lots for sale. John S. Gano, Benjamin Stites Sr. and Benjamin Stites Jr. hereby present the foregoing plat to be recorded, containing one hundred and forty-four half-acre lots.

For John S. Gano, Benjamin Stites, Sr. and Benjamin Stites Jr.

AARON GOFORTH.

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES }
NORTH WEST OF THE OHIO, } ss
Hamilton County.

Be it remembered that on the twenty-third day of April, 1802, personally appeared before me the undersigned one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County aforesaid, Aaron Goforth, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that

the within is a true and accurate map of the Town Lots of the Town of Deerfield in said County, as he the said Aaron verily believes.

[Signed]

AARON GOFORTH.

Sworn and subscribed before me the day and year first above mentioned.

SAMUEL RABB.

Received and recorded 23d of April, 1802.

The earliest deeds for lots in Deerfield were executed by John Stit Gano as follows: On April 14, 1797, to John Kreker, Lots 70 and 107; Peter Keever, for Lots 71 and 118; to Elnathan Cory for Lots 47 and one outlot; to Thomas Cory for Lot 32 and one outlot. The consideration expressed in all these deeds is \$2. On the same day, Gano executed to Isaac Lindley consideration of \$10 a deed for Lots 65 and 66 and one outlot of four acre and to Martin Keever, in consideration of \$10 a deed for Lots 105 and 11 and two outlots. On June 20, 1797, James Cory received a deed for Lots 226 and 27, consideration \$5.

At the beginning of the present century, Deerfield was the most important place on the Little Miami above Columbia. It was made a stopping-place for many of the early settlers in different parts of the county. Early emigrants frequently left their families at Deerfield while the first improvements were being made on their new farms.

Capt. Nathan Kelly, Capt. Ephraim Kibby and Andrew Lytle, whose names appear elsewhere in this work, were among the early permanent settlers at Deerfield.

William Snook came from New Jersey and settled in the township in 1801, and the following year his brother, John M. Snook, also settled here. The latter was a Captain in the war of 1812.

Ignatius Brown, who was for three terms an Associate Judge of Warren County, was an early settler at Deerfield, and he is said to have taught the first school at that place.

David Fox, Sr., settled on Muddy Creek, west of Deerfield, about 1797 or 1798. He lived on the farm, on which he settled, until his death. In connection with his son Absalom, he built a grist-mill on Turtle Creek and operated a copper still. In the Fellowship Churchyard are tombstones with these inscriptions: "David Fox, died January 23, 1847, aged eighty-two years six months and sixteen days." "Sarah, wife of David Fox, died June 7, 1850, aged eighty-two years eight months and twenty-six days." David Fox was accompanied on his removal to this township by his brother Jonathan and his brother-in-law, Sampson Sergeant.

Capt. John Spencer settled on Turtle Creek on Section 9, near the northern boundary of this township, in 1796. His wife, Ann Spencer, was daughter of Capt. Robert Benham. Capt. Spencer served in the war of 1812, and died April 22, 1835.

James Venard came from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, Va., and settled on what is now known as the Daniel Hufford farm. The date of his settlement is not known, but his youngest son, William H., who is still living in this township, one of the oldest of the living natives of Warren County, was born near Deerfield May 3, 1798. James Venard brought with him his wife Nancy Graham, two sons, John and Francis, Jr., his father, Francis, Sr., and his mother. The family was remarkable for longevity. Francis, Sr., lived to be about one hundred and three years of age; his wife about one hundred; they were both buried at Deerfield. Their children all lived to the age of about ninety-five years, and died at nearly the same age. Two brothers of James Venard, Thomas and Stephen, settled in the vicinity of Utica about 1798.

Gen. David Sutton was an early settler and for many years the best known citizen of Deerfield. He was a native of Hunterdon County, N. J. The

te of his settlement at Deerfield is unknown. He kept one of the first verns at that place, and at his house elections for Deerfield Township were pointed to be held, both under the Territorial and early State governments. In the organization of Warren County, he was appointed the first Clerk of Court, and held that position for twelve years, from 1803 to 1815. He was Representative in the Legislature in 1816, 1818 and 1823. At the commencement of the war with England in 1812, he left the duties of his office Clerk of Court to the charge of John Grigg, afterward a distinguished book-publisher of Philadelphia, raised a company and went into the service of the Government as Captain in the first army that was raised in Ohio. He was soon afterward elected Colonel at Urbana. He was for many years a General of the militia. In politics he was originally an Anti-Federalist or Jeffersonian Democrat, and, on the formation of new parties in 1828, he became an adherent of the Jackson party. At the time of his death, he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator from Warren County. He died September 6, 1834, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried at Deerfield.

James Benham was born in Washington Co., Penn. August 9, 1784, and died in this township at the age of eighty-five years and sixteen days. His father, Peter Benham, removed with his family to the present site of Newport, N. Y., in the winter of 1793-94, where he stopped on a tract of land belonging to Capt. Robert Benham. The next year, Peter Benham returned to Pennsylvania on business and died there, leaving in Kentucky his widow and five children, James, John, Peter, and two daughters, afterward Mrs. Thompson Lamb and Mrs. Nathan Smith. The widow removed to lands near Turtle Creek, purchased with the proceeds of Peter's estate. She died in 1805, when her eldest son, James, was just twenty-one years old. At his mother's request, she promised her not to marry until his young sisters were grown up, and to keep them together. True to his promise, he remained single until 1818, when he married Miss Mary Robinson; in 1821, he married Miss Mary Russell, and in 1827 he married Mrs. Lydia Irwin. By his first two marriages he had no children; by his third wife, his children were James I., Mrs. Rebecca Cook, Mrs. Martha Stokes and Mrs. Lizzie Bone. James Benham was twice elected Justice of the Peace, but he never sought office. His long life was passed as a quiet farmer; in politics he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican; in religion he was for the last forty or fifty years of his life a Universalist. Gen. Durbin Ward, who was the intimate friend of James Benham wrote soon after his death: "The writer who knew him as the highest type of humanity—an honest man—and who loved him for nearly thirty years, mourns the loss of the wisest man he ever knew, and whose daily life he would be glad to be good and great enough to follow as an example."

This township was within the region through which the earlier settlers at Columbia, Cavolt's Station and other settlements ranged the woods on the hunt for straggling Indians. The frontiersmen spoke of hunting and killing Indians as they would of wolves, bears or other wild animals. Col. Whiteseay, of Cleveland, writes as follows: "In 1844, I spent an evening with Benjamin Stites, Jr., of Madisonville, Ohio, the son of Benjamin Stites who settled at Columbia, near Cincinnati, in 1788. Benjamin, Jr., was then a boy, but soon grew up to be a woodsman and an Indian fighter. Going over the incidents of the pioneer days, he said the settlers of Columbia agreed to pay \$30 in trade for every Indian scalp. He related an instance of a man receiving a mare under this arrangement. I met another old man who then lived near Covington on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, who said he had often gone up the Miami on a hunt for scalps. With most of these hunters, the bounty

was a minor consideration. The hatred of the red man was a much stronger motive."

No more pleasant description of the woods of the Little Miami in the early spring-time, as they appeared to the first immigrants, has been published than that contained in the following paragraph from the Narrative of Rev. M. Spencer, who was familiar with the country as early as 1790, and for eight months in the years 1792 and 1793 was a captive among the Indians:

I have often thought that our first Western winters were much milder, our springs earlier, and our autumns longer than they now are. On the last of February, some of the trees were putting forth their foliage; in March, the red-bud, the hawthorn and the dogwood, in full bloom, checkered the hills, displaying their beautiful colors of rose and lilac; and in April, the ground was covered with May apple, bloodroot, ginseng, violets and a great variety of herbs and flowers. Flocks of parrots were seen, decked in their rich plumage of green and gold. Birds of various species, and of every hue, were flitting from tree to tree, and the beautiful redbird, and the untaught songster of the West, made the woods vocal with their melody. Now might be heard the plaintive wail of the dove, or the low rumbling drum of the partridge, or the loud gobble of the turkey. Here might be seen the clumsy bear, doggedly moving off, or urged by pursuit into a laboring gait, retreating to his citadel in the top of some lofty tree; or approached suddenly, raising himself erect in the attitude of defense, facing his enemy and waiting his approach; then the timid deer, watchfully resting, or cautiously feeding, or aroused from his thick cover gracefully bounding off, then stopping, erecting his stately head and for a moment gazing around, or snuffing the air to ascertain his enemy, instantly springing off, clearing logs and bushes at a bound, and soon distancing his pursuers. It seemed an earthly paradise; a but for apprehension of the wily copperhead, who lay silently coiled among the leaves, beneath the plants waiting to strike his victim; the horrid rattlesnake, who, more chivalrous, however, with head erect amidst its ample folds, prepared to dart upon his foe, generously with the loud noise of his rattle, apprised him of danger; and the still more fearful and insidious savage, who, crawling upon the ground, or noiselessly approaching behind trees and thickets, sped the deadly shaft or fatal bullet, you might have fancied you were in the confines of Eden or the borders of Elysium.

The following is an extract from the journal of Rev. John Kobler giving an account of the first sermon by a regularly ordained Methodist minister preached in Warren County:

WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1798.

In the afternoon, rode some miles up the Miami River to a small village called Deerfield, where I suppose there might reside ten or fifteen families. On arrival there, was invited into a house to see a sick man, whom I found to be a Quaker. Asked if I should pray with him and his family. He said "No." Reasoned with him on the necessity of a propriety of prayer, and enforced the words of St. James—"Is any afflicted, let him pray; but he would hear no reason, said he was raised among the Friends and that I should not pray. Had with me a letter of introduction to a man who resided in the place who was supposed would receive the Gospel in his house. When this was presented to him, he treated both the message and messenger with utter contempt, saying his house was no place for preaching. Here I went from house to house making inquiry; at last heard that the man above mentioned had a son living in the place, and that his wife was actually a Methodist—hastened on to the son's house, but found that the old man had been there before me, and given them their charge, by using his utmost influence to bolt and bar every door and heart against me. Indeed, this son had sent word, I afterward understood, that if any of our preachers came through these borders, he wished them to be sent to his house. Finally I heard of a Baptist in the place to whom I applied, who received me cordially; his name was Sutton. Lord grant that he and his family may find mercy at that day! "when I was a stranger he took me in, hungry and he fed me, thirsty and he gave me drink." Next day, at an early hour, his house was filled with attentive hearers to whom I shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God. Rode on six miles further and preached at 4 o'clock at a Mr. C.'s. The place was called Turtle Creek settlement. Here the preacher delivered his message with life and energy, and although the Gospel is the wisdom of God and the power of God, yet this company was hard, untouched, unmoved. Then said the speaker, "surely I have labored in vain, and spent my strength for naught and in vain, yet my judgment is with the Lord and my work is with my God." Spent this evening in retirement, and some hours in solemn, fervent prayer to Almighty God for the gift of His Holy Spirit.

THE STITES FAMILY.

This family was prominent in the early settlement of this township and the Miami Valley. The name occurs in the history of the exploration of the region between the Miamis; in the establishment of the first colony of which

tlers north of the Ohio, below Marietta, and in the history of the pioneer Baptist Churches of Ohio. The Stiteses were the original proprietors of the land which Deerfield was laid out, and owned large tracts of land in the region about that place. The following account of the family is taken chiefly from a paper in the possession of Hezekiah S. Stites, of Warren County:

John Stites was born in England, A. D. 1595. Tradition says he emigrated from London to New England in the time of Oliver Cromwell. He finally settled on Long Island, and died there in 1717, aged one hundred and twenty-two years.

Richard Stites, son of John, was born in 1640; he lived at Hempstead, Long Island, and died in 1702, aged sixty-two years.

William Stites, son of Richard, was born at Hempstead, Long Island, in 1706. He removed to Springfield, N. J., and died there in 1727, aged twenty-one years. He had seven children, six sons and one daughter.

Benjamin Stites, youngest son of William, lived at Scotch Plains, N. J., and died there in 1802, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the father of three sons, who were the early settlers at Columbia. His sons were Benjamin, known as Maj. Benjamin Stites, Henry, Elijah, Hezekiah and Isaiah.

Henry Stites, son of Benjamin, died in the Red Stone Country, Pennsylvania, leaving children named Nehemiah, Jonathan, Stephen and Martha, all of whom came down the Ohio. Nehemiah was killed by the Indians near Limestone, Ky. Jonathan came with his uncle to Columbia, had a family, and died in Indiana. Stephen and Martha also came to Columbia at an early day, and both had families.

Benjamin, Elijah and Hezekiah, sons of Benjamin, of Scotch Plains, emigrated to the Miami country in 1788, and made at Columbia, the first settlement northwest of the Ohio between Marietta and the Falls of the Ohio.

Elijah Stites was born at Scotch Plains, March 22, 1758; he served in the revolutionary war and was at the battle of Monmouth. In 1780, he was married to Rhoda Brown. He emigrated to Columbia in 1788, where he remained until about the year 1809, when he moved to Warren County, and settled one mile west of Freeport. He and his wife were the first persons to join the Baptist Church at Columbia, the first church in the Miami country. They were baptized by Rev. Stephen Gano January 21, 1790. Elijah Stites died January 6, 1843, in his eighty-sixth year; his wife died August 7, 1828, aged sixty-four years. Their children were fourteen in number, of whom the eldest, who arrived at maturity, was Elder Hezekiah Stites, long pastor of the Bethel and Lebanon Baptist Churches.

Maj. Benjamin Stites, who is mentioned in the history of the exploration and early settlement of the Miami Valley, died in 1804. He was three times married and had nine children, of whom Benjamin, the eldest son, was a Baptist preacher.

MILLS.

The first mill in the near vicinity of Deerfield was built by Capt. Stites on Turtle Creek, west of the site of the town. The date of its erection is unknown, but it was in existence early in the present century. It was a small mill and known as a "corn-cracker." The building long ago disappeared, but traces of the old mill race are still discernible.

One of the oldest mills in Warren County on the Little Miami was built on the north side of the river in this township, midway between the mouths of Todd's Fork and Turtle Creek, by Jabish Phillips. Tradition holds that work on the dam and race of the mill was commenced in 1798 and it is believed that grinding was commenced in 1801. This mill passed into the ownership of

Samuel McCray; later it was owned and operated by Isaac Stubbs, Sr., who had emigrated from Georgia, in 1804, and first built a mill on the Little Miami at Mill Grove. From Isaac Stubbs, Sr., it passed into the hands of his son and has long been known as the Zimri Stubbs' Mill.

A grist-mill was built by the Fox family probably before the last war with England, on Turtle Creek, about one and one-half miles from its mouth. This has been for several years past the only water-power mill on Turtle Creek.

The fine mill built by Joseph Whitehill on the Warren County Canal, was in this township. On the abandonment of the canal, this mill ceased to be operated.

CHURCHES.

There are but two churches in the township. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Deerfield is built upon ground donated to the society by William Heaton in 1827. The trustees of the society, at the time of the execution of the deed of gift by William and Rachel Heaton, were William Worley, William Vannote, George Wager, George Foglesong, James Clark, Michael Banon Brice Worley, John Shephard and Ephraim Ludlum. The present membership is about one hundred.

Fellowship Christian Church was built about 1828. Among the early members were Ann Spencer, Rebecca Sargeant, Sarah Fox, wife of David Fox Andrew and Catherine Lytle, William and Mary Bonnell, John and Mary Ann Covert. The churchyard is a burying-ground, the first interments being made in it about the time of the erection of the church.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Before the organization of this township, several persons residing within its present limits were commissioned Justices of the Peace, whose names will be found in the history of Deerfield Township. The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace of Union Township and the dates of their commissions:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Daniel McFarland, March 22, 1815. | Joseph Smithers, May 16, 1843. |
| Andrew Guthrey, March 22, 1815. | Thaddeus D. Morris, April 21, 1845. |
| Nathan Kelly, March 22, 1815. | Abraham Brant, September 26, 1845. |
| Robert Hays, December, 1816. | James S. Totten, March 24, 1846. |
| Nathan Kelly, April 14, 1818. | Thaddeus D. Morris, April 8, 1848. |
| Daniel McFarland, April 14, 1818. | Abraham Brant, September, 1848. |
| Coulson Payne, November 22, 1819. | James S. Totten, March 24, 1849. |
| Nathan Kelly, March 26, 1821. | Franklin T. Bundy, April 5, 1851. |
| Daniel McFarland, March 26, 1821. | Joseph D. Hatfield, September 6, 1851. |
| Charles Fox, November 12, 1821. | James S. Totten, March 6, 1852. |
| Coulson Payne, November 16, 1821. | Thaddeus D. Morris, March 31, 1854. |
| James Benham, November 3, 1823. | Abraham Brant, September 1, 1854. |
| Henry Foster, March 15, 1824. | Jesse Simpson, November 2, 1854. |
| Nathan Kelly, October 31, 1825. | Abraham Brant, September 8, 1857. |
| James T. Scott, October 31, 1825. | Thaddeus D. Morris, March 18, 1857. |
| James Benham, January 1, 1827. | Samuel Murphy, November, 1860. |
| John T. Jack, October 31, 1828. | John W. H. Monfort, March 5, 1863. |
| James T. Scott, November 1, 1828. | Abraham Brant, September 15, 1863. |
| Daniel M. Morris, January 12, 1830. | Samuel Murphy, November 5, 1863. |
| Joseph McKinney, March 16, 1831. | J. C. Newport, April 12, 1865. |
| James T. Scott, October 10, 1831. | John D. Minor, May 24, 1866. |
| William M. Lightfoot, March 10, 1832. | Samuel Murphy, November 3, 1869. |
| John L. Watkins, November 19, 1832. | T. D. Morris, October 28, 1868. |
| James St. John, November 7, 1833. | Reading Doty, October 13, 1871. |
| Joseph Smithers, May 24, 1834. | Samuel Murphy, November 5, 1872. |
| John L. Armstrong, June 30, 1835. | B. Cavolt, October 29, 1872. |
| Abraham Brant, October 20, 1836. | John W. H. Monfort, October 14, 1872. |
| Joseph Smithers, May 15, 1837. | Bethuel Cavolt, October 12, 1875. |
| Thaddeus Morris, April 3, 1839. | John Seaman, October 3, 1877. |
| Joseph Smithers, May 15, 1840. | B. Cavolt, October 16, 1878. |
| Thaddeus D. Morris, April 25, 1842. | John M. Snook, October 5, 1880. |
| Abraham Brant, October 8, 1842. | B. Cavolt, October 13, 1881. |

ANCIENT FORTIFICATIONS AND MOUNDS.

Dr. S. S. Scoville, of Lebanon, who has given considerable attention to archæology of Warren County, writes as follows :

The only ancient works of defense in Union Township, so far as is known, are situated adjacent to the village of Deerfield, on the farm of Mr. D. Hufford. As seen at the early settlement of the country, they consisted of two circular inclosures. The Lebanon and Deerfield road passes through the smaller circle, where portions of the embankment are visible. A little to the west of these works are two mounds. They are some thirty feet apart; both have been explored, but nothing found in them worthy of note. East of Deerfield, on the farm of J. M. Hayner, there is a small mound. On the west side of Turtle Creek, about one and a half miles from its mouth, there is quite a large mound. Fifty years ago, it was some twelve feet in height, and thirty-five feet in diameter. It is now about seven feet high. Many years ago, Mr. John Randolph made an excavation on the west side of it, and found human bones and several copper rings. In 1879, Dr. D. D. T. McArthur, and the writer, explored this mound, and found the skeleton of a child. It was located at the center of the mound, on a level with the original ground. The bones were in a state of decay, although the situation and character of the mound were very favorable to the preservation of such remains, it being situated on an elevation which slopes off in every direction, while the upper part consists of burnt clay, thus rendering it impervious to water. Near the northern boundary of the township, on the farm of James White, and about half a mile west of the Lebanon and Deerfield road, there is a mound of considerable size. There is another situated on the east part of J. S. Sten's farm, about half a mile east of the road just mentioned. It was explored some twenty years ago, and some copper rings and fragments of pottery were found.

THE ROOSA MURDER.

On December 26, 1864, near the hour of midnight, at the residence of John W. Roosa, one mile from Deerfield, was committed one of the most horrible murders in the annals of crime. It was followed with the only case of capital punishment in the history of Warren County. The occupants of the Roosa house on the fatal night were Mrs. Roosa, three young daughters, an infant at the breast, and an old man hired upon the farm, named Jesse Couzens. Alice Belle, aged fifteen; Francis, a younger sister; the infant by its mother's side, and Jesse Couzens, were all killed with the same hatchet, and Mrs. Roosa, with her head horribly gashed, was left as dead by the murderer. Little Jeanette, aged about seven years, was the only person in the house unhurt, and she remained with the dead and dying until daylight, when she went to a neighbor for assistance. John W. Roosa, the father, was at this time an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at Dayton, where he had voluntarily gone on account of monthly attacks of lunacy, in the intervals of which he was sane. He was a respected farmer, and was Treasurer of Union Township. He had recently written to his wife to sell their barley crop of eight hundred bushels, and to keep the money in the house for the purpose of paying orders on the township treasury. This letter, committed by Mrs. Roosa to a friend, had been read in the store at Deerfield, in the presence of a number of persons. The publicity innocently given to this letter is believed to have been the cause of the murder, by arousing the cupidity of the perpetrator of the crime, robbery and not murder, undoubtedly, being the purpose with which the house was entered. Only about \$20 however, were found and carried away.

The horrors witnessed by the neighbors, who, on Tuesday morning, December 27, first arrived at the scene of the tragedy, need not here be described. Three persons lay dead; Francis was still living, but unable to give any account of the crime, and not long after died; Mrs. Roosa was found with many marks of the murderer's hatchet, and from her face the blood had spurted to the ceiling. Serious as were her wounds, she finally recovered. No clew of the murderer was found, except a red silk handkerchief, picked up on the walk near the house, and prints of a horse's feet by the hitching-post. The bloody

hatchet belonged to the house. Dispatches from Dayton in answer to those sent from Lebanon stated that Mr. Roosa was still in the asylum, and was not absent at the time of the murder. The excitement in the community was intense. Volunteer detectives swarmed in from all directions. Several persons were arrested, and no evidence being found against them, were promptly discharged.

Immediately after the discharge of one who had been arrested on suspicion and held for preliminary examination, Samuel Coovert came to Lebanon, and sought an interview with the Prosecuting Attorney. He had come from Middletown to Deerfield, his former home, a few days after the murder, and had remained at his old home until the time of the interview. He stated that he knew the murderer; that David Hicks, of Cincinnati, had confessed to him the commission of the crime. George R. Sage, now, a distinguished member of the Cincinnati bar, was then Prosecuting Attorney of Warren County. After carefully listening to the story of the stranger, and having it repeated, the suspicion arose in the lawyer's mind that the narrator himself had a guilty knowledge of the crime. The story of the confession was in itself improbable, and in giving the details of the alleged confession, the murderer's work was described so minutely and circumstantially, that it seemed hardly possible that the description could all be fabricated. The informer was permitted to sign and make oath to a declaration charging David Hicks with the murder; the accused was sent for, and steps also taken to secure the arrest of the accuser, on the charge of perjury. Hicks, on coming to Lebanon had no difficulty in showing that he was in Cincinnati, at the time of the murder, and in fastening upon Coovert the guilt of perjury. Of this offense, Coovert was afterward found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years.

The detectives continued in the work of ferreting out the murderer. The County Commissioners offered a reward of \$1,000 for the detection and conviction of the perpetrator of the crime. Many were the theories advanced. The Prosecuting Attorney had become convinced that the man who had dastardly sought by perjury to fasten the crime upon an innocent man was the murderer of the Roosa family. There were, however, difficulties in the way of this theory. Samuel Coovert, though a native of the vicinity of Deerfield, and well acquainted with the Roosa premises, was at the time of the murder living in Middletown; where he worked in a saw-mill. It was known that he had been seen in Middletown, on the evening of the day on which the murder was committed, and also early the next morning, and that he had worked in the saw-mill the day before, and the day after the murder. The distance between Middletown and the Roosa farm, by turnpike, is eighteen miles. A horse's tracks had been seen near the Roosa house, on the morning after the murder. Had the murderer rode on horseback thirty-six miles, committed robbery and murdered four persons, in the hours of darkness of a night between days both passed in hard labor? Link after link in the chain of evidence, which seemed to establish this theory was discovered, and Coovert was indicted for murder. The Legislature passed a law to meet this case authorizing the removal of a convict in the penitentiary, against whom an indictment for felony is pending, for trial in the county in which the indictment was found. Coovert was brought from the penitentiary at Columbus, and his trial on the charge of murder commenced at Lebanon, March 1, 1866. Judge George J. Smith presided on the bench; the prosecution was conducted by George R. Sage and David Allen, the latter having succeeded to the office of Prosecuting Attorney; the attorneys assigned by the court for the defense of the accused were J. Kelly O'Neill, J. M. Smith and Thomas F. Thompson. The trial continued for several days and resulted in a verdict of guilty of mur-

or in the first degree. It is worthy of note that eleven members of the jury, which agreed to this verdict, had stated in their examination that they were in principle opposed to capital punishment, but that they believed that their views would not prevent them from rendering a verdict in accordance with the law and the testimony. A new trial was granted the defendant, on the ground that one of the jurors had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendant before the trial. The second trial commenced on June 6, 1866, continued five days, and also resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The briefest summary of the evidence by which the guilt of the defendant was proved to the satisfaction of two juries, is all that can here be given.

Mrs. Roosa and Jeannette, the sole survivors of the tragedy, gave, on the witness stand, their recollections of the horrible scene. The former testified that she had been awakened by a blow on the head, and became unconscious; afterward she saw the murderer standing in the door, with a light in his right hand and a hatchet in his left hand; he came toward her, and, as she thought, struck her again. She described him as a tall man, with a light moustache and pretty long hair. When told to look at the prisoner, she said: "He looks like the man; his eyes look to me like the man's; they have the same staring look; I notice it every time I look at him." Jeannette described the man as tall, with light hair and a red moustache, white shirt and black pants. She said the prisoner looked like the man. She had escaped with her life by hiding under the bed; she had heard her sister pleading with the murderer that he would not kill her, and his reply that he did not want to kill her, but he would have to.

The testimony of several witnesses was introduced to show that a horse kept in a stable not far from the saw-mill in which Coovert worked was found covered with mud on the morning after the murder. A man on horseback had been seen on the Shaker Hill, going in the direction of Lebanon and Deerfield early in the night of December 26; and one going in the opposite direction had been met by a party of four young men about 3 o'clock the next morning.

The handkerchief found near the Roosa house was shown to be like the one Coovert had used in the saw-mill, and there was on it the smell of oil, such as is used in lubricating machinery.

It was shown that Coovert was left-handed, or ambidextrous, and a physician gave it as his opinion that the blows on Mrs. Roosa's head had probably been struck with the left hand.

Monday, the 26th of December, had been observed as Christmas, and a ball in Middletown on that night enabled many witnesses from that place to fix definitely the time of events concerning which they testified. Perhaps the strongest evidence of the guilt of the defendant was that which showed that both Coovert and the family of Harrison McNeal, his brother-in-law, knew of the murder in Middletown on the morning after it occurred. Miss Mary Shaffer, who lived in Middletown with her step-father, who kept a hotel, testified that she was at the ball; the next morning, after breakfast, went to the house of Harrison McNeal; Mrs. McNeal and the children were in; afterward Samuel Coovert came in, and his sister said: "Sam, how did you say that murder was last night?" Sam said it was the awfulest murder that ever was; that there was an old man killed, and a woman and a young lady; that the young lady threw up her hands and begged not to be killed; that the hatchet was so dull that when it struck Mrs. Roosa's face, it glanced off. Witness asked him how he heard it, and he said a man had told him about it. Putting his hands to his hips, he said he felt pretty stiff; that he had been at a party the night before, and rode there on horseback.

A drayman testified that on the morning after the ball, Coovert had said:

"You will hear by the papers to-day or this evening of the Roosa family, at Deerfield, being murdered." Another witness, on the same morning, had heard of the murder from Harrison McNeal. An acquaintance of the defendant living at Middletown testified that on Saturday night Coovert told him that he was going to the ball. The witness was at the ball, but Coovert was not; and afterward, told witness that he had business at other places. The witness had a conversation with Coovert about the murder on the Wednesday after it occurred. He said the man who committed the murder must have been awkward, or have had a dull hatchet, as he struck Mrs. Roosa a glancing blow and killed the child accidentally. He said the Doctor and Coroner had come to the conclusion that the murder was done by a left-handed man, but they were keeping it a secret in order to find out the murderer.

The defense in the first trial was an alibi. The prisoner's brother-in-law and sister both testified that he was at home in bed on the night of the murder. This testimony was found to have so little weight that it was not introduced on the second trial.

The conviction of the murderer was due largely to the skill and ability with which the prosecution was conducted by George R. Sage, who brought to the trial a thorough acquaintance with all known facts concerning the commission of the crime and a deep conviction of the guilt of the prisoner. Coovert maintained that he was innocent until the last, and all efforts to secure a confession of his guilt were unavailing. His sister, Mrs. McNeal, also asserted his innocence, and continued in her efforts to save her brother until he was executed. The testimony was sufficient to satisfy the great mass of the people of the county of his guilt, and in the sixteen years which have elapsed since the trial, no new fact has been discovered to throw a doubt upon the justice of the verdict.

A scaffold for the execution of Coovert was erected in the yard of the jail. The execution took place August 24, 1866. At 12 o'clock, the doomed man was taken to the scaffold. He seemed very weak, but quite calm. Standing on the trap door soon to fall beneath him, with only a moment or two between him and eternity, in response to the Sheriff's question whether he had any remarks to make, he said in a steady voice:

"Gentlemen, I am about to leave this world. I have had two dreadful trials. I have been treated justly so far as I know, as to the jury and Judges, but as to the witnesses, I cannot say that they were just. While my end is near, I call God to witness that I never murdered that innocent family. As to the evidence of my speaking of it on Tuesday, I hope I never may see God if I heard of it till the Thursday following. I hope that we may all meet in the next world. That is all I have to say."

He sat down and Rev. J. E. Snowden, of the Methodist Protestant Church, his spiritual advisor, approaching him, said:

"In the awful realities of this hour, are you ready to meet Jesus?"

"I am."

"Jesus is your friend—do you trust in Him?"

"I do, indeed."

Mr Snowden then made a short, prayer, saying:

"Oh, thou Searcher of all hearts, we beseech Thee to look down upon us in tender mercy, in this awful moment. A soul is about to be hurried into eternity—prepared or unprepared, Thou alone knowest. We pray that Thou have mercy upon that soul. His declarations of innocence are before God and man, but Thou alone knowest his heart. We commend his soul unto Thee—back to the God who gave it to him. We pray that Thou will pour out upon him Thy spirit, and give him strength for this awful crisis. Amen."

Coovert—"Amen, amen."

Rising from his knees, Mr. Snowden said:

"And now may the blessing of God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost rest upon you. Samuel Maud Coovert. Amen."

Coovert—"Amen."

Mr. Snowden then said: "Good-bye, Sam. I will meet you at the judgment seat, and then all hearts will be known."

To which Coovert responded: "Good-bye."

After this, the Sheriff, John Butler, ordered Coovert to rise. He obeyed with quiet resignation. His death warrant was then read to him. He listened to it attentively and manifested no emotion. The Sheriff then passed around the other side and while fixing the noose, Coovert's eye caught that of David Hicks, of Cincinnati, the man against whom he had sworn out a warrant for the murder of the Roosa family, on which ground he had been sent to the penitentiary on the charge of perjury, and he said in clear and distinct tones:

"Dave Hicks, you will forgive me?"

Hicks responded: "Yes, Sam. I bear no malice in the world against you."

The black cap was drawn over his face, and just as the cord was being attached to the hook above, he said:

"An innocent man, gentlemen, I am."

"God bless you, Sam Coovert; good-bye," said the Sheriff.

"Good bye," responded Coovert.

Then the lever was moved, the door fell, and Samuel Coovert was in eternity.





PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

LUTHER BABBITT, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in the State of Pennsylvania February 11, 1808; he is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Craft) Babbitt, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Massachusetts, and both of English descent. They emigrated with their family of ten children to the West in 1817, and located in Warren County, Ohio. Our subject received a good education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and early learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked five years; but, preferring the life of a farmer, he gave up his trade and turned his whole attention to farming. He was married in 1840 to Miss Mary W. Duckworth, a native of Warren County, and daughter of George Duckworth, Esq. Of this marriage, two children were born, viz., George and James, the latter being a druggist by profession and the former a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican in politics, and for ten years was a School Director in his district. He has lived most of his life in Warren County, and is one of the county's most reliable and trustworthy gentlemen.

AMOS BABBITT and ISAAC BEALS, Union Village; Deacon and Elder. The above named gentlemen represent the North Family of Shakers at Union Village. Mr. Beal was born in Knox County, East Tenn., May 1, 1804; his parents were William and Patience Beal, of North Carolina, and were both raised as Quakers. His father was a hunter and farmer, and died on his way to Union Village. Isaac attended school in Turtle Creek Township and learned the brick-mason's trade, which he follows still when occasion offers. In 1868, he was appointed Second Elder of the North Family, and since then has been promoted to the Eldership.

AMOS BABBITT is a deacon in the same family as the above; he was born in Washington County, Penn., Feb. 17, 1806; he is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Craft) Babbitt. His father joined the Shakers in 1817, previous to that time being a Presbyterian. He died in 1823. Amos was raised on the farm, and when 18 years of age learned shoemaking and carpentering, in both of which he became an adept. Being a natural mechanic, he is a valuable member of the society. He was appointed Deacon in 1838. In 1868, he was appointed First Elder, and in that capacity he continued until 1879, since which time he has been Deacon and Trustee.

S. R. BAILEY, P. O. Lebanon, was born in Limestone Co., Ala., Dec. 29, 1847. He was son of Samuel and Nancy Bailey. While yet a child, his father died. His mother was married to her second husband. In 1863, S. R. Bailey emigrated to Northern Ohio. Here he began his career without a dollar. His knowledge of books was scanty indeed, but to be thoroughly educated was then the height of his ambition. During the fall of 1865, he managed to save \$50, which he invested in Government Bonds. In the meantime he found employment in a factory in the city of Sandusky. There he remained about two years, during which he managed to save a few hundred dollars. In 1867, he lent as much of his money as he could spare to a wealthy farmer

in Erie County, and entered the University of Wilberforce, Greene Co., Ohio. There he remained about seven years, and graduated in the class of 1874. In the fall of the same year, he went to Jackson, Miss., and engaged to teach in a country school in Hinds County. Having taught four months, he went to the city of Yazoo, Miss., and opened a notion store early in the spring of 1875, but the lawless state of affairs made it unfavorable for his business. At the beginning of 1876, he closed out and returned to Ohio. Arriving at Xenia on January 10, he was informed of an opening in the town of Lebanon, Ohio, for a teacher. Accordingly, he made application, and was employed as Principal in the department of the Union School for the education of the colored youth, which position he still holds. On June 22, 1880, he married Mary Stamps, of Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, daughter of Chanie Stamp to whose sole care and protection Mary and her brother, Albert Stamp, were committed; and on the 20th of November, 1881, she was taken by the hand of death from her only two children, Mary and Albert. On the 16th of April there was born from the marriage of S. R. Bailey with Mary, a girl child, who is named Alberta Allen Bailey.

REV. WILLIAM BELLER, farmer, P. O. Lebanon, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 12, 1821. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Meloy) Beller, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject attended the common schools of the county after which he took a course at the Academy of Lebanon. He also took a theological course in Crawford County College, from which he graduated in 1854. Since that time, he has been a minister of the Christian denomination, and for seven years had charge of a congregation in Butler County. He is an enthusiastic advocate of temperance principles and an earnest supporter of any work tending to the advancement of the morality of the people. He was married in 1850 to Phoebe Hunter, daughter of Thomas Hunter, and by her he has had the following children, viz., E. F., Flora May, Anna M., Ethie, Clara, Olive M. and Raymond Sumner. Mr. B. is a Republican and has held many offices of trust in the township. He tempers his actions in all things with the spirit of a true Christian.

DAVID P. BENNETT, merchant, Lebanon, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, March 31, 1815; he is the son of David and Hannah (Smith) Bennett, both natives of New Jersey, the former of English and the latter of Welsh descent. His father emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1806, and settled in Turtle Creek Township, on what is now known as the "old Baker Farm," on which our subject was born and reared. At the age of 18 years, he commenced learning the carpenter trade, which he followed sixteen years; he then opened a store which he has carried on continuously for over thirty-three years. He has no associated with him in business his son-in-law, Albert M. Osborn, who was for sixteen years his clerk. Mr. Bennett was married in 1838 to Eliza A. McConnell, a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. By her, he had three children. The oldest, Robert S. M. Bennett, now a citizen of Chicago. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. G, 75th O. V. I., as a private, and was afterward promoted to Orderly Sergeant. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he was promoted to Adjutant, for bravery. Mr. Bennett's second child, Mary J., now the wife of his business partner, A. M. Osborn; the third was Leroy W. who died in 1849. Mr. Bennett was a Whig until the Republican party was organized, since which time he has been a staunch Republican. During the war, he was connected with the Christian commission, and made two trips to the South, in one of which he witnessed the battle of Nashville, Tenn. His duty was to attend the wounded and dying; write letters home for the boys who were sick or disabled, and to do anything necessary for the temporal or spiritual welfare of the warring heroes. While neither a preacher or exhorter, he

did not hesitate to do both or either, while among the soldiers. His influence and has for many years been on the side of Christianity and the right. He Ruling Elder in the church of his choice, and for sixteen consecutive years was Sabbath school Superintendent. He was President of the Warren Co. S. S. Union for eight years, and resigned in 1877. He is an honest merchant, a consistent Christian, and a good citizen, who bears the respect and esteem of the whole county.

WILLIAM H. BEAN,* farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born on Section 25, Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1840. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Snively) Bean, natives of Lebanon Co., Penn.; of German descent. He received his education at the National Normal School of Lebanon, graduating from the Commercial Department of that college in 1866. He has chosen fancy farming as his occupation, and while attending closely to it, he devotes a great deal of his time to the study of the sciences, especially natural history and botany. He is an enthusiast in all matters of science, and being by nature a naturalist and botanist, he has collected a quantity of very fine specimens in both these branches. He also raises the finer qualities of fruits and berries, and cultivates rare and valuable plants for his amusement. His exhibit is always one of the great attractions at the fairs annually given by the County Agricultural Society. He taught school for one year, and since 1875 has been Secretary of the Warren County Horticultural Society. He has served also as School Director and Treasurer of his school district. He is one of the live, energetic and enterprising young men of the county, and has done much toward the advancement of science in his community. He was married in 1877, to Miss Alice Botkin, a daughter of Rev. Jesse Botkin, a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Cincinnati Conference. She is a graduate of Asbury University, which she attended until 1876. They have had one child—Edith K. Mr. and Mrs. Bean are living with his parents in Lebanon.

THOMAS H. BLAKE, Postmaster of Lebanon. Mr. Blake is a native of Burlington Co., N. J., where he was born, March 28, 1841, and when two years of age came with his parents to Warren Co., Ohio, and they settled near Waynesville. In 1843, his father died, and was followed in a very few years by his mother, leaving Thomas the youngest of four children, the eldest being John, who is still living. William, who died at Camp Chase, Ohio, a soldier in the 69th O. V. I., and one sister, Mary, who still lives at Freeport, in this county. The subject of our sketch was thus thrown upon the care of strangers, and worked his way as best he could, getting but little schooling, until, at 15 years of age, he struck out for himself. At 19 he went to Illinois, where he enlisted as a private in the 41st Ill. V. I., on the 25th of July, 1861, and followed the varied fortunes of his command until the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, where he received a severe wound in the left thigh, in a charge on a rebel battery, from which portions of the bone were extracted, which he now has, preserved as a souvenir of his service, together with a lameness and debilitation of health that renders him yet an invalid. After fifteen months of intense suffering in hospital, he was brought to this county on a bed, about July 4, 1863, where he soon was able to be about once more, and though still suffering, he applied himself resolutely to study with a determination to gain an education. He subsequently attended school at Lebanon, afterward attended a term at Delaware College, and then he entered the Normal school at Lebanon and prepared himself for teaching. He followed the profession of a teacher in the district schools of the county for six years.

*In the early history of the family in this country, as the various branches of it moved into the English settlements, remote from each other, different renditions or translations of the name were given. Our subject knows at least of four different ways. His grandfather settling near Utica, Warren Co., Ohio, in 1823, the name was spelled Bean to correspond with the German accent, although the proper translation and orthography is Bien.

In 1869, he received the appointment of Government Storekeeper, and was assigned to duty at Germantown, Ohio. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the office of Recorder of Warren Co., which position he filled so acceptably during two terms that a re-election was tendered him; but owing to his failing health he was obliged to decline. Always an active Republican, he identified himself with his party and all its interests. He was appointed Postmaster of Lebanon in December, 1878, and has held the position since to the entire satisfaction of the people. On the 6th of July, 1866, he married Sarah LeFevre at Lebanon. She was born near Lebanon, in 1847, and they have two children, named respectively, Zetta C. aged 11, and Florence V. aged 6. Shortly after his army service, Mr. Blake became a member of the M. E. Church, which his wife is also a member, and he has long been identified with the O. O. F. Thus his life has been one of constant struggle; but with a courage unshaken and a faith undimmed, he has trodden bravely the path of duty as an example of what may be accomplished by determination and courage.

JOHN BONE, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, March 27, 1806; he is the oldest son and second child of twelve children, four boys and eight girls, born to James and Nancy (Hart) Bone. His father emigrated to Ohio from Kentucky about 1800, and located on a farm two miles east of Lebanon. His mother emigrated to Ohio from Virginia about 1802, and in 1803 married our subject's father. Of the large family, two boys and two girls are the only survivors. Our subject received his education in his native township, and has lived in Warren County during the whole of his life. He was married, June 28, 1828, to Christiana Maple, a daughter of Elias Maple, of New Jersey. By this union six children were born, viz., William V., Elias M., John, James H., George and Huston. Of these, three are prominent farmers of Warren County, two are mechanics and one, James H., is a U. S. Marshal in Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Bone started life with nothing; but, by industrious habits and frugal living, he has acquired a comfortable competency, on which he has retired. He owns a farm of 20 acres of land near Lebanon and a considerable quantity of town property including the house where he now lives. He is a staunch Republican, and has served his county as one of the Board of County Commissioners for six years and as an Infirmary Director twelve years. He is a man of strict moral principles, sound judgment and rare business ability. As a man and citizen socially, none stand higher in the respect and esteem of the community than he.

WILLIAM V. BONE, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township Feb. 25, 1829. His parents were John Bone, native of Warren Co., Ohio, and Christiann (Maple) Bone, a native of New Jersey. Our subject has followed farming all his life, and for many years has been an extensive dealer in and raiser of live stock, particularly horses which he has made a specialty. He breeds, buys, raises, and sells the finest breeds of horses. He has a fine farm of 125 acres, which has the neat and tidy appearance that marks it at once to the observer as the property of a perfect farmer. His fences are all standing straight, his gates swing clear, and his barns, cribs and sheds are neatly whitewashed, sure indications of the care bestowed on the place by the proprietor. He has shipped fine horses to almost all the large cities of this country, and many of them brought him a handsome profit. He was married, April 11, 1850, to Miss Amanda Dunham, by whom he has four children, all now living, viz., Frank, the present County Surveyor of Warren County; Perry, a successful teacher of Warren County; Anna, the wife of W. S. Dilatush, an attorney of Lebanon, and Carrie, the wife of Morris Steddom, a farmer of Warren County. Mr. Bone is one of the Board of

ectors of the Lebanon National Bank, and occupies a prominent position among the thrifty citizens of Warren County.

PETER BOYD, the lawful trustee of the Shakers, Lebanon, was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Aug. 28, 1806, and in 1807, came to Union Village with his parents who settled among the Shakers, with whom our subject has since lived. His parents, Daniel and Anna (Clarke) Boyd, were both natives of Maryland of German-English descent. Our subject, having learned shoe-making, worked at it ten years for the brethren. At 30 years of age, he became the elder for the West family, and three years afterward was appointed to the ministerial charge with John Martin. He has held almost all the offices in the society, and is now, with Mr. Parkhurst, trustee of the four families. He is a large, well developed man, six feet high and well proportioned. His dealings with the people of Warren County have won for him a host of friends.

MARTIN BROWN, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Dec. 26, 1826. He was a son of Caleb and Mary (Adams) Brown, natives of Essex County, N. Y. His education consisted of instructions in reading from his sister, and twenty days' schooling in a country school. Since then, he has endeavored in every way to educate himself, and after he grew to man's estate and was married, he boarded a school teacher who taught at night and on Sundays. In this way and by constant reading he has succeeded in procuring a good education and in keeping himself thoroughly posted in all the public events of interest. He has followed farming all his life, except two years, from 1839, when he worked at the saddler's trade, and at that time was the owner of a 200-acre farm, of which he has sold all but 40 acres. His house stands on one of the most beautiful sites in the county. His father died three months before he was born, leaving six daughters and one son. Mr. Brown was married, Feb. 7, 1849, to Mary E. Randolph, a daughter of John Randolph, by whom he had five children, viz., William R., Alfred, Martin, Horace and Horace. Mr. B. has collected quite a number of historical relics, and for some time a member of the School Board. His father was born in 1785, and died July 6, 1826. His mother was born in 1807.

J. APPLETON BROWN, horticulturist; P. O. Lebanon; is a native of the State of New Jersey; born near Trenton, on the 11th of March, 1834, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1838. They were natives, the father of Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1808, and the mother of New Jersey, born in 1812. Our subject is of French descent; he received his education in the schools of Warren County. Mr. Brown has been quite an observing man, which, in connection with extensive reading, makes him well posted and well fitted for usefulness. He is an affable and courteous gentleman, and has kept pace with the age in which he lives. He resides on a nice little farm of 32 acres, situated three and one-half miles east of Lebanon, on the pike leading to Horseferry. He has on this land a very complete and quite an extensive cider-mill and press, where great quantities of cider are annually made.

NATHAN M. BROWN, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, April 12, 1838; he is a son of John and Nancy (Pence) Brown; his father was born Sept. 3, 1797, and emigrated to Ohio in 1812, settling in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., where he remained until his death in 1878; he was the oldest in a family of fifteen children. Nathan M., the subject hereof, was reared and grew up on a farm, and has since followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married December 20, 1863, to Miss Adelia Taylor, a native of Indiana, of Irish descent. By her he had two children, John and Herman Wade. Mr. Brown is a prominent and successful farmer, who has always been industrious and careful, and has thereby acquired a fine farm of 100 acres, upon which he lives. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN E. BROWN, hardware merchant, Lebanon, was born in Wayne Warren Co., Dec. 15, 1857; his father, Amos Brown, who died in 1863, a native of Warren Co., and was a son of Joseph Brown, who was also a native of Ohio; his mother, Mrs. Grace (Wilkinson) Brown, was a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of a family who emigrated from that State to Ohio at early date. Our subject is the youngest of a family of three children, viz. Seth W., now Prosecuting Attorney of Warren County; Lizzie L., wife of George A. Witteraft, of Warren Co., and John E., who now conducts a hardware and agricultural implement store in Lebanon, where he has been since March, 1881. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, and when about eighteen years of age commenced working on the home farm. In September, 1880, he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he was engaged in the hardware store of R. Barrett & Co., with whom he remained until his coming to Lebanon.

GEORGE W. CAREY, insurance agent. The subject of our sketch, George W. Carey, was born in the village of Merrittstown, Warren Co., Ohio, the 26th day of October, 1838, and is now in his 44th year. He was born of poor parents, and is the oldest child of a family of eight children (all of whom are now living). His father, Isaac, died at the age of 38, at Dalton, Wayne Co., Ind., where he was practicing medicine. He formerly practiced medicine in Warren County, Ohio, where he had read medicine under Drs. Crossfield, M. H. Keever. After the death of his father, our subject went into the service of his father's friend, Mr. Benjamin Fritchey, as a clerk at West Baltimore, Montgomery Co., Ohio, at a salary of \$5 per month. He worked fifteen months and then drew \$75, which he sent to his mother (who is yet living at the age of 65) to assist her in providing for his younger brothers and sisters. From West Baltimore he went with his employer to Rose Hill, Darke Co., Ohio, where he served him for two years as clerk in a general store. He also taught district school in said county for three terms. In 1853, he came to Lebanon, engaged as clerk in the large dry goods house of John W. Howry, where he worked five years, at the expiration of which time he and his brother, Arthur, opened a store of their own at No. 63 Broadway, where they carried on a successful business for five years. They then dissolved partnership and the subject of our sketch started a mercantile business at 103 Mulberry street, where he carried on successfully for some six years, when he sold out his business and engaged in the insurance business January 1, 1875. He did not have full advantages for an education, but was a close student and what knowledge he did obtain was in the old Washington Schoolhouse, Pekin, Ohio. After the death of his father, he was obliged to quit school and hire out his services for the benefit of the family. He has held many offices of trust and no one can say he has not been faithful in all. At present he holds a U. S. office in county office, Justice of the Peace, Secretary of the County Fair, President of the Steam Fire Department, Councilman, and has served since his residence in Lebanon for seven years as Township Clerk, and for five years as City Clerk. He has also served three years as President of the Agricultural Society, and was a member on the Board of Education. George is a hale fellow well met.

CHARLES CLAPP, Shaker business agent. This amiable and polished gentleman is a member of the Shaker Community at Union Village, Warren Co., Ohio, where he has been since 1846. His parents, Ezra and Grace (Merritt) Clapp, were of English descent, but natives of Massachusetts, where they kept a hotel until 1800 when they moved to Lewis County, N. Y., and located on a large tract of land where Charles was born June 2, 1807. He received a liberal education in the common schools and then attended the Westfield and Leicester Academies, where his education was completed. In 1827, when

rs of age, he emigrated to Ohio and embarked in a mercantile enterprise, being what is known as a general store in Ravenna, where he remained ten years. He subsequently moved to Summit County and engaged in the same business. He was married in September, 1831, to Miss Harriet Kent, daughter of Zenith Kent, a wealthy merchant and banker of Kent, Ohio. Their union was blessed with six children, as follows: Harriet L., deceased; Charles H., deceased; Charles K., Cashier First National Bank, Kent, Ohio; Ella M., wife of J. M. Southwick, a wholesale leather dealer of New York; George A., doing business in New York; and Edward Lewis, a citizen of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Clapp were, previous to 1846, members of the Presbyterian Church, but in the above year he became converted to the Shaker faith and joined that society with which he has since continued.

CHARLES S. COLVIN, Sr., liveryman, Lebanon, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 13, 1822. His father, John Colvin, was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and about the year 1818 married Miss Martha Brown, a native of New Jersey, by whom he had six children, four now living. He died in Salem County, N. J., in 1826, at the age of 34 years. His widow with her children came to Ohio in the spring of 1832, and settled in Lebanon, Warren County, where she died in 1852. Our subject attended country schools for a short time, and at the tender age of seven years went to work on a farm, at which he continued until he reached his majority, when he commenced teaming for himself. In 1852, he opened a livery stable in the east end of Lebanon, and, after moving his stable to various parts of town, he, in 1865, opened the stable on Mechanic street, where he has since remained. On the 7th of November, 1843, he married Miss Mary L. Gohegan, daughter of Edwin and Elizabeth Gohegan, natives of Lebanon. He has had three children, three only surviving, viz., John E., Charles S., Jr. and Ella. Mr. Colvin is a man of genial, accommodating manners, and does a thriving livery business, for which he seems to be peculiarly adapted.

EDWIN E. CORLIS (deceased), was born in the State of New Jersey, Feb. 16, 1806, and died in Warren County, Ohio, March 11, 1868. He was the son of Samuel and Catherine (Wooley) Corlis, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Turtle Creek Township, where our subject was raised, and where he spent most of his life. He was married Oct. 1, 1834, to Miss Rebecca McGrew, a native of Montgomery Co., Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent; the issue of this marriage consisted of five children, only two of whom now survive, viz.: Samuel, who was born March 11, 1837; and John, born Aug. 3, 1839. They both received a common school education, and have followed farming during the whole of their lives, now being the owners of a well-improved farm in Sec. 25, Turtle Creek Township. John, the younger of the two, was married Nov. 12, 1878, to Miss Alice Underwood, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Jackson Underwood. Both of the sons are among the prominent, influential and enterprising farmers of the township in which they reside.

ROBERT G. CORWIN, lawyer, Lebanon, was born at the pioneer residence of his father, on land now included in the town of Lebanon, July 28, 1815. He is the son of Ichabod Corwin, whose name appears in the general history of Lebanon and Turtle Creek Township. His father was born in the State of New Jersey, while the family were en route for Kentucky, to which State they emigrated at an early day. His mother, Sarah (Griffin) Corwin, was a native of Washington Co., Penn. Previous to the death of his father in 1834, our subject attended the subscription schools of Lebanon, Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, and a high school that was opened, and taught the term at Franklin. From 1834 to 1837, he was under the tutelage of Judge

Francis Dunlavy, of Lebanon, with whom he completed his education, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and commenced practice in partnership with A. H. Dunlevy. This partnership was dissolved in 1843, and Mr. Corwin engaged in practice with A. G. McBurney, who had studied law with him. They were soon joined by Gov. Corwin, and the three continued together until Gov. Corwin entered the President's Cabinet in 1851; when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Corwin then retired from practice, and turned his attention to stock-raising on the home farm, a part of which fell to him in the general distribution of his father's estate. He became one of the most celebrated fine stock growers in the State, importing in 1854 several fine animals among which were Crusader, Blue Bell and Edith; he also purchased White Rose, from the importers, on her arrival in this country. His first stock was purchased at the closing out sale of Gov. Trimble in 1852-53, where he purchased about a dozen head of the best stock sold. He sold cattle from time to time, and in 1859 had a closing-out sale of over fifty head of thoroughbred cattle, after which he ceased farming. On Jan. 29, 1839, Mr. Corwin was married to Miss Eliza Bruen, a daughter of Luther and Susan (Barnett) Bruen, Dayton, Ohio; her father was a Jersey man; her mother was a daughter of John Barnett, of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1804-5, and settled near Dayton. Mr. Corwin by his marriage has had born to him seven children, viz: David B., an attorney of Dayton; Quincy, an attorney of Dayton; Robert Luther, deceased; Susan, the wife of D. M. Zeller, an attorney of Dayton; Sally, wife of C. D. Mead, a paper manufacturer of Dayton; Thomas, a practicing attorney of Dayton, and Lida, who is living at home with her parents. After closing his stock farm, Mr. Corwin went to Dayton, and engaged in the practice of law, with his brother-in-law, Luther Bruen, with whom he continued until the war broke out, when Bruen entered the service. He afterward formed a partnership with his son Quincy, and continued until the war closed, when he retired to allow his son David B. to take his place in the firm. In 1878, he came to Lebanon to find relief in its pure country air, from asthma, with which he has suffered for many years. He has retired from active practice, and is devoting his time to the quiet enjoyment of his remaining years. He and his wife are members of the East Baptist Church of Lebanon. In politics, Mr. Corwin is an enthusiastic Republican.

ROBERT B. CORWIN, hardware merchant, Lebanon, was born near Lebanon, Ohio, July 4, 1842. His grandfather, Ichabod Corwin, emigrated to Ohio from Kentucky and settled near where the town of Lebanon now stands, in the autumn of 1795; he was one of the first settlers of what is now Warren Co., and from him have sprung many of the families that now people the county; he was married in Kentucky to Miss Sarah Griffin, of Bourbon Co., Ky.; by her he had three children, viz., Moses B., William and Mary, born before he moved to Ohio, and nine during his residence here, viz.: Eliza, Jesse B., Lucinda, James H., Elvir, Ichabod, Julia A., Robert G. and Matthias. Of these, Jesse B., our subject's father, was an honest and prosperous farmer, full of wit, anecdote and fun, but a pious and Godly gentleman; he married Miss Rebecca Knox, daughter of an old family who came to Warren County from the North of Ireland at an early day. Their union was blessed with an issue of six children of whom Robert B., our subject, was the youngest; he received his education in the country schools and at the National Normal School of Lebanon. He assisted his father on the farm until after the breaking-out of the war, and in the summer of 1863 enlisted in Co. B, 2d O. H. A., under Capt. Oltrock; he served at Bowling Green, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Charleston, Knoxville and London, Tenn., and in the summer of 1865 was discharged from the hospital.

Knoxville on account of a disease of the eyes, contracted while in the service. After the war he entered the hardware store of Irons & Lingo, where he remained as a clerk two years, and then, in company with J. R. Drake, opened a hardware store in Lebanon under the firm name of Corwin & Drake. He soon became sole proprietor, and has since so continued with the exception of a short time, when John Mull, Esq., was associated with him. On the 28th of December, 1876, he married Miss Sallie, daughter of Joseph and Susan (Banker) Baker, old residents of Lebanon. By her he has had two children, two boys, living, viz., Gilbert B. and F. Howard G. Mr. Corwin is a member of the East Baptist Church of Lebanon, and of the Odd Fellows Lodge and Knights of Pythias. He is a polite gentleman, an earnest church worker and a good citizen, but lacks the jovial humor and story-telling qualities characteristic of his father's family.

CHARLES R. COWAN, deceased, was born in Warren Co., April 5, 1827; his parents were Charles and Jane W. (McPherson) Cowan, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. His grandfather, James Cowan, emigrated to Ohio in 1800, and bought a large tract of land in what is now Sec. 17, on which he lived and died, and on which most of his children lived and died. Our subject was reared on this same farm, and in 1856 bought a farm near it, on which he died. He was married in 1850 to Miss Judah Hall, daughter of John W. Hall, by whom he had five children, of whom three, Merrell J., Minnie A. and Carrie E., are now living. Mr. Cowan, although a strong Republican, never aspired to any political honors, and frequently refused office when pressed by his friends to accept.

DAVID R. COWAN, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Jan. 16, 1829; he is the son of Charles and Jane W. (McPherson) Cowan, of Warren Co.; his father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. His grandfather, James Cowan, was a native of Berkeley Co., Va., who emigrated to Ohio in 1800 and settled on the east half of Sec. 17, two miles west of Lebanon, where he died in 1815, leaving four sons, viz., Charles, John, James, Jr., and William, and one daughter, Mrs. Macaiah Leeder, who all, with two exceptions, died on the home farm. On this farm our subject was born, and here he has spent the whole of his life. His sole occupation has been that of a farmer, and in this he has been very successful. He was married in 1856 to Miss Amy A. Thompson, a daughter of John H. Thompson, of Warren County. Mr. Cowan is in politics a Republican.

EZRA CRAVER, retired lumber dealer, Lebanon, was born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 19, 1812. He is the son of Peter and Margaret (Klise) Craver, natives of Frederick County. He received a limited education in his native county, and early learned the trade of a carpenter. He emigrated to Ohio, with his brother David, in 1833, and located in Lebanon, where they were for one year engaged in work on the court house, then being built. They afterward became the leading contractors and builders of Lebanon; and continued in partnership until 1855; when David retired, and moved from Lebanon, leaving the business in the hands of his brother, who continued it alone. In 1847, Mr. Craver embarked in the shipment and sale of lumber, shingles, lath, &c. and in that enterprise continued with considerable financial success, until 1879, when he retired from active business life. He has been twice married; his first wife being Melinda McCain, of Warren County, who died in 1838, leaving four children, two now living, viz.: James F., a prominent farmer of Kansas; and Mary J., widow of the late W. H. H. Shinn, of Columbus, Ohio. On the 10th of July, 1855, Mr. Craver was again married, to Lavisa G. McBurney, a sister of ex-Lieut. Gov. A. G. McBurney, of Warren County. By this marriage three children were born, viz.: Alfred B. and Florella G., both of

whom are living with their father in Lebanon; and James who died in infancy. Mrs. Craver died July 18, 1869. Mr. Craver is a Democrat in politics, and has occupied many offices of trust and prominence in his village. He was President of the first hook and ladder company ever organized in Lebanon, President of the Cemetery Association, and for six years a member of the Board of Councilmen. He is a man of few words, but excellent practical ideas and thoroughly posted in the details of his business.

RICHARD DAVIS, retired farmer; P. O. Red Lion, Ohio; was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 1, 1803; his parents, Richard and Elizabeth (McLaughlin) Davis, were natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent; his father was a soldier for the patriots in the war of the Revolution; he came to Ohio with his family in 1813 and settled on the land where our subject still lives; he (our subject) received a limited education, and served two years at the glass blowing trade; he then turned his attention to farming, and has since continued to be tiller of the soil. He was married in 1824, to Rebecca Bowersock, a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent, and by her has had ten children, namely Elizabeth, Remembrance W., Hezekiah, George W., Sarah J., James G., John M., Margaret D., Mary and Darthula—five of whom are living. It is said that his father contracted with the Government for the land upon which Indianapolis, Ind., has since been built. His father died at the advanced age of 101 years.

JOHN E. DEY (portrait given on another page), retired, Lebanon. The subject of our sketch first saw the light of day in New Jersey in 1791. He was the only child of William and Phœbe (Ely) Dey, natives of New Jersey. His grandfather, John Dey, was a surveyor and an extensive dealer in real estate, who moved to New Jersey from New York State, where he was born. In 1793, our subject's father with his family started to Kentucky, and while passing through Virginia on their way West, the mother died. Mr. D., with his young son, completed the journey but after a two years' residence in Kentucky they returned to New Jersey, where the father was again married in 1798, and seventeen years thereafter moved with his new family to Northern New York near Lake Champlain. Our subject learned the carpenter trade and, in 1812 having attained his majority, he commenced doing business for himself working in Philadelphia, Susquehanna, Baltimore, Petersburg and Trenton. On the 8th of January, 1818, he married Miss Sarah Mount and went West via Cincinnati to Lebanon, which has since been his home. From 1820 to 1825, he made several tours through the South, building houses and cotton gins for the planters of that then prosperous country. In 1825, he, with a practical mechanic named Hackney, started a plow factory in Lebanon, under the firm name of Hackney & Dey, and carried on an extensive business with planters at all the principal way-landings along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from Cincinnati to New Orleans. They made an improved plow—the first of the kind manufactured west of Pittsburgh. In 1828, they dissolved partnership and divided the stock. Mr. Dey held the river trade and continued the business by himself until 1845, when he retired from business and has since lived a quiet life in Lebanon, occupying his time only in looking after his extensive landed estates in Michigan and Ohio. On the 7th of January, 1878, his wife died at the age of 83 years, after having lived with him over sixty years, leaving the following children, viz., Amanda Leonard, wife of Rev. Dr. Leonard of Bucyrus; Samuel E. of Defiance, Ohio; and Josephine, wife of C. A. Smith, now living with Mr. Dey. Those deceased were Wilfred D., William H. and Henrietta who married W. F. Parshall of Lebanon. Mr. Dey, though well along in years is yet enjoying good health. He is of that class of pioneers who came west with their shoulders to the wheel of progress, determined to develop the country they

chosen for their future homes or yield up their lives in the effort. Mr. y is in politics a Republican. He was an enthusiastic anti-slavery man, but in his heart a warm place for the people of the South, many of whom are warm personal friends.

WILLIAM F. DILL, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township Nov. 11, 1813; his father, William Dill, was born in Kentucky, to which State his parents emigrated in 1790, and remained until 1798, when they came to Warren Co., Ohio, and settled on the farm east of Lebanon, where our subject now lives. Our subject's father was of Irish descent and was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812; our subject was educated in the subscription schools of his day and early engaged in farming, which he has since followed until his recent retirement; he was married Oct. 13, 1837, to Eveline Boone, of Turtle Creek Township; she died August, 1848, leaving four children, viz., Alletta M., the wife of Alexander Booth; Mary E., Adrian and John. Mr. and Mrs. Dill were members of the Cumberland Church, in which he was, for fourteen years, a Ruling Elder; he is a Republican, and is now serving his fourth year as Director of the County Infirmary; he is widely known and highly respected throughout his section of the country.

JOHN DRAKE, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township on the farm he now occupies Aug. 10, 1805; his great-grandfather, Samuel Drake, emigrated from England to America in 1676; his grandfather's name was Joseph; his father, Lewis Drake, was born in New Jersey June 19, 1764, and, during the war of 1812, served as one of the minutemen. He moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Mary Russell, a native of Delaware, of Welsh descent. In 1800, he emigrated to Ohio with his family of four children, three girls and one boy, and located on the land now occupied by our subject. During his residence in Ohio, eight more children, five boys and three girls, were born to him; his son Samuel was a cavalryman in the war of 1812; of his twelve children, only two boys and two girls now survive. Our subject was reared on the farm and received his education in the schools of his native township; he was married on Christmas Day (Dec. 5, 1832) to Miss Sarah Evans, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Griffith) Evans, natives of Pennsylvania. This marriage was blessed with issue as follows: Lewis, who is married and farming in Warren County; Anna, the wife of Joseph Mull, of Warren County; Frank, who is married and farming in Warren County; Thomas, a merchant of Lebanon; John, a liveryman of Lebanon, and Isaac, who is married and now lives on the home farm. Mr. Drake is a Republican, and, for six years, served his county as Director of the Infirmary; he is a member of the Baptist Church, in which his wife also held a membership until her death, Aug. 20, 1880. Mr. Drake now has in his possession a walking-cane that his great-grandfather brought from England at the time of his emigration. On his farm, in Turtle Creek Township, there is a Lombardy poplar tree, two and a half feet in diameter, that has grown from a walking staff his father used in walking from Mad River, in Montgomery County. Upon his arrival home, one of his sons stuck the staff in a marshy spot near the house without any particular reason, and in the years that followed it grew into the beautiful tree of to-day.

JOHN R. DRAKE, liveryman, Lebanon, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, March 15, 1844; his father, John, was born on the farm where he now lives, in August, 1805, and, in 1832, he married Sarah Evans, a daughter of Thomas Evans, of Pennsylvania. She came to Ohio with her brother at an early day. They were the parents of six children. Our subject worked upon the farm until 26 years of age, going to school during the winter months. On the 7th of April, 1870, he married Miss Ella B. Clegg, daughter of John and

Rebecca (Owens) Clegg, of Dayton, Ohio, by whom he has had two children, Lida and Rollin. In 1869, he entered into the hardware business in Lebanon with R. B. Corwin, but six months afterward withdrew and returned to the farm, where he remained two years; he then moved to Dayton, and, in company with John Mull, Esq., embarked in the grocery business, in which he continued three years, and again returned to the farm. After two years spent on the farm he purchased the livery stable of John H. Evans, Esq., of Lebanon, where he now holds forth. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, 146th O. N. G. and, after four months' service, was discharged at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, September, 1864. He is a warm-hearted, social gentleman, a good citizen and a thorough business man, understanding his business in every particular and conducting it with good financial success.

ROBERT DUCKWORTH, coal and wood dealer, Lebanon; born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren County, Jan. 19, 1817; he was the son of George and Sarah (Corwin) Duckworth, he a native of Lancaster, England, and she of New Jersey. They came to Ohio before 1805, and settled in Warren County. Our subject is one of a family of nine children, of whom eight reached their majority, married and settled in Warren County, where three of them yet remain. He received his education in the early subscription schools of Warren County, and spent the greater part of his life in farming, at which he was very successful. In 1854, he retired from the farm and engaged in the raising and selling of fruit, at which he continued with moderate success until 1858 when, in company with his son-in-law, George P. Patterson, he opened an extensive dry goods and grocery store in Lebanon. In this business, he was not successful, and was obliged ultimately to give it up. In 1873, he engaged in the traffic of coal and wood, and has since, by close application to his business built up a good and substantial trade, in which he still continues; he was married, in 1841, to Miss Matilda R. Dyche, a native of Warren County, by whom he had one child, a daughter, now the wife of George P. Patterson, a prominent citizen and successful business man of Lebanon. Mr. Duckworth was bereft of the counsels and companionship of his wife by her death, in 1879; he is a consistent and highly-prized member of the Methodist Church, in which he has for many years been a trustee and class-leader; he is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in the work of his party; he is quiet and gentlemanly in his manners, a sincere and devoted Christian, and a man who bears the highest respect and esteem of all who know him.

HENRY J. DUNHAM, Superintendent of the Orphans' Home, Lebanon was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1818; he is the son of Edward Dunham, a native of West Virginia, and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Dunham, his wife, a native of New Jersey. Our subject's advantages for education have been limited, and were confined to a few weeks attendance at the district or subscription schools of his neighborhood. His life was spent in farming until three years ago, when he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Warren County Orphans' Asylum and Children's Home, of which an account is given in the body of this work. Mr. Dunham was married, in 1842, to Miss Martha A. Fox, who is associated with her husband in the management of the "Home." He is a man of few words, but of sterling qualities; his management of the county institution over which he presides has been attended with the best results, and reflects credit on the Superintendent. He possesses a good, well improved farm of 70 acres, lying about four miles west of Lebanon, upon which he and his lady can peacefully pass the evening of life when they feel like retiring from its active cares.

GEORGE W. DUNNEGAN, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in slavery in Franklin Co., Tenn., in 1823; he was the property of Gen. Samuel Weak

by; at the age of eleven years, he was taken to Alabama by J. I. Dunnegan, a son-in-law of Gen. Weakley. He was married, when 18 years of age, to Jane Jones, with whom he lived until 1858, when she died, in Huntsville, Ala. In 1862, Mr. Dunnegan was again married, to Mary Kelley, a slave owned by a Mr. Kelley, of Tennessee. They came to Ohio in 1866, and purchased a small farm north of Lebanon, where they have since continued to reside. They are both exemplary members of the African M. E. Church, in which Mr. Dunnegan has held all the principal offices, and in which he was for twenty years a local preacher. This old couple manage the affairs of their little farm with the greatest precision, and, by industry, care and frugality, have succeeded in placing themselves far above want and in the front rank of their people in the North.

DR. D. T. D. DYCHE, dentist, Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, June 18, 1827; his father, George Dyche, was of German-Irish descent and a farmer by occupation; his mother, Rachael (Tullis) Dyche, was a native of Virginia. Our subject was the only son of eight children, and is the only one of his family now surviving; he attended a country school during his youth, and later studied the higher mathematics and the classics at the Lebanon Academy; he also took a course of study under an eminent Irish professor, who taught a private school in the neighborhood of his home at Red Lion. In 1849, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Charters, of Lebanon, with whom he also obtained his primary instructions in dentistry; he afterward went south with Dr. Charters and attended medical lectures in Augusta, Ga., from whence he went to Savannah in the same State, where he engaged in practicing dentistry. In 1852, he came to Lebanon, where he has since been in practice. On the 25th of November, 1850, he married Miss Georgia A. Charters, daughter of his old preceptor. By her he has had four children, two boys and two girls, viz., William C., Daisy, Eveline and Frederick, all now living. During the rebellion, the Doctor enlisted in the O. N. G. and served three months at Fayette C. H., W. Va. He afterward became Captain of Company A, 131st O. N. G., in which capacity he continued until the disbandment of the company; he is of a scientific turn of mind and an enthusiastic geologist, his researches in this science having been rewarded with a large number of very fine and valuable specimens; his cabinet of fossils may well be the envy of one who spends much more time in the pursuit of this study than the Doctor.

GEORGE DYNES, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon. Among the present aged residents of Lebanon is George Dynes, who was born in Fleming Co., Ky., March 6, 1803; his father was a native of Maryland, and emigrated to Kentucky at an earlier day. When 4 years of age, in 1807, he accompanied his parents to Ross Co., Ohio, and, after residing there about one year, came to Warren County, where he has ever since resided; his early education was such as could be obtained from Webster's Speller and the usual facilities of the pioneer schools; he remembers well the soldiers mustering for the war of 1812, and other scenes impressed on his boyhood mind. In 1825, he moved to Clark Co., Ohio; on the 11th of February, 1824, he married Eliza Corlis, who was a native of New Jersey; the ceremony was performed on a farm about three miles above Lebanon; they raised a family of three boys and three girls, one of whom, Catharine, is dead, and the others, named respectively Chambers, Lydia, Elizabeth A., Samuel and Edwin, are still living, some in this county, and others remote; his wife died in 1847. March 10, 1852, he married his present wife, Catharine Matthews, a native of Warren County, and there are no children by this marriage. In May, 1866, Mr. Dynes and wife moved to Lebanon, and they now live a life of comfort and ease, retired from active business cares in a cozy homestead on Columbus avenue. Mr. Dynes has always been

a Democrat in politics, having cast a vote for Andrew Jackson, and still belongs to the Democratic party; his amiable wife, still healthful and vigorous, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and hand in hand they are going happily down the pathway of life.

WILLIAM F. ELTZROTH, lawyer, Lebanon; was born on his father's farm in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., Ohio, December 28, 1846, and is the youngest son of Daniel and Hannah (Shepley) Eltzroth. An account of Mr. Eltzroth's ancestors, who were early pioneers of Warren County, will be found in the biographical sketches of Hamilton Township; he resided on his father's farm and attended the common schools until September, 1865, when he entered Miami University at Oxford, from which institution he was graduated in 1869, with the mathematical honors of his class. Returning to his native county, he engaged in teaching and devoted his spare hours to the study of law. In November, 1872, he entered the law office of A. G. McBurney as a student; was admitted to the bar in April, 1873, and commenced the practice of his profession at Lebanon immediately after. In April, 1876, he was elected Mayor of Lebanon; was re-elected in April, 1878, and served in that office two full terms. Since his retirement from that office, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. On Sept. 24, 1878, he married Miss Nellie B. Wilson, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., youngest daughter of Capt. Hiram S. and Elizabeth Wilson.

DAVID P. EGBERT, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Union Co., Penn., July 20, 1816; he is the son of John and Rachael (Bell) Egbert, both natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent; his mother was a sister of Judge Bell, of Pennsylvania; her mother lived to reach the remarkable age of 103 years. Our subject received his early education in the country schools of Warren County, and was reared as a farmer; he has always taken an active part in politics, and has, at different times, held all the township offices in the gift of the people. In 1854, he was elected Sheriff of Warren County, and in that capacity continued four years with honor to himself and credit to his constituents; in 1850, he was the census enumerator of his county; he has been in many different occupations in life, and has generally been successful; for seven years, he kept hotel in Lebanon, and at one time was proprietor of three hotels, all of which he relinquished when he purchased the Lebanon House; he was also for four years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Lebanon, and, for several years, a contractor for building pike roads. From 1850 to 1860, he was extensively and successfully engaged in pork-packing in Lebanon, and then he removed to the farm of 175 acres, on which he is now living. He was married, in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Van Note, daughter of William Van Note, of Warren County; they have had twelve children, nine boys and three girls, of whom nine are now living. Mr. Egbert is, strictly speaking, a self-made man in the full sense of the term; his mother was a widow with ten children to support, and, at the tender age of ten years, he was put out to work at \$20 per year, being obliged to furnish his own clothing; he got \$45 for his second year and \$95 for the third, after which he rented land, and shortly afterward purchased 110 acres of the farm he now owns; he is now in easy circumstances and devotes much of his time to the raising of fine fruits, stock, fowls, etc.; he is a striking example of what may be accomplished by earnest industry, strict economy and a determination to succeed.

P. F. FINCH, photographer, Lebanon; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., May 4, 1833; his father, S. F. Finch, was born in New York in 1801, and his mother, Elizabeth (Brown) Finch, was also a native of the same State. Our subject received a good English education in the schools of Portage and Stark Counties; he was reared on the farm, where he remained until 1854, when he commenced teaching school, at which he continued until 1857; in 1859, he

came to Lebanon and engaged in the business of photographer, and has so continued until the present. In 1861, he married Miss Mary Longstreth, who died Jan. 17, 1881, leaving two children, viz., Carrie, born Aug. 6, 1865, and Nellie E., born Sept. 28, 1874. Mr. Finch has a large and showy gallery and a fine residence on the corner of High and Silver streets; he does oil painting, crayon and India ink work, and, in fact, anything pertaining to his art; he has a large and successful business, which he is daily increasing. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN GALLAHER (deceased), a native of Pennsylvania, was born Jan. 19, 1788, and was of Irish extraction; he came to Ohio about 1808, and, on the 16th of April, 1809, was married to Elizabeth Nye, who was born in Rockingham Co., Va., and was of German descent. In 1812, he opened and settled upon the farm, then in the woods near Green Tree, upon which he resided until his death; he was, perhaps, the most successful farmer of Warren County; by industry, prudence and strict attention to business, he accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods; he devoted much attention to the raising of hogs, in which he was very successful, and from this branch of business he derived much of his wealth. Unlike many men who rise from poverty to affluence, he was generous in the support of the church and benevolent causes. In 1836, he and his wife and other members of his family became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Red Lion, during the ministry of Rev. David Reed and Rev. John W. Steel. He was a modest and retiring man, a kind and obliging neighbor, an affectionate husband and father and a sincere Christian; his wife died on the seventy-eight anniversary of his birthday; in his old age, he lost about \$30,000 by the failure of Boake & Hunt, bankers, in Lebanon; he had, however, more than a competency left, and his children were all settled and comfortably provided for by his own generosity. Mr. Gallaher lived to be one of the oldest men in Warren County; he died June 17, 1881, of paralysis, aged 93 years 4 months and 28 days; he had by his marriage eleven children, nine of whom survived him; one died in infancy and one daughter had died before him, leaving a husband and three children. Mr. Gallaher left children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

WILLIAM A. GALLAHER, farmer; P. O. Monroe; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, March 8, 1818; he is the son of John and Elizabeth (Nye) Gallaher, the former a native of Pennsylvania of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Rockingham Co., Va., of German descent. A biography of the father appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject was brought up as a farmer and has since been engaged in that occupation; he was married Sept. 15, 1846, to Caroline, daughter of John Young, of Turtle Creek Township. They had three children, viz., John Franklin, Horace Q. and Lizzie M.; his children have all had the best educational advantages offered by the schools of Cincinnati, Oxford and Lebanon. Mr. G. is a Republican in politics, and, with his estimable wife, is a member of the M. E. Church; he has a handsome residence and 340 acres of well-improved land; his close attention to the minute details of his farm operations is fully attested by the neat and tidy appearance of his premises. Everything is in the best of order and all arranged for the greatest convenience of the residents. Truly, Mr. G. is a model farmer; his eldest son, John F., was born in this county Aug. 27, 1849, and, on the 11th of February, 1873, married Clara A., daughter of George and Harriet (Keever) Longstreet, and to them have been born Eva C., Birdie H., Lizzie K. and William L. He owns and occupies 200 acres of land adjoining his father's tract. Of the other son and daughter, Horace Q. is living with his parents, and Lizzie M. is the wife of L. D. Parker, a merchant of Piqua, Ohio.

DAVID B. GLASSCOCK, Superintendent of Warren County Infirmary, Lebanon; was born in Fleming Co., Ky., Jan. 23, 1823; he is the son of Asa and Mary (Penquite) Glasscock; the former was a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent, and the latter a native of Berks Co., Penn., of English descent. Our subject was educated in the schools of Kentucky and Ohio, and, when 15 years of age, commenced working at the cabinet-making and carpentering trade which he followed until the commencement of the Mexican war, when he entered Company K., 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, under Gens. Taylor and Wood. He was married, in 1849, to F. A. V. Penquite, a native of Virginia, of English descent. They have had four children, viz., Mary E., wife of Charles N. Scott, of Clermont Co., Ohio; Alpheus N., who died in August, 1881; John S., a carpenter of Knox Co., Mo.; and Emma, who is now living at home with her parents. Our subject became Superintendent of the County Infirmary in March, 1881, in which capacity he continues.

WEST GLENNY, retired druggist; Lebanon; was born in the State of New Jersey, Feb. 21, 1817; his parents, William and Mary (West) Glennys, were natives of the North of Ireland, where they were married. They emigrated to America in 1800 and settled in Salem Co., N. J., where they remained until 1820, when they moved to Warren Co., Ohio, where they both died. The subject hereof received his education in the subscription schools of Lebanon, and early in life became a druggist and chemist. In about the year 1848, he opened a drug store in Lebanon, which he conducted with marked success until 1869, when he retired from business. He was married December 1, 1878, to Miss Anna R. Perrine, daughter of G. W. and Rhoda Perrine, of Warren County. Mr. G. is a staunch Republican and in every way a good citizen; he has amassed a comfortable fortune, including several houses and lots in Lebanon, and is now living in comfort and quiet off of the proceeds thereof.

J. P. GILCHRIST, merchant, Lebanon; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1812; his father, Robert Gilchrist, was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1780, and, in 1802, emigrated to Ohio, settling on Stillwater in Montgomery County. He was married, in 1800, to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of James and Nancy Wilson, who was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 25, 1777, and died in Lebanon, Ohio, April 6, 1867, aged 90 years. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and was descended from a family who emigrated to America from Ireland, seven children were the result of the above union, and of these, two boys and one girl—Robert W., J. Parks and Jane are the only survivors. Their father lived in Montgomery County until May, 1812, when he volunteered under Col. Van Horne, in Hull's army, and was killed in the battle of Brownstown Aug. 12, 1812, just a few days before Hull's cowardly surrender; his father, our subject's grandfather, Robert, was born in Scotland, and emigrated to America with his wife and two brothers in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was twice married, having by his first wife two sons and seven daughters, and, by his second wife, Sarah McGuire, one boy and one girl. Our subject came to Warren County in 1817, with his mother and seven children, and settled in Lebanon, which has since been his home; his education has amounted to a very few weeks' attendance at a private school in Lebanon. In 1827, he commenced clerking in the store of William Lytle, where he remained until May, 1830, when he went to Cincinnati and engaged in the dry goods store of Brown & O'Brien; he next clerked in a store in Ross-ville, Ohio, and, in January, 1832, he went to Liberty, Ind., with a stock of goods furnished by J. & W. Anderson, which he was to sell for half profits. In this he proved successful, and, in 1833, purchased William Anderson's interest and conducted the store under the firm name of Gilchrist & Anderson until 1839, when they returned to Lebanon and opened the dry goods store in

which he has since continued. His firm has been variously known under the name of Anderson & Gilchrist, Gilchrist & Gray, Gilchrist & Benham and now J. P. Gilchrist & Co., he having associated with himself his son, J. A. Gilchrist, and his nephew, La France Coryell. Mr. Gilchrist was married, on the 24th of April, 1837, to Miss Euphemia Anderson, of Butler Co., Ohio; her father, Isaac Anderson, was born in Donegal Co., Ireland, Sept. 16, 1758, and emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary war, during which struggle for independence he served for seven years, enlisting as a private and being promoted to a Lieutenantcy. He was severely wounded in the head at the battle of Germantown, causing the loss of one eye; he subsequently served in the Indian war, in which he was taken prisoner by the savages in the neighborhood of Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio River. His captors took up their line march for Montreal, Canada, camping one night on the Big Miami River. The country around their camp pleased Mr. Anderson so much that he resolved, if he ever escaped, to locate there, which he finally did. Some time after their arrival at Montreal, he and a comrade scaled the walls of their prison and escaped, walking the whole distance to Philadelphia and suffering untold privations on the way and subsisting on roots, frogs and anything they could find. In Nov. 14, 1788, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Euphemia Moorehead, who was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Our subject by his marriage to Miss Anderson had the following children: Mary W., born Oct. 18, 1842; died Nov. 2, 1866; Robert, born April 19, 1846; died Dec. 6, 1871; Isaac, born March 28, 1848; died April 28, 1850; James Parks, born Sept. 1, 1850; died June 29, 1854, and Joseph A., born April 4, 1854. From 1867 to 1880, Mr. Gilchrist carried on an extensive business in Columbus, Ohio, in company with C. P. Gray and Andrew Dobbie. He has, for upward of twenty-five years, been a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, when a young man he espoused the Whig cause, and became one of the Republican party on its organization. During the civil war, he was an earnest supporter of the Union cause and assisted in raising men for and the organization of the 12th and 35th Regiments of O. V. I., in this county; he was also a member of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions at Lebanon.

JAMES B. GRAHAM, manager of Western Union Telegraph office, Lebanon, was born in Montgomery, Hamilton Co., Ohio, September 11, 1816; his paternal ancestors belonged to an old family, long settled in Orange Co., N. Y., but originally from Scotland. His maternal great-grandfather was a native of Holland, and his great grandmother of France; his maternal grandfather came with his family to Cincinnati in 1794, and after remaining a short time in Fort Washington settled near Montgomery. Andrew R. Graham, his father, in company with James McBurney (our subject's uncle, after whom he was named) and Nicholas Schoonmaker, emigrated from Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., about 1814, and settled at Montgomery. In 1815, he married Catharine Felter, by whom he had three children, James (Mc) B., Florella and Adelia. The oldest of these, our subject, went to Cincinnati in 1830 to learn the tailor's trade, and remained there until February, 1835, when he came to Lebanon. Having been attacked with virulent ophthalmia, he studied dentistry, but the profession not being congenial to his tastes, on his recovery he resumed the business of tailoring, which he carried on for a number of years at Lebanon. In 1856, he assumed the management of the telegraph office at Lebanon, which he has continued till the present time. He has served as Mayor of Lebanon two terms, member of the Town Council ten years or more, and for several years past as Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Ruling Elder in the church at Lebanon. He devotes considerable time to music, possesses much mechanical ingenuity, and is a constant reader of scientific and

mechanical journals. He is a man of decided convictions, and expresses opinions without regard to public opinion. He has long been a decided advocate of total abstinence. He was married, Aug. 21, 1839, to Miss Mary Adams, a daughter of Henry Adams, of Lebanon, by whom he has had the following children: Clara L. (deceased), Milton B. (deceased), F. Catharine, Alfred H., Charles G. (deceased), A. Cornelia, G. Florella, George A., Edw. M. and Willard Taulman. The eldest surviving son, Alfred H., is the present Auditor of Warren County.

H. J. GREATHOUSE, blacksmith, Lebanon, was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1822; he is the son of Jesse and Mary (Ross) Greathouse, natives of Virginia, of German descent. He received his education in Warren County, in a rude log schoolhouse; he was reared on the farm, and there remained until 24 years of age, when he commenced learning blacksmithing in Lebanon, at which he has since been engaged. In 1862, he opened a smithy at the head of Mulberry street, where he is still engaged in business, having now commenced the manufacture and sale of farm implements. He was married in 1849 to Matilda M. Banta, a native of Warren County, whom he has had ten children, seven boys and three girls, all now living. He had two brothers in the war of the rebellion. He is a Republican in politics, and for three years has served as Township Trustee. He commenced life poor, and by honest toil has placed himself in comfortable circumstances. He is a live, hard-working man, who by his honesty and integrity has gained a prominent place in the esteem of this people. He and his wife are Cumberland Presbyterians.

FRANK H. GREELY, miller, Lebanon, is a son of Seth B. and Martha J. (Snook) Greely, and is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, where he was born in 1852; he received his education in the schools of his county, and attended for a time the Normal School of Lebanon. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ida Coddington, a native of Warren County, and has one child, Edith. In 1870, Mr. Greely engaged in learning the milling business, which he has since followed. On the 6th of July, 1881, he came to Lebanon and leased a mill where he is now doing business under the firm name of Davis & Greely. They have fitted the mill throughout with a complete set of mill machinery, and are prepared to do work on a grand scale. Thus far they have met with the best of success, being now obliged to run their mill night and day. Though young firm, their ability, enterprise, and evident desire to prosper by pleasing their patrons has won them a reputation equal to that of many older firms.

WILLIAM F. GUNTHER, merchant tailor; was born in Alsace, Germany, many April 27, 1837; he is the fourth of six children born to Christopher and Salome (Burgenneister) Gunther, natives of Alsace. He emigrated to America Sept. 1, 1864, and landed in New York, where he remained one year. He afterward went to Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Muncie, Ind., remaining a short time in each place. In March, 1869, he came to Lebanon, and, after working in the tailor shop of L. E. Schwartz for four years, he commenced business for himself, and has since continued in it. He was married in Muncie, Ind., in 1868, to Miss Caroline Krieger, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Krieger, natives of Alsace, and by her had five children, three boys and two girls, all now living. Mr. Gunther is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. His trade, in which he is proficient, was acquired principally in the old country.

CEPHAS GUTTERY, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township Oct. 30, 1806; he is the son of Andrew and Sarah (Milligan) Guttery, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared on the farm he now occupies, which he has tilled nearly three

arters of a century, and though now an old man his strength is in no way abated: with his strong constitution and robust health, he is enabled to do much hard work; he has a farm of 500 acres, mostly under cultivation, and the work of this he manages, oversees, and largely accomplishes by his own personal labor. He was married in 1831 to Rachel Hollingshead, a native of Virginia, and has by her seven children. Mr. Guttery is a Democrat, and for eighteen years has been a Director of his school district. He is a practical farmer, who, to express it in his graphical language, "made his fortune by attending to his own business."

LEVI GUSTIN, Sr., farmer; P. O. Red Lion; was born in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, March 12, 1821; he is the son of James and Hannah Gustin; he was reared on the farm, and has had very limited educational advantages; when 12 years of age, he was "bound out" to Henry Monger, a farmer, with whom he remained until he reached his majority. On the 28th of September, 1842, he married Miss Emeline Rhodes, of Warren County, by whom he has had nine children, all now living, viz., Hulda, Judith A., William, James, Mary, Charlie, Granville, Alice and Carrie. Mrs. Gustin is the daughter of John Rhodes, a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Mr. Gustin has followed farming during the whole of his life, and now owns a tract of 117 acres of land. He is a prominent Democrat, and was for several years a School Director.

CHARLES E. HALE, jeweler, Lebanon, was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Sept. 1854; his father, Armoni Hale, moved to Clinton County from North Carolina with his father in 1810; he was born in 1806, and, after arriving in Clinton County, married Miss Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Archibald and Ann (Arvey) Edwards, of Clinton County; they were the parents of nine children, five sons and three daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters survive. The subject received his primary education in the country schools of his native county, and afterward became a student in the National Normal School of Lebanon, from which he graduated in the spring of 1876. In 1877, he purchased an interest in the jewelry establishment of E. M. Hale, and in two months afterward he became the sole proprietor. He has since continued in the same establishment, under the firm name of Charles E. Hale & Co.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, retired, Lebanon; was born in Greene Co., Tenn., about one mile from Waynesburg, Oct. 31, 1795; his father, Robert Hamilton, was born in Banbridge, County Down, Ireland, May 16, 1760; came to America about 1774, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, being much of the time under command of Gen. Anthony Wayne; he served until the close of the war, when he married Susannah Kean; he worked as a blacksmith in Lancaster Co., Penn., and about 1791 removed to Greene Co., Penn., where he married Ann Hays, a native of Berkeley Co., Va.; in 1797, he moved to Morgan County, Va.; 1803, to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1815, when he moved to Warren County and settled one mile west of Millgrove, where he lived until his death, in 1841. By his first marriage he had six children; by his second one child, the subject of this sketch. William H. came to Warren County in 1815 with his father; he worked for awhile as a blacksmith, but soon changed his trade to that of a carpenter and builder, which he followed for about forty-five years, and did much work as a builder of bridges and mills; he was for about four years Superintendent of the bridges on the line of the Little Miami Railroad from Cincinnati to Columbus, and afterward on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad from Loveland to Marietta; on the latter road he superintended the construction of thirteen important bridges; he was an officer in the militia for seven years, being an Ensign, Captain, Adjutant and Lieutenant Colonel, and is generally known as Capt. Hamilton. For twelve years he

was County Commissioner, and, being the only mechanic on the board, planned, drafted and superintended the construction of nearly all the bridges built while he held the office; he planned and superintended the building of the present County Infirmary. In politics, he voted once for Andrew Jackson, but became an ardent Whig, and afterward a Republican. On Sept. 23, 1819, he was married to Elizabeth Shrack, who was born in Frederick Co., Va., Dec. 18, 1800, and to them have been born ten children, eight of whom are still living. The venerable parents, who have lived in the marriage relation for more than sixty-two years, after residing in several places in Warren County, now are passing their old age in a comfortable home in Lebanon. Capt. Hamilton is now one of the oldest, best known and most highly respected citizens of Warren County.

EMILY W. HAMPTON, Elderess, Lebanon, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 17, 1814. She is the daughter of Charles D. and Julia (Carey) Hampton, natives of Berks Co., Penn., of English descent. Her father was a pioneer physician of Pennsylvania, and also practiced his profession here. She is a sister of Oliver Hampton, a noted shaker speaker, who is now at Union Valley. She is one of the two Deaconesses of the Center Family and has occupied that position since 1876. Her father came to Ohio in 1815, and to Union Valley in 1822; he died in 1863, and his wife in 1865. They had five children—two boys and three girls, of whom Emily and Oliver are the only survivors.

PETER B. HATFIELD, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township Nov. 3, 1809. His father, John Hatfield a native of New Jersey, and his mother, Elizabeth Banta, a native of Kentucky, both emigrated to Warren County about 1800, and were soon afterward married. Our subject received such education as was attainable at the time of his youth, and when young commenced working on the farm. He was married, Nov. 29, 1832, to Miss Mary Perrine, of Kentucky, by whom he has had six children, viz.: Elizabeth, Daniel (deceased), John (deceased), Milton J., Louis P. and William. Milton and Lewis are now married. Louis P. was a soldier in the late war, having enlisted in 1862 in the Ohio Heavy Artillery service, and remaining until the close of the war. Mr. Hatfield is a Democrat in politics. He belongs to the class of substantial farmers. He owns 168 acres of good land, and thus he cultivates in the most successful manner.

JOHN M. HATFIELD, deceased; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, May 16, 1818. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Banta) Hatfield; he a native of New Jersey, and she of Kentucky. Our subject made farming his life occupation and followed it with good success until his death, which occurred in 1867. He left at his death a good farm of 147 acres, upon which his widow now lives. He was married to Mary Banta in 1840, and was born to him four children, viz.: Peter D., who served in the Heavy Artillery in the late rebellion, and after the war married and settled down on his mother's place; Melissa C., wife of Mr. Drake; George D., who is also married and farming in Warren County; and Lena, who is living at home with her mother. Mr. Hatfield was a member of the Republican party, and always gave it his measures his hearty support. He stood very high in the estimation of the people, who deeply deplored his loss.

SMITH HATFIELD, farmer and stock dealer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 29, 1837. His parents were Frazee and Elizabeth (Dunham) Hatfield, natives of the State of New Jersey. Our subject was reared on a farm and received his schooling in what is known as the Rock Schoolhouse. On February 5, 1866, he was married to Naoma A. Jeffers, who was born Dec. 22, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield are the parents of the following children: Bertha, Chester, Elsie and Viola, Chester and Elsie being

ins. Mr. Hatfield is the possessor of a well improved farm of some 107 acres, situated two miles east of Lebanon on the Fort Ancient pike. He is a farmer, but deals extensively in stock buying and selling, and trading principally in horses, of which he generally keeps the very best. He has for many years been associated with William V. Bone, who together make a "team" in their line, both being excellent judges of good horse flesh, with the knack of getting them up and presenting them in good style.

J. P. HATHAWAY grocer, Lebanon, was born near the village of Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, February 22, 1819. He was one of a family of eleven children born to John W. and Polly (Phillips) Hathaway. His father emigrated to Ohio and settled on a farm near Lebanon. He died at the advanced age of 96 years. His mother was a daughter of Maj. Phillips, of the war of 1812. Of their eleven children, three boys and three girls reached their majority and all but two married in Warren County, where they now live. Our subject received his education in Warren County, and at the age of 19 years commenced learning the carpenter trade, which he followed extensively fifteen years, employing journeymen part of the time. On the 12th of October, 1846, he married Miss Elizabeth Ann Gustin, a native of Clear Creek Township, by whom he had four children, viz., Emma, Agnes, Florence and William. In 1853, Mr. Hathaway opened a grocery in Lebanon, and since that time has been identified with that branch of industry in the village. In 1867, he became afflicted with a partial blindness, caused by the formation of a cataract over the eyes, and two years later he became almost entirely blind under an operation performed by eminent opticians of Cincinnati. He has borne his great affliction, and the suffering incident thereto, with a fortitude surprising in one of his years. He retains possession of his business and, with his long experience and natural shrewdness, is enabled with the help of his clerks, to conduct it very successfully. He is a staunch Democrat and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party.

GEORGE HENDERSON, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Ireland May 28, 1802. His parents, John and Catharine (Gray) Henderson, were Protestants, of Scotch-Irish descent, and both natives of North Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1815, and, in 1816, settled in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., where our subject was raised and where he has since lived. His parents both lived to reach a ripe old age, the father dying at 98, and the mother at 90 years of age. Mr. Henderson, our subject, remained on the farm with his father until he was 32 years of age, and received all his education after he was 25 years of age. He was married, May 8, 1834, in less than two months after he left the home farm, to Miss Dorothea Knox, a native of Ireland. They had six children, of whom only two, the eldest and youngest, survive. The elder of these, Catherine Gray, is now the wife of Frank Hart, son of Judge Hart; and the younger, Isabella, is the wife of Thomas E. Corbin, of Warren County. Mr. Henderson started in life with nothing. He has labored diligently, lived frugally and succeeded in establishing himself on a firm financial footing. He has met with the usual reverses of fortune, and has lost considerable money at different times through the dishonesty of others, but he has still sufficient of this world's goods to support him in his declining years. He takes great pride in telling that his first vote was cast for John Quincy Adams. He now owns a splendid tract of 85 acres of land in the vicinity of Lebanon. He has been an earnest member of the First Presbyterian Church of Lebanon over sixty years.

AUGUSTUS F. HINSCH, civil engineer, Lebanon, was born in Adams Co., Penn., Feb. 9, 1805; his father, Lewis Hinsch, who was a native of Saxony, emigrated to America in 1789, and in 1835 came to Ohio; he died in Maimi

Co., Ohio, at the advanced age of 96 years. Our subject received a classic education in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1827; he chose the occupation of civil engineer, and, in 1829, became assistant to Col. De Witt Clinton in his work on the Juniata Canal, in which capacity continued until 1833, when he emigrated to Ohio and located in Lebanon which has since been his residence. In 1836, he married Miss Louisa E. De man, of Cincinnati, a native of New Jersey, of English descent. By this union seven children—five boys and two girls—were born. Of these, two sons and one daughter only survive, viz., William, book-keeper of Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati; Mary J., wife of Thomas E. Drake, of Lebanon, and Alfred M., now at home with his parents. Charles D. enlisted in 1861 in Company F, 5th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. Mr. Hinsch is an able engineer, and has had charge of some very important and arduous tasks. Soon after his arrival in Lebanon, he was appointed assistant engineer of the Miami Canal, and, after its completion, he became superintending engineer of the same work. In this capacity he continued until 1860, when he was elected Surveyor of Warren County and served three years. In 1871, he was again elected to fill the same office, and was continued in until 1880. Mr. Hinsch can boast of an excellent public record, a reputation above reproach and a well-spent life full of good works; he is a Republican and is highly respected by the people of his community.

HENRY HIZAR, the son of Henry and Parthenia (Evans) Hizar, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents July 4, 1816; he was educated in Warren County, and, on May 1, 1856, married Miss Elizabeth Harris Young, daughter of J. H. and Catharine (Smith) Young; her father was born June 25, 1826, and emigrated to Ohio in 1835. Our subject by this union had born to him two children, viz., Charles L., born Feb. 26, 1857, and Louella, born Nov. 28, 1861, since deceased. Mr. Hizar owns a fine farm on the Lebanon & Wilmington pike, about three and a half miles east of the former place.

PROF. ALFRED HOLBROOK, President of the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; was born in Derby, Conn., Feb. 17, 1816; he was the elder of two sons, the only children of Josiah Holbrook, celebrated as the founder of Teachers' Institutes, the American Institute of Instruction and the lyceum or lecture system of popular instruction. He lost his mother when three years of age, but was tenderly cared for by several aunts, who faithfully laid a sturdy Christian foundation to his character; his school-days were almost entirely during his first twelve years; he read a chapter from the Bible when five years of age, his father giving to the aunt who was his instructor a promised silk dress for teaching him this feat. When about 11 years of age, he went to school to Elizur Wright, at Groton, Mass., where he boarded with the distinguished John Todd, then a Congregational minister of that place. At the age of 13, he went to Boston, where he was employed a year and a half in his father's manufactory of school apparatus; he was here an indefatigable workman and the most zealous student, his studies being directed by his father. For a watch promised by his father, if he should accomplish the task, he read Day's algebra through in three months, very thoroughly, working all the examples; but his work and his study broke his health, and he returned to his native village, where he lived until 17 years of age, when he entered upon his first experience as a teacher, in Monroe, Conn. A year later, he went to New York and engaged for some eighteen months in the manufacture of surveyors' instruments, he having determined to become an engineer. One of the few requests his father ever denied him was the one to go to Yale College, of which his father was a graduate. The reason assigned was the bad methods and the bad morals

colleges. Again overwork and study impaired his health and compelled him to relinquish this business. He migrated to Kirtland, Ohio, where he expected to engage in surveying, but his health was still too feeble; he went to his uncle, David Holbrook, to Booneville, Ind., where he remained a year and a half, occasionally employed in surveying; his health proving too feeble for such work, he returned, in 1840, to Ohio, on horseback, and began teaching at Berea (one of his father's lyceum villages), under the auspices of John Baldwin.

The school rapidly increased in numbers and Mr. Baldwin soon erected a commodious building for the accommodation of his pupils. This was the foundation of Baldwin University. Here he remained nine years; here he married Missa Pearson, who has shared most nobly and heroically the responsibilities and vicissitudes of her husband, not only presiding over his home with Christian refinement and faithfulness, but oftentimes aiding him as an efficient assistant in the school-room, and always exercising a most tender and pure influence over his pupils. When they were married, his salary was \$15 a month, but their home was without carpets; nevertheless, they were considered very prosperous by their friends and were the recipients of numerous congratulations to that effect. John Baldwin had given them a deed of a house and lot at Berea. He next took charge of an academy at Chardon, Ohio; soon after, became a partner with Dr. John Nichols, in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, Ohio. He subsequently accepted a call to the superintendency of the public schools at Marlboro, Ohio, where he remained three years, when he moved to Salem, Ohio, to superintend the schools of that place. While there, he received the appointment as Principal of the Southwestern Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, which position he has occupied since; his subsequent history will be found in the history of that institution, which is given in the educational department of this volume, under the title of National Normal University. President Holbrook is the author of two educational works, which have had very wide circulation, viz., "Normal Methods" and "School Management;" also of two text-books on the English language—"Training Lessons" and "English Grammar." His views and methods as given in these volumes have made a deep impression upon the educational work of the whole country. In an educational experience of nearly half a century, President Holbrook has had under his direct instruction not less than 30,000 persons, a number equaled by very few teachers in our country. It has been remarked by those best acquainted with his work that no student has ever left any institution of which he has had control morally worse than when he or she entered it. President Holbrook is of small stature, slightly gray, quick and vigorous in his movements; nervous and energetic; indomitable of will; immovable in any purpose; full of resources; ready and ingenious in invention; of a lofty and noble ambition; grandly impressed, from the first, with the magnitude and importance of his work; crisp and incisive in conversation; genial, though somewhat reserved; social and domestic, being exceedingly fond of his home, his family and his children and their children; faithful to the religion of his Puritan ancestors; of the purest life; vigorously severe in every moral precept and practice; unimpeachable integrity in all business transactions; faithful and generous to his friends, just to his enemies, benevolent to a fault, sustaining freely with his own labor and personal effort every worthy enterprise. He has always been a partial invalid, but now, in his 66th year, is healthier than ever in his life. By his most heroic self-management, he has made his feeble physical frame endure the duties and responsibilities which would have crushed the most vigorous constitutions. His work as an author was entirely accomplished before an early breakfast and in addition to six and seven hours' teaching during the day, besides the more wearing responsibilities connected with the financial manage-

ment of his school. Throughout his life he has retired early, in order to secure the early morning for work. President Holbrook has a family of five children—three sons and two daughters—having lost one son, his youngest child Henry, who was drowned when skating. In the order of their age, his children are: Josiah, Reginald Heber, John Baldwin, Agnes Irene and Anna Lucy. Josiah Holbrook is proprietor of a large book business and Secretary of the University. R. Heber Holbrook is Vice President of the Normal University, editor of the *Normal Teacher*, a national educational journal, published at Indianapolis, Ind.; is the author of "Outlines of United States History," "The New Method of School Expositions," "Simple Experiments in Natural Philosophy," "Outline of the New Testament" and "Botanical Record Book;" is the inventor of a school air-pump and pneumatic apparatus, besides innumerable expedients to bring the natural sciences, experimentally, within the reach of the country schools. He was for five years editor of the *National Normal*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio. In the university, he has charge of the scientific class and Professor of Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences. He was for two years superintendent of the public schools of Vineland, N. J. J. B. Holbrook is Professor of Civil Engineering in the university. Irene Holbrook is a professor of ancient languages in the university; she is the author of a text-book in Latin published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. Anna Holbrook is Professor of Rhetoric in the university.

WILLIAM HOLLCROFT, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 25, 1807; he is the twentieth child of John Hollcroft who was twice married and had ten children by each wife, the subject being the youngest child by the second wife; his father was a native of England and his mother of New York. Our subject received a limited education in the subscription schools of his time, and, since he came to Ohio, in 1832, has followed farming up to the present date; he early learned the trade of a blacksmith, but never followed it. He was married, in 1834, to Miss Permelia McCreary, daughter of James McCreary, of Turtle Creek Township; they have had six children, viz., John, James E. (deceased), William H., Hattie, Laura and Anna Lucy. Mr. Hollcroft has a fine farm of 162½ acres, well supplied with all modern conveniences. He is a successful farmer and a good, reliable citizen; in politics, he is a Republican.

JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in South Carolina May 25, 1802; he is the son of Abraham and Eunice (Steddon) Hollingsworth, who emigrated to Warren County in 1804; he was raised on the farm and received as liberal an education as the schools of the township afforded. He was married in 1833, to Miss Sallie Furnas, of Montgomery Co., Ohio, by whom he has had nine children—five now living. He is a Republican in politics, and, with his wife, belongs to the Society of Friends; he owns several farms, amounting in all to 725 acres.

DAVID HOLLOWAY (deceased) was born on Duck Creek, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1799; his parents were Jacob and Hannah (Cory) Holloway, natives of New Jersey, of English descent; the former was born Oct. 26, 1767, and the latter Oct. 7, 1772, and they died April 2, 1852, and Nov. 26, 1862, respectively. The parents emigrated to Ohio toward the close of the eighteenth century, and about the year 1800 settled in what is now Warren County, on the present Shubal Vail farm. Our subject, at the age of 14, united with the Shakers, in company with his father, with which society he lived until about the year 1831. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mercy (Curtis) Nicholson, who was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 5, 1809, of English descent, Dec. 8, 1835, and to them were born Hannah (deceased), Mary E., Thomas, John, Jacob C. and William. Mr. Holloway died Feb. 1, 1875, having passed his life on a farm, never living out of the sound of the Shaker bell.

CEPHAS HOLLOWAY, Shaker Deacon, Lebanon; was born in what is Turtle Creek Township Dec. 29, 1800, when all Southern Ohio was in one county, called Hamilton, and Ohio was the Northwest Territory. As he philosophically expresses it, he was "born in a thicket and had to chop his way out." His father came to the Shakers in 1805, but did not enter the regular organization until 1812. His parents, Jacob and Hannah (Cory) Holloway, were natives of Morris Co., N. J., of English descent. Our subject was baptized in his infancy as a Presbyterian, but united with the Shakers when old enough to act for himself. He learned shoemaking and conducted a shop at a village for ten years; he has occupied almost all of the offices in the society, and is one of the pillars on which the present church has been built; he is a thorough and consistent Shaker, and lives strictly in accordance with the tenets of his faith.

SILAS HURIN (deceased) was born in Morris Co., N. J., July 22, 1774; was the ninth child of his father, Seth Hurin, and his wife Mary, formerly Mary Hazen; both Seth Hurin and his wife were natives of New England, but after their marriage removed to Morris Co., N. J., where all their children were born. After the birth of their children, he removed to Ulster Co., N. Y., and thence to Hamilton Co., Ohio. He was born Nov. 22, 1729, and died in October, 1815; his wife was born May 22, 1735, and died June 30, 1794; they had ten children. Silas Hurin came with his father and family to Ohio perhaps about 1795, and settled near Cincinnati. On the 15th of September, 1799, when he was 25 years old, he was married to Agnes, a daughter of John Adlow, who had removed to Ohio about 1790, and lived near White's Station Mill Creek, in Hamilton Co., Ohio. By this marriage, Mr. Hurin had the following children, viz., Catharine C., Maria, Susan T., Sarah H., Amanda, James K., Agnes L. and four others who died before reaching their majority. Sarah H. was born Dec. 25, 1806, and was married to James M. Fisher Aug. 1, 1832; they had the following children, who lived to majority, viz., Samuel, who married Sue McCullugh and now lives at Denver, Colo.; Evalina, widow of Dr. James Findley, deceased, and Baker, deceased; Amanda, the widow of Rev. R. T. Drake, deceased; Mary, who died unmarried, and Henry, who entered in the war of the rebellion and died in the service. Silas Hurin removed where Lebanon now stands in 1799; he was one of the original proprietors; he first occupied a cabin on Cherry street, south of Main; he afterward erected a brick residence near the same place; he was a tanner by trade, his tanyard being situated near his residence; he was an early Justice of the Peace, President of the town of Lebanon and the first Treasurer of Warren County; he was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Lebanon from about the time of its organization until his death; he died Jan. 19, 1862, in his 88th year; his wife died Nov. 6, 1831, in her 57th year.

THOMAS P. HUTCHINSON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, July 30, 1808; his father, Silas Hutchinson, was a native of Maryland and a soldier under Gen. Wayne in the war of 1812; he emigrated to Ohio at an early day and located in Clermont County, where he married Miss Margery Paxton, a native of that county, by whom he had eight children, viz., Joseph, Robert, Keziah, Elizabeth, Silas, Thomas P., Betsey and a child who died in infancy. Of these, our subject and Silas are the only survivors. Mr. Hutchinson died in Lebanon and his wife in Turtle Creek Township on what is called the "Ridge." Our subject received an ordinary education in the schools of his day, and at once commenced life by renting a farm on which he continued until able to purchase a small tract of land; he has followed farming all his life, adding little by little to his estate until now he has accumulated a comfortable competency; he was married in April, 1828, to Cynthia Benham,

a native of Turtle Creek Township, and a daughter of John Benham, a Captain of the war of 1812. By this union twelve children were born, viz., Marger the wife of William B. Blackburn, of Lebanon; John, a carpenter in Texas; Narcissus, the widow of Newton Smith, deceased; Ann, the deceased wife of James Bone; Eliza, the widow of John Stowell, of Lebanon; James, deceased; Mary, the wife of John Strickler, of Warren County; Thomas, a farmer; Silas Madison; Frank, deceased, and Cynthia, deceased. All of the survivors, with one exception, are residents of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are both members of the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member twenty-five years. Mr. H. is a Democrat in politics.

FREDERICK HUTCHINSON (deceased) was born at Lexington, Ky.; he was the son of John and Catharine (Snyder) Hutchinson, he a native of Lexington, Ky., and she of Fredericksburg, Va. Our subject was compelled by straitened circumstances to begin hard labor at a tender age and received very little, if any, education; he was married, in 1838, to Miss Mary Shawhen, daughter of John and Rebecca (Leggett) Shawhen, who was born in 1820. She emigrated with her parents to Ohio, from the Red Stone country, Pennsylvania, when only four months old. By her marriage to our subject ten children were born, of whom three are deceased and the following seven survive: Rebecca, born in 1840, wife of Moses Crossley; Frank, born 1843; John, born in 1850, now married; Annice, born in 1852, now the wife of J. B. Todhunter; Josephine, born in 1854, wife of Victor Worley; Laura, born in 1859, wife of Christopher Stibbs, and William, born in 1862, now married. Mr. Hutchinson started in life with nothing, but, by industrious habits and close attention to his business, he had accumulated at the time of his death, Dec. 19, 1881, a large property, consisting of farming lands in different localities, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 700 acres; he was a man of indomitable energy and possessed more than ordinary business ability; his life was spent entirely on the farm, but he was an extensive dealer in pork and real estate; the surviving members of his family are all well-to-do residents of Warren County.

THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON, manufacturer, Lebanon. The subject of this sketch is one of the leading manufacturers of Warren County, having a large carriage and wagon shop in Lebanon. He was born March 22, 1831, in Clermont Co., Ohio; his father, Joseph Hutchinson, was one of the oldest settlers in the State; his mother, Elizabeth Rosa, was a native of Pennsylvania. When but 7 years of age, he came to Warren County and lived with his grandfather, Silas Hutchinson, until 16 years of age, when he began, in Lebanon, the trade at which he has since been engaged. In 1870, his manufactory was destroyed by fire; the present building is the largest carriage establishment in the county; he has attained a competency by his business; he is one of Lebanon's best citizens, has been a member of the Council several years, and is a member of the School Board; is a quiet, unassuming man in manners, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens; in politics, he is a Republican; in religion, a Methodist. In 1854, he was married to Mary Van Note, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Van Note, of Lebanon; the children are seven in number, six living and one dead (Daisy). The oldest son, Oswald A., is engaged in business as trimmer with his father; was married, in 1878, to Theodosia Braninger; Adelia S., the oldest daughter, was married to Dr. W. M. Harsha, of Illinois, in 1880; at home, are Ella, Lizzie, Albert and Huber.

JOSHUA IORNS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon. This gentleman was born in the State of New Jersey on the 19th of February, 1804; is the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Gibbs) Iorns, of German extraction. Mr. Iorns emigrated to Ohio with his parents in the spring of 1813; he was reared on a farm and received instruction in the rudimentary branches in the schools of the vicinity in

which he lived. On the 26th of November, 1826, Mr. Iorns was united in marriage with Eliza, daughter of Eli and Esther (Leaming) Foster, natives of New Jersey, but of English descent. The wife of our subject was born in Warren County Sept. 16, 1810. To them were born seven children, viz., Hannah, born June 12, 1830, now the wife of David J. James, to whom she was married July 28, 1853; James T. S., born Feb. 8, 1832; N. S., born Jan. 6, 1834, and, 1856, was married to Sarah Dunham; Rebecca W., born Feb. 13, 1837, who became the wife of Capt. J. W. Martin, of Wheeling, Va., on the 11th of October, 1854; Henry F., born Sept. 3, 1839, and married Rebecca Bovey, of Melton, Iowa; Lemuel, born October 30, 1841, who married Elizabeth St. John, and Charles C., born Sept. 10, 1847, and married Jemima Ulm. Capt. J. W. Martin, late husband of Rebecca Iorns, was born Dec. 19, 1828, and, at the age of 18 years became a pilot on the Muskingum River, and, on reaching his majority, purchased a steamboat and went South and continued in that line of business until his death, which occurred Oct. 12, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Martin had born to them a daughter, Eliza L., Jan. 22, 1856; she was married to Joseph E., son of J. M. and Martha (Little) Hayner, Nov. 26, 1876, and to them were born two children, viz., Bessie L., born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 1877, and J. Mont, born on Red River Dec. 24, 1880.

ELI F. IRONS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1830; his father, John Irons, emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio with his parents, Samuel and Rebecca (Gibbs) Irons, in 1816, and located in Warren County about two miles southeast of Lebanon, on the farm now occupied by Samuel Irons, Esq. He here married Abiah Foster, also a native of New Jersey, who emigrated to Ohio with her parents subsequent to 1816. Our subject received his education in the schools of Warren County; he was married, in Warren Co., Iowa, Jan. 29, 1857, to Miss Martha Bovey, a native of Morrow Co., Ohio, by whom he had two children—Abiah, deceased, and Amanda M., who lives on the farm with her parents. In 1875, Mr. Irons was appointed Superintendent of the County Infirmary, and served in this capacity to the entire satisfaction of the directors and people until 1881, when he tendered his resignation of the office. With the exception of the six years thus spent, he has passed the whole of his life as a farmer, in which he has been eminently successful; he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he is a Deacon.

N. S. IORNS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Union Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1834; he is the son of Joshua and Eliza (Foster) Irons, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Warren County. Our subject attended the schools of his township, after which he completed his education in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He has spent his life on the farm, with the exception of five years, in which he was engaged in business in Lebanon. In connection with farming, Mr. Irons was, for a period of twelve years, engaged with his brother Samuel in buying and shipping hogs, and at intervals dealt in mess pork, at which he lost everything he had. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Sarah Dunham, daughter of Moses Dunham. She was born in Union Township in 1839; they have had eight children, three boys and five girls. The parents are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Irons is a Republican in politics.

G. W. IUTZI, farmer; P. O. Blue Ball, Butler Co.; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 13, 1839; he is the son of Jacob and Merie (Holly) Iutzi, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1832, and settled in Butler Co., Ohio; they were married in 1836, and had nine children, of whom three now survive, viz., G. W., Emelie I. and Otto, all following the occupation of their father, that is, farming. Their father died April 8, 1858, leaving a farm of 220 acres

in Turtle Creek Township; he was a Democrat until 1856, when Fremont ran for the Presidency, after which, until his death, he was a staunch and enthusiastic Republican. He was a chosen preacher for the Mennonite Church for many years. Our subject received a fair education; he received his education in the academy at Monroe, Ohio; he is now conducting a farm with good success.

JOSEPH JAMESON, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1812; when 8 years old, his father, John Jameson, died, leaving three sons and three daughters with their widowed mother; our subject was the eldest son and next to the eldest child; his boyhood was spent at hard labor, assisting his mother in the support of the family. In 1832, he removed to Warren County and located on the farm now owned by Ephraim K. Snook, one mile below Lebanon, but which was then owned by his uncle, Samuel Jameson, for whom he then engaged to work by the month. There he met and wedded Sarah Ann Brown, still living, who also then lived with his uncle. By this union, five girls and three boys were born, all of whom are now living, the oldest at 41 and the youngest at 19 years of age. Their names and the order of their birth are as follows, viz., Mary E., who married James M. Cook Dec. 21, 1858, and now lives near Morrow; John A., who was married Nov. 4, 1869, to Emma, the eldest daughter of James D. McCain; he has been employed as telegraph operator and agent of the P., C. & St. L. R. R. Co. for sixteen years at their offices at London, Pendleton and South Lebanon; Letitia Dow, who married John E. Dunham, of Warren County, March 13, 1864; Martin A., the present Treasurer of Warren County, who was married Aug. 20, 1868, to Kate M., daughter of John H. Evans (deceased), of Lebanon; five years later, she and his only two children died, and, on the 25th of December, 1877, he was again married to Mrs. Sarah M. Benedict, daughter of Asa Coleman, of Mason, Ohio. Newton, the third son, is a farmer in the vicinity of Lebanon; he married Miss Eva McCain, daughter of J. D. McCain; of the remaining three children, Adda, Kittie and Ella, the second-named was married, on New Year's Eve, 1879, to R. B. Lawler, of Warren County; the other two are living at home with their parents; they have been for some years identified with the teachers of Warren County. Our subject has now living in Warren County all of his eight children and eleven grandchildren, one of the latter having recently married Miss Emma Greely. Mr. Jameson was elected Superintendent of the County Infirmary in 1854, and served in this capacity four successive years; in 1858, he removed to Union Township, near South Lebanon, where he lived seven years, removing, in 1865, from there to Lebanon, where he has since lived. He was a Director of the County Agricultural Society for several years, and has been a member of the Republican party since its inception; he bears a reputation for honesty and integrity second to none in the community.

THOMAS KEEVER, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1802; his parents were Abraham Kever, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and Margaret (Irons) Kever, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent; they were among the early settlers of Warren County, whither they emigrated in the year 1802 and settled in what is now Clear Creek Township, and later, the husband served in the war of 1812. Our subject received such education as could be obtained in the pioneer schools of Warren and Clark Counties and early commenced working on a farm, at which employment he has since continued. In 1827, he was married to Mary Ann Perrine, a native of Kentucky, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are now living, viz., John P., Mary E., James M., Margaret Ann, Alvira W. and Martha L. Mrs. Kever died in 1851, and our subject afterward went to live with his

daughter, Martha L., who married James A. Thompson, of Warren County, in 1836; the latter was born in Warren County and is a farmer. In the second year of the late war, he enlisted in Company B, 79th O. V. I.; he has had, by this marriage, two children—Clifford and Charley.

GEORGE KEEVER (deceased) was the son of Abraham Kever, a native Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in an early day and located in Warren County, where our subject was born May 26, 1812; he received his education in the country schools of Warren County, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1869; he was a man of much natural ability, and, though a farmer by occupation, could "turn his hand" to almost any kind of work requiring mechanical skill; he was a good Republican in politics, and in religion a member of the Methodist Church. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Eliza A. Lawrence, a native of Butler County, who bore him the five following children: J. E., George E., Warren L., Franz Seigle and William E. Mr. Kever stood high in the esteem of his fellows, and at his death left a record unspotted.

NATHAN KEEVER (deceased) was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 6, 1818; he was a son of John and Elizabeth (Rogers) Kever, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent; he received a limited education and spent his life on the farm, where he died Oct. 30, 1880; having been injured in the left arm when quite young, he was unable to do but little of the labor of the farm, but, by his counsel and foresight, the work was prosecuted with considerable success. He was a staunch Republican and held several offices of trust in the county, among which were County Commissioner six years, and Justice of the Peace several years. In the year of his death, he was appointed Receiver of the Miami Valley Narrow-Gauge Railway. He was a man of intelligence and good business qualifications. He was married, Nov. 1858, to Mary J. Monfort, a native of Warren County, and daughter of Arthur Monfort, of New Jersey; they had five children, viz., Elbert M. (deceased), Merrilla (deceased), Hattie L., Clarence W. and Nellie E.

ABE KEEVER, grocer, Lebanon, was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 10, 1830; he is the son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Swanger) Kever, a native of Clark Co., Ohio, where he was born in February, 1805, and she a native of Warren County, born Oct. 20, 1807. Our subject received his education in Warren County; his life was spent on the farm mostly, until 1864, when he embarked in the grocery and bakery business, in Lebanon, where he is still engaged in the grocery occupation, having discontinued his bakery. He was married, Feb. 15, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Lamb, a native of Turtle Creek Township, and a daughter of Thompson and Ann (Benham) Lamb, the former an early settler of Warren County. By this union, six children were born, of whom three—Solon, Leonidas and Ruth—are the only survivors. Mr. Kever was a Democrat in politics until the formation of the Greenback party, since which he has been identified with the latter party. Mr. Kever's father, Anthony, died in Turtle Creek Township May 14, 1856; he was married in Turtle Creek Township and had nine children, of whom the following three are the only survivors: Abe, our subject; Isaac, a carpenter, of Union City, Ind., and Samuel W., a prominent farmer of Union Township, Warren Co. Our subject's wife's father, Thompson Lamb, was born in New Jersey Sept. 21, 1794, and emigrated to Turtle Creek Township in 1801; he was the son of Joseph Lamb, born in New Jersey Oct. 20, 1756, and died in Turtle Creek Township Aug. 8, 1828. Thompson was twice married, first, on April 18, 1816, to Caroline Stevenson, who was born July 18, 1798, and died Nov. 19, 1826, and the second time, Jan. 22, 1828, to Ann Benham, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 12, 1793, moved to Newport,

Ky., in 1794, and to Warren County in 1799, where she still lives. Her husband first settled on a farm on Muddy Creek, where he lived until his death July 22, 1849; he was an Old-Line Whig and a Deacon in the Old-School Baptist Church.

JAMES M. KEEVER, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1835; he is the son of Thomas and Mary A. (Perrine) Keever, whose sketches appear elsewhere in this work; he was reared on a farm and has always followed farming as an occupation. He was married, in 1857, to Rhoda Bunnell, a native of Warren County, where she was born Aug. 29, 1838; they have seven children living, viz., Edward C., Carrie B., Lincoln, Marion, Lida E., Walter and Clarence Hayes. Mr. Keever owns a fine farm of 160 acres in Section 22; he is a Republican and has served a term of fourteen years as a School Director, and was, for some time, one of the Board of Directors of the Warren County Agricultural Society.

WILLIAM OSCAR KEEVER, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Ohio Aug. 20, 1847; he is the son of Milton and Lydia (Murphy) Keever, natives of Ohio, she of Irish and he of German descent; they were the parents of six children, viz., Ellen (the deceased wife of John Monfort, Esq.), Elizabeth, wife of Peter Monfort, Eliza W., George (deceased), William O. (our subject), and Albert, all the survivors being citizens of Warren County. William O. attended the Normal School at Lebanon, where he completed his education and then returned to farming; he was married, in 1869, to Miss Ella Monfort, daughter of Stout Monfort, of Warren County; they have four children—Pearl, Milton S., Emma Maud and John M. Mr. Keever is one of Warren County's successful farmers; he owns a farm of 173 acres of land well improved, lying near Lebanon. He is a Republican in politics, but confines himself to simply voting the ticket of his party, never aspiring to any of its official honors.

ALBERT KEEVER, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1849; his father, Milton Keever, was an early settler of Warren, where he followed farming very successfully until his death, in 1869, at that time owning 408 acres of land, which he had acquired by his own industry, aided by the frugality of his wife, Lydia (Murphy) Keever; his son, our subject, has chosen farming for his life occupation and promises to soon reach the degree of excellence in it that his father occupied before him; he now owns 96 acres of good arable land, worth fully \$100 per acre. He was married, Oct. 8, 1872, to Ella Snook, daughter of E. K. Snook; to this union were born four children, viz., George Raymond, Lesley, Flora and Elva. Mr. Keever is a Republican in politics, and, for four years, served as School Director of his district.

JOHN KNOX (deceased) was born in Ireland in 1809, and emigrated to America in 1818 with his parents, who settled in Turtle Creek Township in the section where they now live; he obtained his education in the village of Lebanon and followed farming until his death; he was a very industrious and hard-working man, full of the vigor and energy that characterizes the people of his nativity. He was married, in December, 1836, to Miss Mary Jane Cowan, a native of Turtle Creek Township, and a sister of David Cowan, of Warren County; they had four children, three girls and one boy, viz., Margaret J., the wife of James Brown, of Lebanon; Martha, the wife of Dr. Rush Carley, of Butler Co., Ohio; Mary E., the wife of Boyd Forman, a farmer of Turtle Creek Township, and Charles C., who has attended to the home farm since his father's death. Mr. and Mrs. Knox were both members of the Presbyterian Church.

G. L. KRIEGER, M. D., physician, Lebanon, was born in Ban Alsace June 15, 1850, and came to America in 1867, landing in New York, where he

remained a short time. He then came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained three years, and then, after six years spent in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, he came to Lebanon, Nov. 13, 1877; his primary education was received in the public schools and academies of his native country. In 1871, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Boylston, of Boston, where he remained two years, after which he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of New York; he then took a course of one year under the tutelage of Dr. Robert Newton, of New York, and three years under Luis F. Sass, of the same city. On the 10th of February, 1876, he graduated at the "University of the City of New York," and, for one year, practiced his profession in that city. Since his removal, he has established an extensive and lucrative practice, which he is conducting with the best possible success. In 1880, he purchased the drug store and stock of W. H. Florer, Lebanon, and has since conducted that business in connection with his practice. On the 24th of October, 1878, he married Miss Fannie Babbitt, of Lebanon. Dr. Krieger is a wiry, energetic, sociable gentleman, well posted in his business, indefatigable in his profession and very social in his manners; he is making rapid strides toward success and promises soon to outstrip many a man much older in the profession.

ENOS LACKEY, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1802; he is the son of Richard and Sarah (Harlan) Lackey, the latter being a native of South Carolina; his father emigrated to Ohio in 1796, and settled in Clear Creek Township, where he remained until the breaking-out of the war of 1812, when he enlisted and soon afterward rendered up his life—a sacrifice to his country. Our subject received no other education than was afforded by the log schoolhouse and country schoolmaster of pioneer days. He has been a farmer from his earliest days until recently, when he retired from active labor; he commenced life by working out, and was soon enabled to rent a farm, after which he bought a small farm and continued adding to it until he owned 400 acres; he has amassed a comfortable competency, which he is fully enjoying in his advanced age. He was married, in 1823, to Martha Irvin, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1806; her father was also a soldier in the war of 1812. They have had fourteen children, who were, at one time, all alive and married, but of whom only nine now survive. Mr. and Mrs. Lackey are both members of the M. E. Church, in which he has for some time been an officer; they are both models of the honest, open-hearted and hospitable pioneer farmers, whose record for Christian integrity is above question.

J. R. LAWLER, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born March 2, 1838; his paternal grandparents were David and Phebe Lawler, the former born Dec. 15, 1767, and the latter Nov. 19, 1770; his maternal grandparents, Isaiah and Rebecca Ross, were natives of Wales; his father, Moses Lawler, was born in New Jersey Nov. 12, 1797, and, in 1800, emigrated to Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Ross. Our subject was married May 6, 1844, to Adrian Dill, a daughter of William F. Dill; she was born May 6, 1844, and died April 17, 1880; they had three children, viz., Lizzie E., Mary B. and Gracie. Mr. Lawler owns a farm, northwest of Lebanon, from which he gains a livelihood; he is a Republican in politics, and a member (as well as his wife) of the M. P. Church.

WILLIAM C. LEWIS, retired merchant, Lebanon. This well-known gentleman is the descendant of a family who came to Warren County in the beginning of the nineteenth century; his grandfather, Paul Lewis, emigrated from Burlington County, near Mt. Holly, N. J., in 1809, and located in Wayne Township, about three miles southwest of Waynesville. He brought with him his wife and a family of four children, named as follows: Nancy, William, Paul, Jr., and John; his wife dying after he settled here, he married a second wife,

Miss Johanna Hunt, by whom he had two children, only one of them now surviving, viz., Jackson, a citizen of Waynesville. Mr. Lewis moved to Waynesville in 1825, and, seven years thereafter, died; he belonged to the Society of Friends, and, for several years, served the citizens of Clear Creek Township as a Justice of the Peace. He was a man of more than ordinary natural ability and was held in the highest esteem by the people of his community; his son Paul Lewis, Jr., our subject's father, was born in New Jersey in 1797, and was about 12 years of age when his father came to Ohio; he was reared on the farm and continued farming the homestead place until his death, Sept. 6, 1832. In addition to his farm operations, he teamed between Cincinnati and Sandusky, a distance of over 200 miles, and, owing to the exposures and hardships he thereby had to endure, he contracted a disease which culminated in paralysis which carried him off in early manhood. He was married, in 1820, to Miss Mary Thatcher, a native of Hunterdon County, near Morristown, N. J., and daughter of Evan and Nancy Thatcher, who emigrated from New Jersey in 1814, bringing their family of five children—Mary, Naomi, Sarah, David and Amos—and their household effects on a two-horse wagon. By his marriage to Miss Thatcher, Mr. Lewis had four children, viz.: William C., Sarah A., Charles A. and John V. H. After his death, his widow retained the farm until her children were all grown and married. She died Sept. 13, 1877, aged 77 years. William C., our subject was born April 20, 1821, on the old homestead and, until the 25th year of his age, he remained on the farm, in the meantime attending the common schools of his township. On the 26th of August, 1846, he engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store in Lebanon; in September, 1848, he married Caroline Noble, a daughter of Edward Noble, of Lebanon; she died Dec. 30, 1850, and, in 1853, he was again married, to Miss Abigail Morris, daughter of Adam B. and Lydia (Matthews) Morris, natives of New Jersey from where they emigrated in 1810. By this union, Mr. Lewis had two children, viz., Mary L., the wife of Dr. W. S. Goodhue, of Lebanon, where they reside with their two children, Bessie and an infant son; and Emma G., who lived to be 18 years of age, when she died, Feb. 3, 1878, after an illness of two years. She was an estimable young lady, a general favorite, and, for a long time a patient sufferer. In 1851, Mr. Lewis engaged in the dry goods business in Lebanon with Edward Noble, under the firm name of Noble & Lewis. This firm continued for four years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Noble retiring and Mr. Lewis' brother John entering the firm, the name being changed to Lewis & Bro., under which title they continued business for several years afterward, the name as changed to Lewis & Co., and so continued until 1878, when Mr. Lewis retired from business. With a fine physique and perfect health, he is now prepared to enjoy the competency he has accumulated through a life of industry and frugality. He lost his wife on the 28th of June, 1881, after twenty-eight years of married life. He has always been a staunch though liberal Republican, and has served his township and village as Treasurer for a period of ten years, and as a member of the Lebanon Council eight years. He is a member of no church, but liberal in his religious opinions, with a kindly feeling for all Christian denominations and a will to uphold and quicken the interests of temperance, morality and education in his native county. As a business man, he has been quite successful, as is made manifest by the large property he now possesses. As a citizen, he has always stood in the front rank. Every work of reform finds in him a warm advocate and earnest supporter. We present his portrait on another page of this work.

CHARLES A. LEWIS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1826, of parents, Paul and Mary (Thatcher) Lewis, natives of the State of New Jersey, a full account of whom is given in this work in the

etch of William C. Lewis. Our subject was but 6 years of age when his father died, but, by the thrift and good management of his mother, the family was kept together and Charles given an opportunity to attend school; he was reared on a farm, and has, for the greater part of his life, been a tiller of the soil. In 1852, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Margaret E. Jeffrey, who, too, is a native of Warren County, where she was born in 1833, and to them were born children as follows: Sylvan A., Mary A., Ada V., Jennie M. (deceased), William B., Charles K. and Horace W. Mr. Lewis and wife are members of the United Brethren Church; in politics, he is a Republican. He owns over 300 acres of land in the county.

JOHN V. H. LEWIS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., Feb. 1, 1833; his father, Paul Lewis, was born in New Jersey about 1796, and came to Ohio with his parents about 1812; is fully mentioned in the sketch of William C. Lewis; his mother, Mary (Thatcher) Lewis, was born in New Jersey about 1800. Our subject was reared on a farm, received a limited education in his native township, and, at 20 years of age, went into the dry goods business at Lebanon, which he followed for sixteen years, after which he returned to the farm, where he has since continued. He was married, in 1858, to Sarah Evans, a daughter of Isaac Evans, of Warren County; she was born Dec. 25, 1836, on the farm adjoining where they now live; they have had seven children, viz., Charles E., Eva E., Frank, William, Mattie, Stanley J. and Laura Ethel.

REV. L. H. LONG, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lebanon, was born July 1, 1826, near Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Penn., and was the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Fletcher) Long, both of American descent; his father, while he owned a farm, was at the same time a master blacksmith and conducted a large business in that line, working journeymen and always a number of apprentices. There was then no more profitable business than that of blacksmithing. Our subject in his young boyhood spent a great deal of his time in and about his father's shop and acquired a taste for the business, and now, when passing a blacksmith shop is very apt to drop in and spend some time in it. The only common-school education received by him was limited to reading, writing and arithmetic, but he entered, in 1841, the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, and graduated from it in 1846, being, in his collegiate course, characterized for application in study and thoroughness in scholarship. Upon his graduation, he entered the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, Penn., and, after taking a full course in the seminary, was licensed to preach the Gospel and ordained and installed pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Urbana, Ohio. He continued pastor of this church until 1854, when he changed his ecclesiastical connection and connected himself with the then Old-School General Assembly Presbyterian Church, when he was called to and settled as pastor in the First Presbyterian Church of Urbana. In 1861, when the war began, the church voted him a leave of absence for one year, that he might serve as Chaplain of the 26th O. V. I., to which he had been unanimously chosen by the regiment. In 1862, he returned to his pastoral work in the church at Urbana, and, in the fall of the same year, was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Champaign County and elected by them to represent the county in the State Legislature. In this capacity, he served with entire acceptance to the people of Champaign County until 1865, and, during his legislative term, he continued as pastor of the church and occupied the pulpit regularly every Sabbath. In the spring of 1865, he resigned his pastoral charge, and, not being inclined to settle again as a pastor for a time, he applied to the Supreme Court of the State for admission to the bar, and, having read a course of law while

in the university, and having kept up his legal reading in connection with his ministerial and pastoral duties, was, upon examination, readily admitted to practice in the courts of the State, and afterward in the United States District Court at Cincinnati. As a lawyer, he was a success, and continued in the practice in Urbana for some ten years. when, upon the urgent solicitation of his ministerial brethren, he felt it to be his duty to return again to the pulpit, and, deciding to do so, a call for his pastoral services from the First Presbyterian Church of Lebanon was given him, which he accepted, and is at present the pastor of the church, which says of him that he is not only an able preacher but a faithful pastor. The bar of Champaign County, upon his retiring from it, gave expression to the following sentiment of esteem for him in their intercourse with him while at the bar:

The bar of Champaign County, Ohio, of which L. H. Long was a member, having heard of his intention to resume the pastoral work of the ministry, adopted the following

WHEREAS, The Hon. L. H. Long is about to retire from the practice of the law and to sever his connection with us as a member of the bar, and return to and resume the duties and functions of a minister of the Gospel,

Resolved, That in his departure from us he carries with him our fraternal regards and our cordial wishes for his prosperity and happiness. We regret that he ceases to be associated with us as a lawyer, but we commend him as a minister, for his practice of our profession amongst us has not rendered him less fit for the sacred calling to which he now returns.

JUDGE R. C. FULTON, *Chairman.*

R. C. HERR, *Secretary.*

During his practice of the law, he served two terms as Mayor of Urbana; and nearly two terms as City Solicitor, and, upon resigning the latter position the City Council took the following action:

L. H. Long, City Solicitor, tendered his resignation, which was accepted; whereupon Mr. Powers, a Democrat, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted

WHEREAS, Our worthy Solicitor, L. H. Long, Esq., has tendered his resignation,

Resolved, That in our acceptance of his resignation we feel that we part with a worthy officer, one with whom our relations have been most pleasant and agreeable, both official and social, and in accepting his resignation we accept it with reluctance, and will ever cherish a pleasant recollection of our official connection.

The Western University of Pennsylvania, his "Alma Mater," which is exceedingly careful in bestowing its honors, a few years ago conferred upon him the ecclesiastical honor of D. D., and thus recognized him as one of the able and talented ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and those who know him and have heard him preach readily concede the honor not to have been unworthily bestowed. In a social way, the Doctor is somewhat distinguished for his humor and vivacity, but yields to no one for his love of truth and principle and when these are involved, he would suffer martyrdom rather than recant or give them up. He was married, in 1848, to Elizabeth Crumbaugh, of Xenia, Ohio, who has been to him a worthy helpmeet, and has borne him four children, viz., Charles T., now married to Carrie, daughter of Maj. Joseph Budd of Lebanon, Ohio; Leander H., who died in infancy; Emma C., distinguished as a vocalist, and now married to John M. Maxwell, an attorney of Leadville, Colo., and Bertha, the youngest, a beautiful and intellectual girl of 16 years who still lives with her parents. Many of the Doctor's sermons have been published and are fully worthy of him.

MICHAEL MAHER, farmer; P. O. Oregon; was born in Kilkenney Co., Ireland, Oct. 15, 1812, of parents Patrick and Catharine (Chail) Maher, and, at the age of 18 years, emigrated to America, stopping at Quebec, where for two years he was engaged at "flat-boating;" thence he removed into the State of New York and remained four years and a half; thence, to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where, for two years, he was employed in constructing pikes; thence, to Warren County, where he has since resided. Feb. 14, 1839, Mr. Maher was united in

marriage with Hannah Young, a native of Ohio, but of parents of English and Irish descent. They became the parents of the following-named children: William, born May 15, 1840; John Y., born March 4, 1842; Catharine (deceased), born Sept. 1, 1845; Richard, born Sept. 1, 1847; Mary, born Sept. 3, 1849; Lydia, born June 21, 1854; Anna M., born April 28, 1857, and Hannah, born Feb. 27, 1861. Mr. Maher was educated in his native country. On reaching the State of Ohio, he was among the first to discover stone coal in the county of Trumbull. He was the possessor of one of the first-built houses in the now great Western metropolis of Chicago; he is now residing on his own land—a farm of 60-odd acres lying some miles east of Lebanon, enjoying the hard-earned fruits of the labor of earlier years.

GEORGE R. MARCH (deceased) was born at Matthews C. H., Va., Dec. 5, 1826; his father, John P. March, was born in Gloucester Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1794; he was a son of John and Elizabeth March, natives of Gloucester county, and both descendants of old Methodist families, who located in Virginia at a very early day. Our subject's father was a coach-maker by trade and worked in Gloucester County until about the year 1818, when he moved to Matthews C. H., and there married, December 23, 1822, Sarah Honley, the youngest of eight children born to Nehemiah and Nancy (Owens) Honley. By this union four children were born, viz., Willie, Elizabeth A., George R. and Wesley, the latter being the only survivor. Mr. March was a private in Capt. Thurston's company, Col. W. Jones' regiment, of the Virginia Militia, in the war of 1812. In July, 1831, he with his wife and three children emigrated to Ohio to avoid the pernicious influences of slavery and located in Lebanon, where he continued working at coach-making until his death, which occurred Oct. 16, 1857. Our subject was raised in Lebanon, and, during the whole of his life, was one of its most influential and enterprising citizens. For many years, he controlled and operated a large and prosperous wagon-making establishment, which was discontinued at his death, May 29, 1865. He was married on the 28th of September, 1848, to Sarah, daughter of Otis N. and Jane Eveline (Bone) Stanford, natives of Vermont, who came to Ohio in 1817. By this marriage, five children were born, of whom the following four survive, viz., Laura B., Wesley S., Charles P. and George O.; Laura is the widow of James M. Pullen, deceased; Wesley is unmarried and living with his mother; Charles P., a merchant of Lebanon, was born March 4, 1856, and, on the 27th of July, 1880, married Miss Kate M., daughter of the late Capt. Lewis Daugherty, of the 35th O. V. I., who was killed at Atlanta July 20, 1864; George O., also a merchant of Lebanon, married Jan. 11, 1882, Miss Emma D. Turner, of Clermont Co., Ohio. Our subject's widow, after his death, married Henry Doeblor, a merchant of Lebanon. The whole family are and have been members of the Methodist Church since the first account obtainable of them.

JOHN T. MARDIS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1825; his parents were James and Mary (Terry) Mardis, of English descent. His maternal grandfather settled in Cincinnati in the year 1793, and invested \$1.50 in town lots, that sum buying two. Later, he owned some 8 acres of land in what is now central Cincinnati. The great-grandfather of our subject was a native of the State of New Jersey, and was, in his religious views, an Old-School Baptist, and is said to have been the first minister ordained in Ohio. The father of our subject had one brother who served under Gen. Harrison, at Ft. Meigs, in the war of 1812. John T. Mardis was raised on a farm, and received the usual schooling known to boys of his day and circumstances, his father being not a man of wealth. Nov. 7, 1852, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Ellis and Alice (Goe) Kincaid. To them

were born three children, viz., Mary Alice, born Aug. 30, 1853; Sylvan E., born July 25, 1855, and Alvin J., born June 19, 1857. Mrs. Mardis died May 2, 1868, and, on Feb. 16, 1870, Mr. Mardis again married Mary E. Smith, native of Warren County, and a daughter of Mary (Kell) Smith. Mr. Mardis owns a well-improved farm east of Lebanon; he devotes much of his time to fancy farming and the cultivation of fine fruits and berries. He is also largely interested in the propagation of bees and in extracting honey from the comb. For the past sixteen years, he has been engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses, for which he has a full set of machinery. He was, for many years, President of the County Horticultural Society; he is Master of Grange No. 660, and a prominent working member of the order.

A. W. MATHEWS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Cree Township, Warren Co., Ohio, July 25, 1827; his father, Job Mathews, son of William Mathews, was born in New Jersey Feb. 16, 1789, and died near Lebanon April 9, 1874; his mother was also a native of New Jersey, born March 17, 1799, and died Dec. 5, 1880. They emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1817 and located near where our subject now lives; they were parents of the following children: Mary (deceased), John, William (deceased) and Sarah Ann (twins). Catharine, David, Lydia M. (deceased), Ann E., Clara W., David (deceased), Martha, Jane, Job (deceased) and the subject. The latter was raised on the farm, and, on March 4, 1869, married Emma R. Patterson, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of William and Jeannette (Anderson) Patterson. By this union, one child was born, July 21, 1870, and died six weeks thereafter. Mrs. Mathews died July 6, 1871. Mr. Mathews is a genial gentleman and a good farmer. He owns a nice farm of 100 acres three miles north east of Lebanon.

A. G. McBURNEY, lawyer, Lebanon, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1817; he was the eldest son of James and Magdalene (Felter) McBurney; his father's ancestors were Scotch-Irish Covenanters, who emigrated from Ireland about the middle of the last century and settled in Orange Co., N. Y.; his mother's grandfather came from Holland, her grandmother from France; both settled about the same time in Orange Co., N. Y.: Maj. Chronimus Felter, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1794, and, after a short stay at Ft. Washington, established himself in the vicinity of what is now Montgomery, thirteen miles from Cincinnati. James McBurney, the father, came from near Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1814, and settled near Montgomery, Ohio, and, in 1830, removed with his family to Lebanon, where Andrew G. learned the business of cabinet-making, completing his trade in 1836. Prior to this time, he had manifested a strong desire for reading and learning, and, availing himself of such schooling as was within his reach in Lebanon, and, by self-study, he acquired a good English education and also studied Latin and read Cæsar's Commentaries in that language. Having had the study of law in view for some time, in November, 1840, he became a student in the law office of Robert G. Corwin, and was admitted to practice in May, 1843. Besides diligently pursuing his law studies, he availed himself of every means within his reach for mental improvement. He participated in the discussions of the Mechanics' Institute, and sometimes, with some young friends, walked a distance of five or six miles from Lebanon to attend a debating society. In April, 1845, he formed a partnership with R. G. Corwin for the practice of law, and, in November of the same year, Gov. Corwin became a member of the firm, which was thenceforward styled T. & R. G. Corwin & A. G. McBurney. This firm was dissolved in 1851, since which time Mr. McBurney has been engaged in the practice without a partner; he is a hard worker; energy is one of his marked characteristics,

to this trait is largely due the success to which he has attained in his profession. For many years past, he has been upon one side of almost every important case tried in the Warren County Courts. In politics, he was a Democrat until the commencement of the rebellion; since that time, he has been a publican. In 1861, he was elected a Senator in the General Assembly from Butler and Warren District, and was re-elected in 1863. In 1865, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and served in that office a full term. In 1868, was a Presidential Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket. His fidelity and integrity as a public officer, it is believed, have never been questioned, even by political opponents. He was married, May 22, 1839, to Hannah M. Tichenor, daughter of Nathaniel Tichenor; their children are two daughters and one son.

Gov. McBurney is to-day a leading man in Warren County and a representative of that honorable class who have reached a high position in the community in which they live, by their own energy and untiring industry.

WILLIAM C. MCCLINTOCK, publisher and proprietor of the *Western Star*, Lebanon; was born at Newark, N. J., April 21, 1845, and was the fifth of nine children born to William and Eliza (Eccles) McClintock. William, father of our subject, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 6, 1809; was married, in 1836, at New Haven, Conn.; resided for a time at Bridgeport, Conn., and, in 1858, came to Cincinnati, where he still resides. Joseph McClintock, our subject's grandfather, also a native of Pittsburgh, was Assistant Paymaster in the United States Army from July 8, 1814, until the reorganization of the army, June 15, 1815, and afterward a merchant in Pittsburgh; he died on a steamboat on the Ohio River while en route for Cincinnati. The great-grandfather of our subject emigrated to America from the North of Scotland, his wife being a native of Scotland. John Eccles, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a leather merchant in Liverpool, England, where he was born in 1758 and died in 1826. Edward Foster, a maternal great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of England, born in 1750; was Captain of a ship-of-war under Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, and afterward, had command of the navy-yard at Kingston, Jamaica, where he died; his body was kept at home in a puncheon of rum and buried in St. John's Graveyard in Liverpool; his wife, Ann Foster, was born in Liverpool and died in New Haven, Conn., in 1849. William C. McClintock received his elementary education at Bridgeport, Conn. At the age of 10 years, he left school and entered the office of the *Bridgeport Farmer* to learn the printing business. In 1857, he went to Cincinnati, where he worked as a printer. He set phonetic type for the *Phonetic Journal*, published by the Longley Bros.; he worked on the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, and later, in the large book publishing establishment of Robert Clarke & Co.; at the last named house, he continued for several years. On the 28th March, 1870, he came to Lebanon to act as foreman of the *Star* newspaper's printing office. On Jan. 19, 1871, he became one of the owners of the newspaper, and has been its sole publisher and proprietor since Jan. 16, 1873. The old *Star*, which, for more than three-quarters of a century, has been a welcome visitor in the families of Warren County, under its present management is in a more prosperous state than ever before. The present proprietor has enlarged it until it is now a seven-column quarto and one of the largest weeklies published in Ohio. The first cylinder printing-press was placed in the *Star* office in 1870, and the present proprietor has since added new and improved presses for book and job printing. Since October, 1874, his presses have been run by steam power. In 1880, he erected, on Mulberry street, a two-story brick building for his printing establishment, having under the same editorial, composing, press and engine rooms. Mr. McClintock was married, Sept. 7, 1871, to Emma B., daughter of Jacob and Elva (Evans) Egbert,

of Lebanon; they have one child, a daughter, and have their residence on Mechanic street, in Lebanon.

ELI McCREARY, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1806; he is the son of James and Mary (Daugherty) McCreary, natives of Fayette Co., Penn., who emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1800. They were the parents of nine children, six boys and three girls, of whom three girls and two boys survive, all of the being over 70 years of age; the father died in 1814 with the "cold plague" leaving his widow with her young family to battle alone with the world. Our subject had but few opportunities for obtaining an education, and was early put to work on the farm. He was married, Aug. 29, 1837, to Miss Catharine Hart, a native of Turtle Creek Township, and related to John Hart, New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This marriage resulted in the birth of three children, Zephaniah, the only survivor, who is now taking charge of his father's farm, and Aletha and Catharine, both deceased. Mr. McCreary was an industrious and hard-working farmer until 1869, when he retired from hard labor and moved into Lebanon, but, after nine years' residence in town, he returned to the country and is now living with Zephaniah and his wife on the old place. His farm consists of 95 acres of rich, arable, well-improved land, which yields him abundant support for his declining years.

ROBERT T. McMAHAN was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 13, 1822. His father, Norman McMahan, was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was a native of Maryland. Mr. McMahan, our subject, received his education in the subscription and common schools of Turtle Creek Township; he was reared on a farm and has made farming his life occupation. He was married, May 23, 1843, to Roxanna Mahan, a daughter of Hamilton Mahan, a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio in 1809, where she was born March 26, 1828. Mr. McMahan has been a frugal, industrious tiller of the soil and has met with good success, having accumulated a nice property, consisting of a farm in Turtle Creek Township, Section 3, and a neat and comfortable house and four acres of land within the corporation of Lebanon.

JAMES McMULLEN, Lebanon. Prominent among the business firms of Warren County stands that of J. McMullen & Co., who occupy a large brick store room in Lebanon. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the business manager and senior member of the firm. It is by his indefatigable energy, his enterprise and shrewd judgment that the business of the firm has been brought to its present dimensions and financial standing. Mr. McMullen was born in the Keystone State in June, 1834; he is the son of John and Nancy (Cassidy) McMullen, who were married in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1830; he received his education in the public schools of Warren County, and then commenced his business life as a clerk in Lebanon. In 1863, he enlisted in Company G, 11th O. V. C., and was detailed, with others, to escort the surveyors of the Union Pacific Railroad. While in this duty, he spent some time in and near the Rocky Mountains. After three years' service, he received his discharge, and, returning home, entered the mill of Nelson & Marlatt, where he remained four years. In 1870, he entered the store in which he is now doing business, while it was under the firm name of H. Marlatt & Co., and, by the death of Mr. Marlatt, he became the senior proprietor. He has never taken any active part in politics, though frequently pressed to do so. He has been a member of Council several times, and is a member and officer in the Odd Fellows Lodge.

PETER MILLER, farmer and stone-cutter; P. O. Lebanon; was born in the Province of Bavaria, Germany, March 10, 1826, and, in July, 1850, emigrated to Lebanon.

ated to America. He was the third child of a family of three boys and four girls, born to John and Christina (Rider) Miller, and the first of his family to migrate to America. His parents are now both deceased, having both died in the old country. On the 29th of September, 1852, our subject was married, Cincinnati, to Margaret Elizabeth Koeger, daughter of Conrad and Elizabeth (Hofman) Koeger. By this union four children were born, viz., Maggie, born Dec. 26, 1853, now the wife of David Thompson; Kate, born Dec. 27, 1855; Peter, born Jan. 5, 1858, and Charles, born April 27, 1860. Since his 14th year, Mr. Miller has been working at the trade of stonemason, and latterly as a farmer. In May, 1848, he was drafted and served six months in the Federal army, after which he enlisted with the Liberty party and fought against the King. He is a hard-working, intelligent citizen, who has gained his present standing by honesty, industry and sobriety.

A. S. MONFORT, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 24, 1822; he is the son of Elbert and Nancy (Stout) Monfort; he was reared on the farm and attended the school of his neighborhood. He was married, Sept. 20, 1843, to Hannah Murphy, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Jones) Murphy, the former a native of Delaware, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Her father came to Ohio during the first decade of the present century and settled in Warren County; he was a soldier in the war of 1812 and married in 1810. Of the children born to our subject, the following is a record: Emma, born Aug. 29, 1844, and married Samuel Keever, by whom she has had eight children, viz., Robert S., Mollie L., Edward, Lizzie, William, Samuel, Henry and Peter; John W., born July 8, 1846, and married Miss Jennie Cassady, by whom he had four children, viz., Andrew, Elva, Martha and Hannah; Ann Elizabeth, deceased; Ella, born Aug. 20, 1849, married W. O. Keever, and has five children, viz., Pearl, Milton Stout, Maud, John M. and Julia; W. Oscar, born Jan. 12, 1852, married Miss Sue Ross, by whom he has three children—Carrie, John R. and Madison M. Mr. Monfort is a dealer in fine horses and has owned some very fine and valuable animals, among which we might mention Gen. Ward, Membrinus Chief, Post Boy, Sir Harry and several others. He has a large farm, well improved and successfully managed.

E. B. MONROE, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 26, 1820; he is the son of Nathan Monroe, a native of Washington Co., Penn., of Scottish descent, and Jane (Buxton) Monroe, a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, of English descent. Our subject was raised on the farm and attended school during the winter months. He was married, Dec. 15, 1841, to Miss Hannah Jane Halsey, a native of Turtle Creek Township and daughter of Caleb Halsey, Esq; they had five children, viz., Nathan, Oscar, Hudson B., Lewis R. and John N. Of these children, only two survive. Mrs. Monroe died Aug. 26, 1851, and, on the 2d of June, 1854, Mr. Monroe was again married, to Miss Sarah Parkhill, of Warren County, by whom he had three children, viz., Jeremiah P. (deceased), Frank and Charles E. Mr. Monroe received his start in life by farming on rented land, after which he opened a butcher shop in Lebanon, and, for seven years, followed pork-packing. He then returned to the farm for three years, and then, for seven years, kept a grocery in Lebanon, after which he purchased his present farm and devoted the whole of his time to its cultivation; he now owns 192 acres of highly improved land on which he has recently built a large and costly residence; he is an industrious farmer, a good citizen and an honest man.

JOHN MORRIS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., April 12, 1817; he is the son of Adams and Lydia (Matthews) Morris, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated to Ohio in 1817 and settled in Wayne

Township, Warren Co., where Mr. Morris died in 1859. Mrs. Morris died Lebanon in 1877. Our subject received his education in the schools of Way Township, and, for twelve years, followed carpentering. He was married, 1848, to Miss Sarah A. Lewis, daughter of Paul Lewis, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. By this marriage nine children were born, viz. Mary, Lewis, Oliver, Anna, Eliza, Flora, Emma, Ella and Adam. In politics Mr. Morris is a Republican. He owns a farm of 217 acres, which he is cultivating in the most successful manner.

ISAAC MORRIS (deceased) was born Nov. 21, 1800, on the farm he occupied at the time of his death, which was purchased by his father, Benjamin, in 1797, when he came here from his native State, New Jersey. About the same time, his grandfather, Isaac Morris, also settled in the neighborhood, buying a tract of about 400 acres, now owned by the North Family of Shake. In early life, our subject learned the printer's trade, and worked for a time in the office of the *Western Star*, of Lebanon, in company with his brother, the late Jacob Morris. This was in the years 1823 and 1824. From Lebanon, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and obtained work in the office of the State printer, Olmstead, where he spent two years, and where he, in 1826, married Miss Margaret Chambers, who died in 1859, leaving five children, three girls and two boys, all now living. From Columbus, Mr. Morris returned to Lebanon, and for a time, was engaged in job printing. In 1832, in the time of the first campaign that resulted in the election of Andrew Jackson, he made Richmond his home for a few years, after which he returned to the farm, on which his whole life, with the exception of eight years, was spent. Mr. Morris was married the second time to Mrs. Leah H. (Walters) Vail, a daughter of David Walters. She was born Nov. 23, 1819, and was first married Dec. 27, 1843, to Moses Vail, a son of William Vail, a wealthy and influential farmer of Warren County. Mr. Morris died at his home in Turtle Creek Township April 5, 1881; he was a man full of good works, energetic, kind-hearted and universally esteemed by all who knew him; he left many mourning friends and a host of relatives, children and grandchildren.

JEHU MULFORD, deceased, was born in the State of New Jersey October 26, 1803; his father was born in New Jersey, of English parents, and, coming to Ohio in 1809, settled in Turtle Creek Township, west of Lebanon, where he lived until his death. Our subject's childhood was spent on the farm, attending the country school of his district when opportunity offered; he taught school for some time and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued several years, but the principal occupation of his life was farming. He was twice married, first, on the 25th of September, 1827, to Miss Margaret McCarty, by whom he had eight children—three sons and two daughters of them are surviving. His wife died in 1856, and, in the same year, he married Mrs. Ann Monfort, by whom he had no issue. Mrs. Mulford's maiden name was Ann Hall, and Mr. Mulford was her third husband. She was first married to William Dill, by whom she had two children. After his death, she married Peter Monfort, who died, leaving a family of ten children. Mrs. Mulford's two oldest children are living, and, with their families, reside in Warren County. She has lived to see her children all married and settled comfortably around the old home. Mr. Mulford died May 30, 1870, on the farm he had occupied since 1843. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church and a member of the Masonic fraternity of the Knights Templar degree. At the time of his death, he was possessed of a farm of 150 acres, on which his widow continues to reside.

HENRY MULL, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio April 10, 1836; his parents, Reuben and Catharine (Spindler) Mull, are spoken

in the sketch of his brother, Benjamin Mull. He was educated in the schools of Turtle Creek Township; in 1862, he enlisted in Company A. 79th O. V. I., and served until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. His regiment was in some of the hardest engagements of the war, and at one time was under fire for ten consecutive days. After the war was over, Mr. Mull returned home, and, on the 4th of June, 1868, was married to Anna R. Kersey, a daughter of Henry Kersey and a native of Warren County. They have had five children, viz., Viola, Eunice, Waldo, Anna C. and an infant not named. Mr. Mull occupies a fine 70-acre farm, with good residence and roomy barn, etc. He is a Republican and a member of the M. E. Church; his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN MULL, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township Jan. 29, 1840; he is the son of Reuben and Catharine (Spindler) Mull, natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent; his father was a wagon-maker by trade and worked at that trade until about 1855; his wagons were of the best and always found a ready sale; he was so careful to have his material of the best quality and his work done in the best manner possible, that he was unable to compete with the men who were then making an inferior and cheaper wagon. Therefore, he retired from the business and devoted his time to farming, in which he was eminently successful, and succeeded in acquiring a fine farm of 152 acres. He had a family of nine children, all of whom reside in Ohio, and all, except one, are married. Our subject was reared on the farm, and, in 1865, married Miss Catharine Hathaway, a daughter of A. B. Hathaway. They have four children, viz., Sarah L., Bertie F., Lelia Pearl and Earnest C. The parents are both members of the M. E. Church, and belong to the best class of the farming community of the county.

HIRAM NELSON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1838; he was raised on a farm and received his education in the district schools of Turtle Creek Township. Mr. Nelson with considerable pride relates the fact of having attended the second fair held in Warren County; he was but a youth and earned the money admitting him by working for William F. Dill, Esq., of Turtle Creek Township. Our subject worked at farm labor, and, being industrious and economical, soon got a start in life, and, on the 14th of February, 1860, was united in marriage with Rebecca Tremble, who is also a native of Warren County, born December 10, 1839. She is a daughter of Moses Tremble, a native of New Jersey, and of French descent. Mr. Nelson owns a well-improved farm of 60-odd acres, upon which is a neat and modern-built house and a good barn. He is one of the live and active farmers of Warren County.

W. C. NIXON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born April 5, 1838; he is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Hatfield) Nixon, natives of Ohio, of English descent; he received a common-school education while living on the farm with his father. He has spent the greater part of his life on the farm, and, by steadiness of habits and close attention to business, he has made farming prove more than ordinarily successful. During the years from 1860 to 1867, he conducted a grist-mill between Lebanon and Morrow, known as the Stubbs' Mill. In 1868, he married Hannah Vandoren, daughter of Peter Vandoren, an old settler of Warren County, who now lives in Sangamon Co., Ill. By this marriage, six children were born, viz., Frank V., John H., Peter E., Amy M., Mary E. and Adolphus. Mr. Nixon is a Democrat and has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Washington Township.

ALLEN NIXON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1812; he is one of a family of eleven children, born to Allen and Margaret (Troutman) Nixon, who settled in Turtle

Creek in the year of our subject's birth; he had every facility offered by the schools of that day to obtain an education, and, for ten years of his early life, made teaching his employment. He was married, in 1846, to Elizabeth C. Hatfield, who was born in Warren County in 1816. By her he had seven children, viz., Lewis C., a school-teacher; George (deceased), Clark, Emma (deceased), Ida Ann, Linn and Minnie Ellen. Mr. Nixon has devoted the last thirty-five years of his life to farming, and has succeeded in acquiring 40 acres of good farm land. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, in which he has been a Clerk and Trustee. His wife died March 1882, aged 65 years and 4 months.

J. KELLY O'NEALL, attorney, Lebanon. Prominent among the legal fraternity of Warren County stands the above-named gentleman, who was born about two miles south of the village of Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1820; his paternal ancestors were originally from Shane Castle, County Antrim, Ireland. The first to come to America, according to the family traditions, was a younger son of the house, named Hugh O'Neale, a Lieutenant in the British Army, who, while cruising in the Chesapeake Bay, owing to some difficulty between him and his Captain, left the ship and located at Winchester, Va., changing the spelling of his name to O'Neill. From Hugh is traced in direct line William, Abijah, William, and our subject, J. Kelly. Abijah, the grandfather, came to Warren County in 1799 and settled in Wayne Township on land of which a part still remains in the family's possession. The maternal grandfather, James Smith, came from Virginia in the same year, and located on land in the same township, on the banks of the Little Miami River, but he died at Newtown, Ohio, and his family subsequently settled on the lands. The grandparents on both sides left their respective homes, in Virginia and South Carolina, to escape what they considered the evil influences of slavery. Mr. O'Neill's parents were William and Martha (Smith) O'Neill, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Virginia. Our subject remained on the farm until 16 years of age, in the meantime attending the common school of his district. But sickness at the time retarded his studies for a year or more, after which he began a course of study of the higher branches. In 1840 he attended the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he completed his literary education. In 1843, he returned to his father's house and commenced the study of law, under the instructions of the late Judge George J. Smith. In the summer of 1843, he went to Montgomery Co., Ind., and read law in the office of Henry S. Lane, Esq. In February, 1844, he took up his permanent residence in Lebanon, and, in May of the year following, was admitted to the bar at Lebanon. He was married, in July, 1848, to Miss Anna M. Skinner, by whom he had six children, four now living, viz., Laura K., Eva S. (the widow of Granville E. Colbert, deceased), William A. and Annie T. Mr. O'Neill has practiced his profession continuously up to the present, and for four terms has served the county as Prosecuting Attorney. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since November, 1864; was made a Master Mason in Lebanon Lodge, No. 26; he received the Capitulary degrees in Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, and was created a Knight Templar in Reed Commandery, No. 6, at Dayton, Ohio, in 1865; subsequently, he became a member of Lebanon Council of Royal and Select Masters; in 1872, was elected Grand High Priest of Ohio, serving three years; in 1875, he was elected Eminent Deputy Grand Commander of Knights Templar for the State of Ohio and served until 1879, when he was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander: in March, 1871, he received the degrees of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," in the Scottish Rite Bodies and became a 32d Degree Mason in the Ohio Sovereign Consistory at Cincinnati. In addition to the time given to the study of the

rs of Masonry, and while discharging the duties of his profession, Mr. Neall has devoted considerable attention to the natural sciences, especially geology. He has collected a fine cabinet of fossils, and it is believed that he understands the Paleontology of his own county better, even, than any teacher of the science. He has discovered some new species of fossils and a beautiful fossil bears his name. He is a man who takes a deep interest in all matters touching the welfare of his county, and, as a citizen, he stands in the foremost rank.

JOSEPH W. O'NEALL, Probate Judge, Lebanon; was born in Wayne Township, Warren Co., Ohio, April 6, 1846; he is the son of James Smith and Martha A. (Sa Lee) O'Neall, the former a native of Warren County, and the latter of Woodford Co., Ky.; his father is still living and is a brother of J. Kelly Neall, under whose name a sketch of the ancestry is given; his mother is a daughter of Joseph and Judith (Hampton) Sa Lee, of Kentucky. Our subject received a very limited education, and remained on the farm until 15 years of age, when he enlisted in Company H, 54th O. V. I., at that time being barely able to read and write. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, but was discharged after the battle on account of his youth. On the 12th of August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Capt. Joseph L. Budd's company A, 35th O. V. I., and joined his regiment at Decherd, Tenn. He was with the regiment and participated in the skirmishes and battles at Shepherdsville, Harrodsburg, Perryville, Hoover's Gap, Tallahoma and Chickamauga, in the latter of which he was three times wounded—once in the hand, once in the right shoulder and once in the head. He was left on the battle-field unconscious, and captured by the rebels, who took him to Atlanta, Ga., and thence, via Augusta, Peach Hill, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh and Petersburg, to Richmond, Va., where for forty-five days they confined him in Castle Pemberton. He was one of four prisoners detected in digging a tunnel from the prison, which resulted in the famous "Sugar raid," and for this was deprived of all rations for forty-eight hours and forced to stand erect twenty-four hours. He was afterward removed to Danville, Va., where he was confined six months. While here, a general escape, planned by all the prisoners, was betrayed, and the leaders, expecting to be court martialed and put to death, determined to make another and a more desperate effort to escape. Accordingly, our subject and six others concealed themselves in the vault and made their way down the drain as far as possible, and then tunneled out. In this, Mr. O'Neall and two others succeeded, while the rest were recaptured. After three days' wandering through the woods, he was recaptured, but, escaping from the guards, had almost reached the Union lines, when he was captured with blood hounds and taken back to Danville. To prevent his further attempting to escape, he was deprived of all his clothes, and for six months, remained in almost a nude condition, only having part of the time an old shirt given him by a fellow-prisoner; he was then taken to the jail at Greensboro, and from there to the State Penitentiary at Raleigh, S. C., where, with twelve others, he was fastened to the "Bull-ring." He was afterward removed to the penitentiary at Columbia, thence to Macon, Ga., and from there to Andersonville, where he was confined four months, after which he was taken to Charleston, where he was for fourteen days under the fire of Union guns. From Charleston he was removed to Charlotte, S. C., and, on the 15th of December, 1864, succeeded in again making his escape, and, reaching the Union lines at Savannah, was sent on a Government vessel to Annapolis, Md. Here he obtained a furlough and returned home, much to the astonishment and joy of his people, who had long since supposed him dead, and who could hardly recognize in the wasted and emaciated figure before them the healthy farm boy who left them thirty months before. When capt-

ured, he weighed 155 pounds; when he reached home, he weighed 84. While in Andersonville Prison, he had the varioloid and scurvy. He was engaged digging eight tunnels, and, at one time went nine days without rations. On the 19th of May, 1865, he received a Lieutenant's commission, but was mustered out of the service before being assigned for duty. After the war, he taught school five years, and, after engaging in business in the West three years, returned to Ohio and taught one year more. He studied law with John E. Smith and was admitted to the bar April 13, 1877. On the 9th of February, 1880, he became Probate Judge of the county, in which position he is still retaining having been nominated for a second term by an overwhelming majority. He was married, Nov. 25, 1869, to Miss Laura A. Van Horne, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Dilatush) Van Horne, and by this union has had five children, viz: M. Stella, J. A. Willie (deceased), George A., Eva Belle (deceased) and Joseph Walter. Mr. O'Neill is a Republican in politics, and socially and morally a gentleman. He has served in his present capacity to the entire satisfaction of the people and with honor to himself and credit to his constituents.

JOHN OSBORN (deceased) was born in Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, 1805; his father, John Osborn, came to Lebanon in 1796, and settled on a farm adjoining the eastern corporation of Lebanon, where he, in 1808, built a house which is still standing and which is yet considered a good residence. He was with Daniel Boone when that famous Indian hunter discovered Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, to which state Mr. Osborn had moved from Virginia when very young. Our subject's mother, Mary (Clark) Osborn, was a daughter of Reuben Daniel Clark, a pioneer Baptist preacher, who preached in Lebanon about the year 1800. Our subject remained on the farm until 14 years of age, in the meantime obtaining a limited education by attending the Lebanon school during the winter months. After leaving the farm, he learned and worked at pottery-making several years, after which he conducted a manufactory of stoneware for several years more. At the death of his father, he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the estate and moved to the old farm, which his estate still owns and which he farmed until he retired and moved to Lebanon. He traveled through the West from 1828 to 1854, and also spent eight years in Springfield, Ohio, where he worked at his trade. In 1827, he married Miss Amy Ann Hackney, daughter of Obadiah Hackney, a prominent plow manufacturer of Lebanon. She died in 1855, after having borne him eleven children, four of whom still survive. In 1856, he was again married, to Mrs. Emeline (Dee) Grow, by whom he had no children. Mr. Osborn died in Lebanon December 26, 1881. He was a careful, frugal and economical man, and had at his death amassed a considerable fortune. He was a zealous member of the M. E. Church, in which he was for many years and up to the time of his death a lay officer. His widow and a grandchild are the only members of his family living in Lebanon.

JOHN N. OSWALD, furniture dealer and undertaker, Lebanon, whose portrait appears on another page, was born in—Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, Prussia, May 12, 1826, and came to America May 12, 1853, landing in New York; he is the son of Peter and Apollonia (Wetz) Oswald, natives of the above place. The family originally came from Switzerland, but lived for three generations in Prussia. Our subject is one of a family of two children, both boys. The father died in September, 1831, aged 44 years, and the mother died in October, 1845, aged 47 years. Our subject received all his education in his old country, and, for nine years, traveled through Germany, spending seven years in Vienna. He learned furniture-making in his native country, having served an apprenticeship with the dealer who did the work for the royal family. After coming to this country, he worked for a furniture firm in New York.

d, in 1854, came to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time. He then moved to Fosters, Warren Co., Ohio, where he lived about nine years and then came to Lebanon, where he commenced the furniture business in which he has since continued. He was married, May 9, 1866, to Miss Fredricka Bobe, daughter of Philip and Mariah (Weisenbacher) Bobe, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have had five children, two boys and three girls, viz., Maurice, Louisa F., Marietta, Lena and Lorenz, all now living. In 1868, Mr. Oswald commenced the business of undertaker, and has since then buried 1,700 people, mostly citizens of "Old Warren." He was the first in the county to introduce the new styles of caskets and the processes of preserving bodies. He has conducted his business with much success, and, by his untiring energy constantly increasing his extensive establishment.

DR. J. B. OWENS, physician, Lebanon. This gentleman is the son of John Owens, who was born in Wales in 1771, and came to this country with his parents when 2 years of age; he settled in Trumbull Co., Ohio, where our subject was born, and then moved to Guernsey County, where he died in 1869, at the advanced age of 98 years. His wife, Elizabeth (Beaver) Owens, was a native of Sherman Valley, Penn., where they were married. They had thirteen children—nine boys and four girls. Our subject attended the schools of his native county for a short time, after which he taught school to obtain means to complete his education. In this manner he was enabled to attend a select high school, from which he went to Madison College, Guernsey County, where he remained until that college closed. He commenced reading medicine by himself in 1856, reading first the allopathic system. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery during the terms of 1858 and 1859. In 1865, he again graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and, after practicing his profession a short time in Cincinnati and Monroe, Ohio, came to Lebanon, where he has since remained, with the exception of several winters spent in the South and in California, Colorado and other parts of the West. He was married, Oct. 4, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Kever, daughter of Aaron and Ann (Longstreet) Kever, of Mason, Warren Co. After thoroughly mastering both systems of medicine, the Doctor has selected the principles originated by Hahnemann, to which he strictly adheres. He has acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he is constantly extending by his industrious habits and close attention. He bears the reputation of being one of the best and most successful homœopathic physicians of Southern Ohio, and truly his record in the village of Cedars warrants at least the above reputation.

DAVID PARKHURST, Shaker Trustee, Lebanon, was born in Pennsylvania March 26, 1801; his father, Samuel Parkhurst, was a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent; he married Anna Sutton, a native of New Jersey, of Holland Dutch descent; he came to Turtle Creek Township in 1814, and brought his family in 1815; he was formerly a Baptist, but, on coming to Warren County, joined the Shaker Society, in which he afterward became a Deacon and Elder. He had seven children, of whom our subject was the third. He never attended school more than three months, and obtained what education he has by close reading. He worked at wagon-making one year, but has since farmed for the Shakers with whom he lives. He has been a Deacon since 1823, and, in 1864, was appointed Legal Trustee, in which capacity he still continues.

CLARISSA PATTERSON, Shaker Elderess, was born in Butler Co., Ohio, March 12, 1801; her parents, Joseph and Mary (Vankirk) Patterson, were natives of New Jersey, the former of Irish and the latter of Holland Dutch descent. They came to Ohio previous to 1795, and, in 1805, entered the Sha-

ker Society. They had the following children: Sallie, born Oct. 22, 1794; Clarissa, Elsie, born in 1803, and John, born March 8, 1805; of these, our subject is the only survivor. She received her education in Turtle Creek Township, and, since 1849, has acted as Elderess in the Shaker Church; she has for several years been in charge of the household affairs of the Center Family. Her parents are both dead, her father dying in 1818 and her mother in 1821.

GEORGE P. PATTERSON, photographer, Lebanon; was born at Lebanon, Monmouth Co., N. J., June 23, 1844; his father, William Patterson, was a native of New Jersey, of German descent; his mother, Jennette (Anderson) Patterson, was a native of Vermont, of Scotch descent, and a cousin of Mr. Anderson, who was made famous by his heroic defense of Ft. Sumter, where his treason's guns first threatened the overthrow of our beloved Government. Our subject received a thorough education in the schools of New Jersey and New York City, and devoted his early life to work in his father's mill, where he remained six years. He then engaged for a short time in mercantile pursuits. In 1861, he enlisted in Company D, 48th N. J. V. I., in which he served three years, receiving eleven different gunshot wounds; he enlisted as a private, and for bravery and good service, received a Captain's commission, but was prevented by wounds from serving in his advanced position. In 1863, he was married to Miss Emily Higgins, who died during the same year. In 1870, he married Miss Sarah M. Duckworth, a native of Warren County, and the only daughter of Robert Duckworth, with whom Mr. Patterson was some time engaged in the grocery business in Lebanon. Since 1872, he has devoted his whole attention to photographing, in which art he has met with the best success. He is an enthusiast in his business, uses all new appliances that appear and takes great pains to keep himself thoroughly posted in all the details of that ever-improving art. He has an art gallery situated on East Silver street, which he has fitted up with a true artist's taste, and where he exhibits the work he does by the various modern methods of taking, enlarging and finishing pictures.

SAMUEL PAULY, real estate broker, Lebanon, was born in Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1804; his grandfather, Andrew Pauly, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he lived and died, being the son of parents who emigrated from Germany to that State at an early day. Our subject's father, John Pauly, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in 1767 and emigrated to Kentucky in 1795, but, owing to a strong prejudice against slavery, he again emigrated in 1801, and located in Montgomery Co., Ohio. He married Miss Margaret Panabaker, daughter of a family from Pennsylvania, who settled in Kentucky at an early date. He died in 1822, having been blessed with a family of six boys and five girls, of whom four boys and one girl now survive. Samuel Pauly, the subject hereof, came to Warren County April 1, 1812, with his father's family. His youth was spent on the farm, while his educational advantages consisted of a few weeks' attendance at a country school during the winter months. He was married, in 1830, to Miss Arminda Snook, daughter of John M. and Julia (Kibby) Snook, natives of Hamilton Co., Ohio. Miss Snook's mother was one of the first children at Columbia, Hamilton Co., and daughter of Capt. Kibby, a valiant officer in the Indian war, and one of the first settlers of Columbia. By his marriage, Mr. Pauly had ten children—three boys and seven girls, of whom one son and three daughters are now living—viz., Rebecca C., the widow of Gen. O. C. Maxwell; Phebe A., now living at home with her parents; A. Frances, the wife of E. M. Hale, of Lebanon, and Firman Kibby, of Salem, Montgomery Co., Ohio. Mr. Pauly has spent the whole of his life in farming, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in the United States Revenue service. He has retired from active farm

or, and devotes his time principally to fancy and ornamental farming and horticulture, in all of which he is an enthusiast. He is also now engaged in buying, selling and renting real estate. Although nearly fourscore years of age, he has a robust constitution, sound health and a very active disposition, and promises to exceed the allotted age of man by many years.

J. C. PENCE, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township Dec. 3, 1833; he is the son of John M. and Maria Pence, both of German descent, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Warren County. Our subject received a limited education and has followed farming all his life. He was married, in 1859, to Annjenette Earnhart, a native of Clear Creek Township, by whom he has had eight children, viz., Edgar C., Eva M., Mary M., George B., Carrie M., Nettie Ray, Carrie L. and Jacob O. Mr. Pence owns a fine farm where he lives, of 92½ acres, in addition to other lands, amounting all to 313 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and for many years was one of the Board of School Directors of his district.

WILLIAM C. PERRINE, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Mason Co., Ky., Feb. 23, 1806; he is the son of Joseph and Susan (Downing) Perrine, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject was raised on a farm, where he continued until 17 years of age, when he commenced learning the carpenter trade, at which he has continued to work at intervals since, when he could do so without interfering with his farm work. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Ann R. Hatfield, daughter of John Hatfield, of Turtle Creek Township. They have had five children, viz., Mary (the wife of Samuel Kersey, a farmer of Turtle Creek Township), Lydia, Charles (who was killed in the late war), John H. and Joseph, the latter being married and farming in this county. Mr. Perrine is the owner of a 315-acre farm, well stocked and improved. He is a Republican in politics, and has held several offices of trust in the township, among which are School Director and Treasurer of the school fund.

DANIEL PERRINE, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Mason Co., Ky., Oct. 25, 1820; he is the son of Joseph and Susan (Downing) Perrine, who came to Warren County six years after he was born; his mother was a daughter of Timothy Downing, a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. Our subject is by occupation a farmer; he owns a nicely improved farm of 351 acres; he devotes much of his time to fancy farming and fruit raising; in the latter he has gained quite an enviable notoriety; he has an orchard of 2,000 apple, peach, plum, pear and cherry trees, all in the finest condition, and yielding annually a handsome profit to the cultivator. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Mary Luce, a native of Warren County, and the oldest of twenty-two children born to her father. Mr. and Mrs. Perrine had four children, viz., Kate, Lewis A. (deceased), Lydia Ellen and Amanda B.

STEPHEN B. PROBASCO (deceased) was born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 27, 1811; his parents, Abraham and Jane (Barkalow) Probasco, were natives of New Jersey, of Dutch descent; they emigrated to Warren County in 1810, and settled near the town of Mason, where they resided until 1823, when they moved to a farm adjoining Shakertown. On the death of his wife, in 1844, he moved with his son to near Monroe, Ohio, where he died in 1860. Our subject received his education in the subscription schools of his day, and early commenced the work on a farm, at which he continued until his death, which occurred July 9, 1875. He was married, Oct. 16, 1834, to Miss Dorcas Boyd, of Butler Co., Ohio, by whom he had eight children, viz., Martha J., now the wife of James I. Benham; Nathan, deceased; Elizabeth A., wife of Clem Beachey; Lydia E., wife of Thomas B. Hutchinson; Abraham; Eliza, wife of Lewis Iorns; Mary F., wife of John Hufford; and Emma Kate, wife of J. A.

Gilechrist. The survivors are all married and living in Warren County. M. Probasco was a hard-working, ambitious farmer, and, at the time of his death had acquired a fine farm of 200 acres of rich, arable, well-improved land. He left a fine property, upon the income of which his widow now supports herself in ease and comfort, having retired from the farm and taken up her residence in Lebanon.

GEORGE W. PROBASCO (deceased) was the son of Abraham and Jan (Barkalow) Probasco, born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, July, 1824, and educated in the district schools of Warren County. His life was spent on a farm in Warren County, which his father settled in 1811, and on part of which he died, Jan. 23, 1865. He was married, Oct. 2, 1847, to Elizabeth A. Perrine, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Perrine, a native of Warren County, who still survives him. They had a family of three children, viz., Eliza J., Abraham and Elizabeth May. Though not prominent in politics, he always voted the Republican ticket, and took a deep interest in the work of that party.

ROBERT RALSTON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, May 18, 1805; his parents were Edward Ralston a native of Scotland, and Martha (Buchanan) Ralston, a native of York Co. Penn., of Irish descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1798, and settled in Turtle Creek Township, where our subject was reared and educated, and where he has spent the whole of his long life. He has witnessed the many changes that have taken place since the wilderness that then surrounded him was made to become the thickly settled and highly cultivated country that it is to-day. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Maria D. Buckley, who was born in Baltimore Md. Her father was born in 1792; was a Captain in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have had two children born to them, viz., Edward C., who is married and well-to-do, and Joseph T. The parents are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. R. is a woman of remarkable energy and very earnest in whatever she undertakes. Mr. R. is a Democrat in politics.

JOSEPH W. RHODES, farmer, Lebanon; was born in Highland Co., Ohio Nov. 20, 1817; he is the son of Gustavus and Margaretta (Eddenfield) Rhodes natives of Fredericksburg, Va. Our subject was educated in Highland County he learned, and for some time followed, the trade of hatter; since his residence in Warren County he has for thirteen years been engaged in running a haul from Lebanon to Cincinnati and Sharon. He was married, Nov. 23, 1848, to Martha A. Roosa, whose father was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1791, and emigrated to Ohio when 11 years of age, settling near Montgomery, Hamilton Co., where his father had purchased a farm; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was married in 1818 to Elizabeth Daniels, of Clermont County, by whom he had five children; he lived at Montgomery until 1827, when he moved to Deerfield, and there died in 1846, his wife having died in 1833. Mrs. Rhodes has in her possession a Psalm Book, or Bible, brought from Holland by her great-grandfather, Abraham Roosa. Mr. Rhodes, by his marriage, has had the following children: J. A. (deceased), Charles M. (deceased), Maggie (deceased), Emma and Eunice. Mr. Rhodes owns and occupies a nice farm adjoining Lebanon.

NATHAN RICHARDSON, deceased; was born in Massachusetts, March 21, 1790, and died Sept. 24, 1864; he was the son of Asa and Abijah (Whiting) Richardson, who were married in Massachusetts July 19, 1788, and had four children, of whom Nathan was the oldest; he received an ordinary education learned the carpenter's trade, and, on February 1, 1819, married Miss Rebecca B. Boothby, by whom he had the seven children following, viz.: Martha Jane, who owns and lives on the old-home farm; Mary, the deceased wife of

Charles Grant, of Cincinnati; Nancy G., the wife of Dr. Bryant, of Springfield, O.; John (deceased); Nathan S., a physician in Macon, Mo.; Frank, who is married and living in Illinois, and William, a farmer in Turtle Creek township. Mr. R., at the time of his death, owned 250 acres of land, where family now lives. He was one of the early settlers of Ohio; his father died when he was 12 years of age, and at that tender age he was obliged to work himself; he commenced by driving a team from Cincinnati to Detroit, and on one of these trips he stuck so deep in the mud as to be unable to extricate himself, until a detachment of troops under Gen. Harrison came by and assisted him. For five years prior to his death he was blind, and was constantly attended by his daughter Martha. He is said to have helped in hauling the plank for the first brick house in Cincinnati. He died full of years and good works, on the land where he had settled when the country was yet peopled by denizens of the forest.

WILLIAM RITCHEY, deceased, was the youngest of a family of three sons and five boys, children of Robert and Rachael (Fraley) Ritchey; he was born Jan. 29, 1819, and died Sept. 7, 1877. On May 19, 1846, he was married to Miss Rebecca P. Bretney, daughter of Tobias and Nancy (Butler) Bretney; was a native of Ohio, born Feb. 18, 1814. Mr. Ritchey was engaged in tannery and leather business until 1845, when he retired from business; in 1848, he engaged extensively in the culture of rare and valuable plants and flowers for his own gratification; for many years he owned the stock and conducted the business of the Lebanon & Dayton Turnpike Company. He was a true philanthropist, whose loss was deeply deplored by the whole community; was kind, affable and liberal, contributing freely to both church and State. He had a beautiful flower garden at his residence on Main street, filled with the choicest flowers of every clime, which he dispensed gratis to all lovers of the beautiful. His widow still occupies his comfortable home in the suburbs.

A. A. ROLAND, editor and publisher of the Lebanon *Patriot*, Lebanon, born at Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1853. He was formerly resident of Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, but is now the editor, publisher and proprietor of the Lebanon (Ohio) *Patriot* which he purchased in April, 1878. He is conducting the paper on pure Democratic principles, and in the interest of social and business welfare of the county. Prior to the establishment of the *Patriot*, several attempts had been made to publish a Democratic paper in the county, but they were all unsuccessful. The *Patriot*, now in its fifteenth year, is an eight-column folio, containing an epitome of home news and general information. Subscription price, \$1.50 per year. It is the only Democratic paper published in Warren County.

THEODORE ROSS, blacksmith, Lebanon, was born in Turtle Creek township May 1, 1829. He is the son of Isaiah and Mary (Draper) Ross, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject received his education in the common schools of the county, and at the age of fifteen commenced learning blacksmithing, at which he has continued working. He was married April 3, 1856, to Miss Anna Brown, a native of New York, by whom he has had six children, five boys and one girl, namely: George, John E., Frank S., Oren Q., Alonzo C. and Mary L. The parents are members of the Christian Church, and are a highly respected couple. They own a neat, comfortable home in the village of Genntown.

CHARLES E. SAUSSER, confectioner, Lebanon. The subject of this sketch is a son of Thomas Sausser, who was born in Berks Co., Penn., July 23, 1817, and died at Lebanon, Ohio, April 18, 1875. His wife, Abigail (Mills) Sausser, was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Feb. 8, 1803, and died at Lebanon, Ohio, July 8, 1867. In 1818, Mr. Sausser came from Pennsylvania to Dayton,

Ohio, where he worked as a tailor for a few years. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Abigail Mills in 1826, and in 1827 again went to Dayton, accompanied by his brother Joseph. Being unable to find vacant dwellings at Dayton, they continued on to Xenia, where Thomas remained while his brother came to Lebanon, where he settled. After several years residence in Xenia, where his three eldest children were born, Mr. Sausser removed to Jamestown, Ohio, and in 1832 to Lebanon, where, at the time of his death, he had lived forty-three years. He had eight children, two daughters and six sons. Of the latter, Charles E., our subject, was born June 16, 1831, being the first born in Lebanon. He remained in the place of his birth until 1855, when he went to Indiana and engaged in the bakery and confectionery business, at which he continued until 1859, when he returned to Lebanon. He was married, Dec. 7, 1856, to Miss Mary Fay, of Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, by whom he had one child—Jennie, born Nov. 20, 1859. Mr. Sausser enlisted as a private in the late rebellion, but with many others was rejected, as Ohio quota was filled. He returned to Lebanon and recruited part of a company June, 1862, and entered the army as First Lieutenant of Co. B, 85th O. V. He remained in the army until near the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1865, having been promoted Captain in the year previous. Since the war, he has been actively engaged in the confectionery and fancy grocery business, being now engaged in the store established by his father many years ago.

JACOB SCHWARTZ, marble and granite dealer, Lebanon; is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born, June 2, 1831, and where he received an excellent education and learned the trade of stone-cutter. When 25 years of age, he emigrated to America, landing at New York City July 1, 1856. His parents and sister followed him in 1872, and his father is yet living, aged 70; his mother died in April, 1880, in Lebanon, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Schwartz came to Lebanon in March, 1860, to act as foreman of an extensive marble shop for Evans & Co., of Franklin, this county. In 1863, he became a partner in the business, and by thrift and energy, was enabled to buy out and own the concern in 1866, since which time he has continued to increase and push his business until it is now in a most flourishing condition. He married Barbara Daler, at Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1857; she was a native of Alsace, born Sept. 16, 1836. They have had a family of nine children, viz: Emma E., Charles W., Frank A., Katie (deceased), John J., Caroline, Ferdinand J., George V. and Louis J. Mr. Schwartz is Democratic in politics, and takes considerable part in the interests of his party. He is an honored member of the Masonic order, was raised according to the tenets of the Catholic faith, and is a fair example of the earnest, honest and thriving German element that contributes to the growth and prosperity of this wondrous land.

L. E. SCHWARTZ, merchant tailor, Lebanon; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 7, 1838, and emigrated to America in July, 1853, at the age of 14 years. He landed in New York, and after remaining there ten days, went to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, where he engaged in the tailoring business, which he has since continued. In 1857, he left Hamilton and commenced business in Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he went to Europe, taking a tour through Ireland and his native country. He returned to America in the fall of 1861, and enlisted in Co. D, 11th Regiment O. V. I., from which he was discharged after three months' service. He then engaged in the fruit business in Cincinnati, and continued until July, 1863, when he came to Lebanon, and purchased a clothing store, where he has since remained. He was married in Cincinnati, Sept. 8, 1863, to Adeline Schuler, daughter of Martin Schuler, a native

ine, Bavaria. This union was blest with eight children, seven girls and one boy, of whom two girls are now dead. Mr. Schwartz was one of twelve children, born to Jacob and Emerenzia (Krauzberger) Schwartz, natives of Wurtemberg. He is a member of the Masonic order of the Royal Arch degree. He has never aspired to official honors and devotes his time entirely to his business, which he conducts with the best possible success.

HON. JAMES SCOTT, member of the Legislature, Lebanon; was born in Washington Co., Penn., of Scotch Irish parents, on the 15th of April, 1815. He was educated in Washington College, in that county, studied medicine with F. Biddle, M. D., in Monongahela City, Penn., and graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He was married to Hannah A. Fowler of Cincinnati in 1841, and commenced the practice of medicine in Greenfield, Washington Co., Penn., in that year. In 1843, he removed to Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio, where he continued in the practice of medicine until 1851, when he moved to Lebanon and continued the practice of medicine there until 1857, when he purchased the "Western Star" paper and became its editor and publisher. In 1859, he was elected to represent his county in the Ohio House of Representatives, in which capacity he was continued until 1866, when he was appointed by Gov. Brough to fill a vacancy in the office of Probate Judge of Warren County. In the fall of 1867, he was again elected to represent his county in the Ohio Legislature. In 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, Secretary of Washington Territory, which position he resigned in 1870, and in that year was re-elected to the Legislature, where he continued until 1874, when he was appointed United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. In 1879, he resigned the consulship and was again elected to the Legislature, where he is now serving. During most of the time he filled the position of Secretary of Washington Territory, on account of the removal of the Governor of that Territory, he was Acting Governor. During part of the time he occupied the position of Consul, he acted as *Charge d'Affaires*, and represented the American Government at the throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom. During almost all his legislative career, he has been either Chairman of the Committee on Finance or of the Committee on the Benevolent Institutions of the State. During his service in the Legislature, almost all the public benevolent and reformatory institutions of the State have been erected, and are very largely indebted to him for the qualities that make them the pride of our people and the admiration of other States. While Chairman of the Committee on Finance, he did much toward simplifying the financial methods that have proved so successful in Ohio. In the years 1880-81, while Chairman of that committee, by his indefatigable energy and scrutiny, he reduced the expenditures of the State over \$800,000 below what they were in the years 1878-79, when he was not in the Legislature, as is shown in the official records of the State. The following taken from the *Hawaiian Gazette*, published at Honolulu, at the time Mr. Scott left that island to return home, will show in what esteem he was held by the people of that kingdom:

"It rarely happens that a man so well qualified for consular duties is appointed from the United States, owing to the peculiar and sudden changes that take place in the administration of national affairs almost every four years. President Grant, in the selection of Dr. Scott for Consul at Honolulu, and President Hayes in continuing him, have done the States some service. The ripe experience, good sense, prompt business qualifications, urbanity of manner and strict integrity which have signalized every act of Consul Scott, have proved him to be the right man in the right place, and every American who has come to these Islands has had cause to congratulate himself that such a man is charged with high official duty. As the best proof of all we have said in

behalf of Consul Scott, we refer to the undeniable fact, that since the consul has been organized under his charge, it has been a source of pecuniary profit to the Government, to the amount of about \$1,000 per annum, after paying expenses; whereas, previous to his time, it was a source of expense to the amount of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 per annum.

"Before Dr. Scott's time, the Consulate at Honolulu was looked upon as the wily and unscrupulous politicians of the baser sort in the United States found a good place to get rich, and was sought with avidity by that class of individuals who, through political wire-pulling and influential friends, were unpardonably too often successful, and the United States Treasury was fleeced to the tune of hundreds of thousands to gratify the cupidity of such political favorites. In this way, many fortunes were made by unfaithful officials, until the Consulate became a by-word and a reproach in the United States. All this was stopped when Dr. Scott came here, and now, not even the suspicion of scandal attaches to the office. For this, we honor Dr. Scott, and for this he is honored at home and abroad. In this community where he is so well known, he is honored, with it may be, the exception of a very few, whose little games were squelched by the stern integrity of the noble old Roman, who can neither be browbeaten, bribed nor badgered into the commission of official wrong. Some people may think we use strong language on this occasion, and so we do, because it is our habit to call things by their right names, and in characterizing an official, as well as personal integrity and ability, language cannot be too strong. If the United States was so fortunate in the selection of all its diplomatic agents as in the case of Dr. Scott, it would be a proud era for the diplomatic history of the country. Our familiarity with the records of the State Department at Washington enables us to speak of what we know; and, therefore, we do not hesitate to assert that the administration of President Harrison is thrice honored in the person and official conduct of its Consul at Honolulu.

DR. SELDON SMITH SCOVILLE, physician, Lebanon, was born in Vienna, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1824. He is of English, French and German descent; his father's great-grandfather, Noah Scoville, came from England and was one of the first settlers of Waterbury, Conn.; his mother's grandfather, Jonathan Griffin, was one of three brothers who emigrated from the North of England, and settled near Oxford, Conn. His grandfather, Jonathan Griffin, son of Jonathan Griffin, was the first white person born at Oxford, and was afterward a Lieutenant in the French war. His paternal grandfather, Amasa Scoville, was a native of Waterbury, Conn., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He and several brothers emigrated to Northeastern Ohio in 1811. Asahel Scoville, Amasa's son, came to Ohio with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, about the same time. Dr. Scoville commenced the practice of medicine at Niles, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in the spring of 1848, and in the year following came to Southern Ohio, and located at Bethel, Clermont County. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion he assisted in raising a company of State Guards, and was elected its Captain, but under an order from the Governor this company was merged into a regiment then organized, and he was appointed and served as Surgeon of the regiment. In September 1862 this regiment being disbanded, he served on a military committee and assisted in organizing the 59th O. V. I., which was made up of enlistments from the counties of Clermont and Brown. The following summer, he served on the County Military Committee, and assisted in organizing the 89th O. V. I. On Sept. 1, 1862, he entered the service as Senior Assistant Surgeon of the 121st O. V. I., but in consequence of a severe attack of illness he was compelled to resign in the following summer. In July, 1863, he moved to Lebanon, where he has since continued in the practice of medicine. Dr. Scoville

has considerable attention to the study of natural sciences, and is a member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History and the American Association for Advancement of Science. He has discovered many rare and valuable fossils, and contributes largely to many of the standard scientific journals of the country. He was married at Bethel, Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1852, to Miss Ann Blake, a native of Maryland, by whom he has had four children, a son and two daughters living, and a daughter who died in infancy.

L. M. SEE, farmer and trader; P. O. Mason; was born in Turtle Creek township Dec. 6, 1823; he is the son of Felix and Elizabeth (Keever) See, the former a native of Virginia, of English descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending school during the winter months, and following the various pursuits of a farmer during the summer. He has always been a careful, industrious man, and met with the success for which he has striven. In connection with his farm operations, he makes a specialty of trading in horses and sheep, but will buy anything on which he can realize a profit. He was married, Nov. 22, 1859, to Miss Nancy L. Gordon, a daughter of William Gordon, of Jefferson Co., Ind., where she was born Nov. 14, 1838. They have had the following children, viz.: Laura C., born Feb. 3, 1860; Felix Gordon, born Oct. 5, 1862, and Charles W. Gordon, who was born Jan. 3, 1867, and died on June 3, 1873. Mr. See is well known favorably as a good farmer and a fair trader. He is a Republican in politics.

REV. RICHARD SIMONTON, deceased, better known among his contemporaries as Elder Simonton, was born on the 31st day of January, 1787, in Haddam Co., N. C.; his parents were natives of the North of Ireland, but were of Scotch descent. While the subject of this sketch was yet very young, the family moved to Ohio and settled in what is now Warren County, enduring all hardships and privations incident to the lives of the early settlers. At the age of 21, he was married to Miss Mary Hatfield, belonging to a family who came to Ohio from New Jersey at a very early date; shortly after his marriage, with his wife moved to Preble County, where he purchased a farm, near Moravia, of 147 acres of Francis Dunlevy, paying therefor \$3.50 per acre; being dissatisfied with the locality, however, he soon returned to Warren County and bought land southeast of Lebanon, on the road leading from Lebanon to Moravia. In the war of 1812, he served as a private in Capt. Reeder's company of volunteers, and upon the expiration of his term of service returned to his occupation of farming. He professed the Christian religion when quite young, and at a time when there was a general revival of religion in Ohio; he very soon became zealous in the cause of Christ, and took an active part in social meetings; on the 18th of October, 1821, at Bethany Church, which he had been previously instrumental in organizing, he was regularly ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry by fasting, praying and laying on of the hands of the Elders; he was soon chosen pastor of several churches, for in those days one country church was able to support a minister, and hence services were held fortnightly and monthly, thus making the work of the pastor an arduous task. The church at Bethany was under his care; he also had charge of the Burlington Church, in Hamilton County, where he labored with great success, and for many years he was Pastor of the Fellowship Church. On the 31st of August, 1843, he lost his wife, whose death was caused by cancer in the face; he suffered long and severely, but her sufferings were borne with Christian patience; after remaining for some years a widower, he married Mrs. Edith Smith, a widow lady of Hamilton County, who still survives him. Elder Simonton's manner of preaching was peculiar to himself: he was careful to mature his sermons well; he generally had his proof texts marked in his book, and

would turn to them, and read them; his manner was pleasant and impressive, his voice clear, energetic and powerful; he possessed great weight and decision of character, and was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him; he was admired for his punctuality; he scarcely ever failed to meet his appointments; he would not hesitate to ride many miles through incessant storms of rain and snow and piercing cold to fill his engagements. He was by no means fond of controversy and generally avoided it, yet, when duty seemed to call for it, he took hold of what he considered error in either doctrine or practice with fortitude, and handled it without gloves; he was a member of the Miami Conference for many years, and was always in his place. After having been a minister of the Gospel for nearly thirty years, Elder Simonton died at his residence, five miles south of Lebanon, on the 22d day of September, 1849, of bilious fever. At the time of his death, he had seven living children, five sons, David, Hiram, Joseph, John and William, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane. One of his sons, Hiram, afterward became a prominent minister in the Christian Church.

THOMAS SIMPSON, deceased, was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Aug. 1832. He was the son of Abraham and Euphemia (Longstreet) Simpson, natives of New Jersey. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools of his native county. On the 27th of January, 1858, Mr. Simpson was married to Eliza J., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Nelson) Gallaher, pioneers of Warren County. Her father's sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The marriage of our subject with Miss Gallaher was blessed with one child, Anna, who was born in 1863. Mr. Simpson died April 20, 1885, since which time the widow has resided on the old homestead. She is a member of the Methodist Church, and a good, zealous, Christian woman. Mr. Simpson was occupied as a farmer during the whole of his life, and at his death left a fine farm of 127 acres of land.

E. K. SNOOK, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Union Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1831, and was named after his grandfather, Nathaniel Ephraim Kibby, an officer in the Revolutionary war. His parents, John S. Snook, who was born in 1785, and Julia Ann (Kibby) Snook, born in 1791, were both of Welsh descent. Young E. K. was reared on a farm, and attended the schools of Union Township until seventeen years of age, when he commenced learning the carpenter trade, in which he served a three years' apprenticeship. In 1852, after a two years' trial of carpentering, he returned to farming and has from that time to the present continued, with much success in that occupation. In 1853, he married Miss Rebecca Ann Benham, who was born in 1831, and was a daughter of James Benham, an early settler of Warren County, a leading farmer and a very prominent man in the county, wealthy in worldly goods, and owner of several valuable farms. Four children were the issue of this union, viz.: Ella, the wife of Albert Keever; Horace M., a farmer on one of his father's farms; Alfred V. and Anna. Mr. Snook is the possessor of 216 acres of the best land in the county. He is a Republican of considerable prominence, a director in Lebanon National Bank, and one of the Board of County Commissioners. He took an active part in the enterprise which secured a railroad, for his county seat, and became one of the incorporators and directors, as well as a heavy stockholder in the company. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Lebanon, and has held many other offices of minor importance. He is one of Warren County's energetic, enterprising representative men.

ELLISON SNOOK, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; son of John M. and Julia Ann (Kibby) Snook, the latter of whom was the first female child born in Columbia, Hamilton Co., Ohio; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1841.

father, John M., was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1781, and emigrated Ohio in 1802; he served as a Captain in the war of 1812. Our subject was bred on a farm, and received instruction in the district schools of the vicinity. Early in life, he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked from 1839 to 1864. On the 24th of August, 1848, Mr. Snook was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William and Nancy (Reed) Thompson, of English descent. The parents were born in 1807 and 1812 respectively. The wife of our subject was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1828. To this couple have been born the following children: William, born Oct. 21, 1849; Morris K., born June 19, 1852; Millard Fillmore, born Sept. 25, 1855; and Grant, born April 1, 1866. Mr. Snook has in his possession a broadax, used by his grandfather in the State of New Jersey; this, as an "heir-loom," is prized highly by him. He is a good citizen, and a gentleman in every respect. Is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Snook has taken great interest in educational matters, and served a period of sixteen years as School Director.

REV. JESSE PORTER SPROWLS was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 11, 1845. His parents were Cyrus and Phoebe J. (Post) Sprowls. They are of Scotch-Irish descent; their ancestors having come from the North of Ireland in the early history of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Cyrus Sprowls was a farmer, and a man of considerable influence, politically and socially, in the community in which he dwelt. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and passed through the incidents usual to a young farmer's life. From very early years, he had a strong desire for an education. All of the books and papers within reach were eagerly perused and partially mastered. Historical works and geographical sketches were especially prized. In 1863, at the age of 18, he was admitted into the Preparatory Department of Waynesburg College, located at Waynesburg, Greene Co., Penn. This institution of learning is under the control of Pennsylvania Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is one of its best colleges. He graduated from this institution in 1868, and in September of the same year entered Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., graduating from this institution in June, 1871. He was received under the care of Pennsylvania Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as a candidate for the ministry in the autumn of 1868. This decision was reached only after several months of serious debates and earnest prayer. His inclinations were in the direction of the legal profession, and he had taken several steps looking to this end, when a plain sense of his duty settled him for all in the ministry. He was licensed to preach by the above-named Church Jurisdiction in 1870. Shortly before his graduation at Andover, he received a call to the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Lebanon, Ohio. After spending a vacation of three months among friends in Western Pennsylvania, he arrived in Lebanon, Sept. 30, and preached his first sermon to his people the next day, Oct. 1, from Luke, ii, 49, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" He was ordained to the full work of the ministry by the Pennsylvania Presbytery, April 12, 1872. at Waynesburg, Penn., the Rev. A. W. White preaching the sermon and Rev. S. Winget preaching and delivering the charge. His ministry at Lebanon has been a pleasant one, and at this writing (1882) continues. At this time, when changes of pastorates occur so frequently, this lengthy relationship between pastor and people is to be commended most heartily. In Library, Allegheny Co., Penn., April 16, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mariam Widney, the only daughter of Dr. John Widney, of Baltimore, Md. Miss Widney graduated from the Female Department of Waynesburg College in the Summer of 1868. She was the Valedictorian of her class. Although not strong physi-

cally, yet, by her sweetness of disposition and strength of character, she was enabled to accomplish an excellent work in Lebanon. Two children were given to them, viz., Carl Widney, born 1873, and Harold Leigh, in 1878. Mr. Sprowls has taken a deep interest in everything that has for its aim the advancement of the cause of Christ and humanity. Being naturally of reserved disposition, he has not been as noisy in his advocacy or as demonstrative in his opposition as many other men, but his friends always know where to find him. They have manifested this confidence by calling him to positions of trust in the church and community. Being still a young man, it is the hope of his friends that very much usefulness may yet be in store for him.

MOSES STEDDOM, farmer; P. O. Oregon; was born in Turtle Creek Township April 28, 1824. He is the son of John and Alice (Teague) Steddor natives of South Carolina, of German descent. They emigrated to Ohio in 1804, and located on land, near where our subject now lives. During the first winter here, they lived in a tent, and in the spring following, planted corn on the land they had cleared in the winter. Mr. Steddor afterwards teamed between Lebanon and Cincinnati, hauling produce and stores for the pioneers. He raised a family of eleven children, all of whom are now living except one—Martha Smith—the youngest being over 50 years of age. The family are all members of the Society of Friends. Our subject received his education in the early schools of Warren County, and was early installed in the work of the farm. He was married, August 26, 1852, to Miss Sarah Pyle, native of Ohio and a daughter of William and Mary Pyle. She was born November 9, 1827. They have had one child, Morris, who was born April 20, 1860. He has received a liberal education, having taken a course in the National Normal School of Lebanon, and in Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. He also attended and graduated at the Commercial College of Richmond. He was married, Oct. 5, 1881, to Miss Carrie Bone, daughter of William V. Bone, prominent farmer of Warren County. Mr. Steddor, our subject, in addition to his large farm operations, devotes much of his time to the raising of fine stock. His Short-Horn Durham cattle, Southdown and Merino sheep, and Poland China hogs are of the best breed and finest quality. He is successful as a stock-raiser and disposes of his surplus stock at high prices. He has a beautiful place of 335 acres, thoroughly equipped with the most improved of modern farm implements. He is one of the most energetic, farsighted farmers of the county, and meets everybody with the kindly smile and warm handshake that characterize the sect to which he belongs.

ISAAC K. STEDDOM, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 18, 1827; he is a son of Samuel and Susanah (Teague) Steddor, natives of South Carolina, and a grandson of Henry Steddor, who emigrated from South Carolina in 1804 and settled upon the place where the subject of this sketch now resides. Henry Steddor made extensive purchases of land on the hills of the Little Miami, five miles below Waynesville; he was one of the organizers of the Turtle Creek Friends Church, one of the first Quaker churches in the county; he built, in 1808, the first two-story stone house with a shingle roof in the vicinity; it was long known as the Old Stone House. He died in 1822, leaving two sons and two daughters. Henry Steddor was the ancestor of all the members of the Steddor family in the Miami country, so far as is known. Samuel, the youngest son, inherited the homestead; he was an honest Quaker, a keen sportsman and a trustworthy man, who became security for no man, and died owing no man anything in 1871, in the 78th year of his age. Isaac K. was educated at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and spent the early part of his life as a teacher; in thirteen terms he taught in the Red Oak School, Wayne Township, in which

and daughter of his have since taught. He was married in 1851 to Nar-a Price, daughter of Rice Price, of Indiana, and by her has had nine chil-dren, viz.: Martha (deceased), Francis W., Laura, Alpheus (deceased), Charity Anna (deceased), Rice Price, Mira, Isaac Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Steddom are members of the Society of Friends, in which he is a minister, and has been an elected preacher for twelve years. He is a Republican in politics, and for sixteen years was a School Director in his district. His portrait appears in his work.

AARON STEPHENS, deceased, was born in the State of New Jersey in 1810; he was the son of Ebenezer and Maria (Phoenix) Stephens; he came to Warren Co., Ohio, with his parents in 1820; his mother died when he was quite young; his father died in Knox Co., Ill., in 1849. Our subject was married Jan. 1, 1835, to Miss Sarah Hutchinson, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Poosa) Hutchinson, natives of Kentucky, and of French-Irish descent. Mrs. Stephens was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, June 22, 1816; by her marriage she had two children, viz.: Harriet, the wife of Henry Satterwhite, of Martinsville, Ind., and Dr. Joseph L., the discoverer of the opium cure. Our subject commenced life with but little means, and at his death had accumulated considerable property; he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a staunch Republican; he was prominent in the politics of Warren County, and for about twenty years was a member of the Board of Infirmary Directors of Warren County. An industrious and energetic citizen, he exerted much influence in the community in which he lived. He died May 12, 1874, and was buried in the Lebanon cemetery. His portrait appears in this work.

J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., special opium cure, Lebanon, was born in Deerfield, Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1838; he is the son of Aaron Stephens, deceased, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject received his medical education at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1859, and for a year and a half thereafter he practiced his profession in Dayton, Ohio. In 1861, after the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was appointed Brigade Surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland under Abraham Lincoln, and in that capacity continued three years. In 1863, he married Miss Medora Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., who died eighteen months after marriage, leaving one child, Medora, who is now living with her father. For ten years after leaving the army, Dr. Stephens practiced medicine in the South, principally in Louisiana, and during four years of his residence there occupied a seat in the State Legislature. On the 27th of October, 1879, he was again married to Miss Hattie Poor, a native of Pennsylvania. While in the practice of his profession in New Orleans, Dr. Stephens discovered a mode of treatment for the opium habit, which was found to be more efficacious than any hitherto practiced. Having experimented with the cure in several cities, among which were New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., and Cincinnati, and brought it to a state of perfection, he, in 1879, established a sanitarium one mile south of Lebanon for the cure of the opium and morphine habit. Since that time, more than one thousand persons have been patients of the establishment, and several thousand persons in different parts of the country have received the benefit of his treatment. Among his patients have been persons distinguished as lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and men who have held high official positions. His place is visited by people from all parts of the continent. With one or two exceptions, he has had patients from every State in the Union. Before this discovery, there was no cure known for the opium habit but that called "tapering off," and in this the suffering is so intense, and so terribly severe, that patients who have gone through it say they would prefer death tenfold rather than to experience a repetition of the treatment. Under

Dr. Stephens' treatment, the patient can go wherever he desires, and while the elimination of the drug from the system is being accomplished, he feels nearly as comfortable, although probably not quite so strong, as when he was a victim to the drug.

JOHN STEPHENSON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., Dec. 19, 1804. His father a son of John and Mary (Gust) Stephenson, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1801, and settled in Clear Creek Township. Our subject has had but sixteen days schooling during the whole of his life, and what knowledge he now possesses was all self-taught. He is a farmer by birth and occupation, and now owns a well-improved farm in Turtle Creek Township. He was married in 1828 to Mary Hathaway of Turtle Creek Township, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Mary, Ellen (deceased), and Levi (deceased). Mrs. Stephenson died in 1838, and in 1841 Mr. S. again married Miss Mary Hatfield, by whom he had ten children, viz.: William, Clark, Seely, Louella (deceased), Howard Freeman, Frederick, Sarah and Lydia (twins), Emma and Hester.

DR. E. B. STEVENS, physician, Lebanon, was born Aug. 5, 1823, Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio. His parents were Joshua Stevens, who emigrated to Ohio from Winthrop, Me., and Eliza (Blackleach) Stevens, a native of New York, who came to Ohio with her widowed mother about 1820. Our subject attended the common school of Monroe and a private high school which was under the auspices of the Associate Reformed Church until 1839, when he entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1843. He then taught school one year in the Associate Reformed School, in which he had lately been a pupil, and at the same time read medicine with his father. In 1845-46 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, where he in the latter year graduated, and, returning to Monroe, practiced his profession until 1849, when he came to Lebanon. After remaining in Lebanon five years, he moved to Cincinnati, and while there (in 1865) he assisted in reorganizing the Miami Medical College, in which he became Professor of Materia Medica. In 1873, he was elected to the same chair in the University of Syracuse, N. Y., where a medical department had just been organized. In the spring of 1877, he returned to Lebanon, and has since been engaged here in the practice of his profession, having entered into a large and lucrative practice immediately on his arrival. He was married, July 11, 1848, to Miss Mary Stewart, of Carthage, Jefferson Co., N. Y., by whom he has had five children, viz.: Mary E., who is living with her parents; Carrie E., now the wife of C. Robinson, of Cincinnati; Edward S., a practicing physician of Clarksville, Ohio; Charles B., now engaged in business in Cincinnati, and Jennie C., who died at the age of nine years. Dr. Stevens has been largely connected with the publication of several of the leading medical journals of the country. He became the editor of the *Lancet and Observer*, a journal devoted to the interests of the profession, in 1856, having Drs. Mendenhall and Murphy, of Cincinnati, associated with him a part of the time. He practices what is known among the profession as the "regular" system of medicine, but gives his especial attention to obstetrics. He is a man of great ability and gentlemanly manner, and stands at the top of his profession. In 1878, he established the *Obstetric Gazette*, a monthly journal devoted to obstetrics and diseases of women—the only monthly of the sort in America. He has always been an active member of the State and other medical societies, and a frequent contributor to the medical literature of the day as found in the journals and society transactions. For many years he was Secretary of the Ohio State Medical Society, and, in 1866, was elected its President. He presided over the annual meeting at Delaware in 1868.

ROBERT STEWART, farmer; P. O. Monroe; was born in Scotland, Aug. 31, 1831. He is the son of William and Agnes (Fowler) Stewart, natives of Scotland. His father emigrated to America in 1856; and our subject in 1854; the latter received a very liberal education in his native country, and since his arrival in this country, has made farming the principal occupation of his life. He was married Feb. 26, 1860, to Julia Klock, who was born in New York State, July 8, 1838. They have seven children, viz.: William, Nancy, Frank, Edward, Robert, Mary and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart with their two eldest children are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in politics. He received his start in life by working out by the year, and now owns a nice farm of 80 acres.

SETH ST. JOHN, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., April 5, 1848. He is the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Penning) St. John. His father settled in Turtle Creek Township in 1803, and lived there until his death. He commenced life in a round-log hut, and endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. At the time of his death, he had succeeded in wresting from the wilderness 116 acres of land, which had been cleared and put under cultivation by his personal labor. Our subject grew up on the farm, receiving a common school education, and when old enough, taking upon himself the care of the farm settled by his father. He was married in 1875, to Miss Smoot, of Warren County, by whom he has had three children. He is a Democrat in politics, and, though comparatively young in years, occupies a place of prominence in his township.

W. S. STOKES, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 14, 1835. His parents, Ellis and Hannah (Morgan) Stokes, are both natives of New Jersey, of English descent, and were both raised as farmers. Our subject attended the schools of his native county and devoted his time to the work of the farm. He has always been an industrious and careful man, and has acquired during his useful life a large and valuable property and comfortable competency. His farm of 125 acres is of the best land in the county, and the improvements he is constantly making on it increase its value and beauty daily. Mr. Stokes has reared a family of six children, viz.: Alice, Lydia B., Hannah M., Frank, Lizzie and Arthur E.; all except Alice now at home. His wife, Martha, to whom he was married Jan. 17, 1855, is a daughter of James Benham, a wealthy and influential citizen of Warren County, whose parents were among the very early settlers of the county.

WILLIAM H. STORER, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Washington Co., Penn., May 6, 1826. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Holt) Storer, natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent. His education was received in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and his early life spent on the farm. He moved to Ohio in 1860, and located on the farm in Section 11, Turtle Creek Township, where he still lives, now owning 92 acres of rich, arable land in the best state of improvement. He was married Jan. 25, 1860, to Miss Nancy Gallaher, a native of Pennsylvania, who died June 5, 1876, leaving six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Storer is a good farmer, a close reader, and a man who keeps himself thoroughly posted on the topics of the day. He is a strong Republican, and has served his Township, as a School Director, for some time. His life has been largely spent on the farm, and his love of farming has enabled him to conduct his farm in a much more successful manner than many of his less fortunate neighbors.

POMEROY STODDARD (deceased) was born at Benson, Vt., and was educated at Rupert, in the same State. In 1820, he emigrated to Ohio, where, on the 8th of March, 1826, married Miss Maria Koogle, who was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 9, 1803. Their marriage was blessed with nine chil-

dren, of whom the following seven are now living, viz.: Mary E., the wife of Douglass James, of Illinois; Marshall W., a resident of Cincinnati; Henry Pomeroy, a carpenter living in Ohio; Grove, a citizen of Hocking Co., Ohio; Josiah, who is working at carpentering; Lucy A., who is living at home with her aged mother, and Sarah M., the wife of J. R. Drake, an extensive carriage manufacturer of Lebanon. Mr. Stoddard died in 1860, after having accumulated a considerable fortune, on which his widow has since been able to live in peace, quiet and rest. He was a generous, public-spirited man of sterling qualities; as a business man, either while farming or in the lumber or mercantile business, all of which he followed in Lebanon, he was financially successful. He was a Republican, and a member in good standing of the Presbyterian Church. He subscribed liberally of his means to any enterprise for the public good. He was among the early citizens of Lebanon, and did much toward making it the beautiful town that it is to-day. The shade trees in Lebanon Cemetery were planted by him and John E. Dey, who was associated with him in that work. He subscribed \$4,000 to the first railroad enterprise of Lebanon, and did much toward obtaining liberal subscriptions from others. His death was deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives, and a host of friends. His widow is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and still lives in Lebanon, in the 79th year of her age. The rest of his living family are, with one exception, all married and all doing well.

JOHN STRAWN, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Union Co., Ind. July 31, 1831. His parents, Job and Mary (Smith) Strawn, were natives of Pennsylvania, where the former was born June 25, 1790, and the latter Aug. 14, 1796. They emigrated to Union Co., Ind., in 1825. Job died Nov. 2, 1833, and his wife, Feb. 8, 1876. Our subject was educated in Warren County, and in early life learned the saddler's trade, which he followed until 1855, when he commenced farming, which he has since followed. He married Martha Holmes, a daughter of Truman and Sarah (Coddington) Holmes, to whom he had the following children: Rupert H., who died at the age of 18 months; Oren A., born Aug. 13, 1865; Oma O., born July 3, 1869, and Orville R., born Nov. 24, 1879. Mrs. Strawn's father was born in October, 1807, and died Feb. 24, 1881; her mother was born Oct. 30, 1840. Mr. Strawn owns a well improved farm about one mile southeast of Lebanon, upon which he has recently erected a neat and modern styled residence.

JOHN L. SWINK, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; was born in Augusta Co., Va., July 14, 1836. His father, Enos J. Swink, was born in Virginia, Aug. 7, 1811, and his mother in the same State, June 30, 1814. They were both descendants of English families who emigrated to America at an early day. Our subject was educated in the schools of Virginia, and since his removal to this county has followed the occupation of farmer. He was married to Mary Orphia Lincoln, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Seaman) Lincoln, natives of Warren County, where Mrs. Swink was born on the 17th of August, 1811. Their marriage was blessed with four children, viz.: Werten L., who was born June 17, 1862, and died Nov. 7, 1877; David R., born March 30, 1867, and died Aug. 16, 1869; Elizabeth, born Aug. 10, 1877, and Clarence, born April 1, 1879. Mr. Swink owns a farm of 50 acres, which he has worked with much success. He is a Republican, and a strong temperance advocate, and bears the respect and esteem of his community.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Burr Co., Ohio, April 26, 1824; his parents were Joseph and Mary (Casson) Thompson, whose parents were of Scotch descent, and who emigrated to Ohio at an early day. Our subject was educated in the schools of Warren County, with the exception of one year spent in an academy located in Ross Co., Ohio.

age of 17 years, he commenced the trade of a carpenter, which was finished in Cincinnati. He soon became a contractor and builder, and erected a great many houses throughout southwestern Ohio; this occupation he pursued until late years, when he began farming, now making it a specialty. On the 30th May, 1850, he was united in marriage with Amanda F., daughter of Robert and A. Curry, and sister of Hon. William Curry, of Indiana. To them were born the following children: Robert, William B., Edwin C., Charles H., Grace, Milton Ellsworth, Albert J., Arthur and Eva. Mr. Thompson is the architect of his own home, which consists of a beautiful residence, situated four and one-half miles northeast of Lebanon, on the Lebanon & Freeport pike, where he owns a farm of 200 acres of well improved land.

WILLIAM D. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1834; he was the son of John H. and Ann (McCarty) Thompson, she of German descent and he a native of New Jersey, of Irish descent; they settled in Warren County at an early day, where he went to farming, successfully following that occupation until his death, in 1876, at which time he had accumulated 303 acres of land. Of his children, seven reached their majority, and of these five are still living and all doing well. Our subject and his sister are living on the home place, where they occupy 121 acres; he had received an ordinary education, and then settled down on his father's place, where he has since remained; he attends strictly to business, and, although a republican, has always refused nomination or election to any office.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Sept. 8, 1840; he is the son of William and Nancy (Beed) Thompson, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio; his father came to Ohio in 1840, and for eight years commanded a steamer on the Ohio river; he was a tanner by trade, but spent most of his life on a farm; he was married in Warren County, and raised nine children, all of whom reached their majority, were married, and, with one exception, are still living; Mr. Thompson was most successful farmer, and at the time of his death in 1871 owned 320 acres of land. Our subject received a fair education and grew up on the farm; in 1869, he married Clara Earnhart, by whom he had one child, a son, Sylvan, born in 1871; Mr. Thompson is a good farmer, and now owns a fine farm of 80 acres of land, on which are a comfortable residence, and good and substantial barns, sheds, etc.

JOHN S. THOMPSON, deceased, who was one of Warren County's most successful farmers, died March 8, 1860, on the farm of 162 acres which he had accumulated during life, and which at death he bequeathed to his family; he was born in Virginia to Allen and Sarah Thompson, who were both of Irish descent; he followed farming during the whole of his life, and by his industrious and frugal habits succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency, upon which his widow has since lived. He was married, Oct. 25, 1832, to Miss Enette Calvert, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1814; they had seven children, all now living, viz., Sarah, now Mrs. Keever; Harriet, now Mrs. V. H. Gillispie; James A., Frank S., David E., Lewis H. and Stephen W., all of whom are married. Mrs. Thompson is a well-preserved woman, and in good health for one of her years.

WILLIAM TODHUNTER, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Sept. 18, 1822. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Johns) Todhunter, were natives of Virginia, of Scotch descent, who came to Ohio in 1814. Our subject received his education in the small country schoolhouses, that were, at that time, in vogue, and having been raised to farm life, has since continued at it with well-marked success, being now possessed of a valuable farm of 247 acres, upon which his large family of

children has been raised. He was married, Aug. 27, 1845, in Pennsylvania to Miss Keziah Johnson, of Pennsylvania, and by her has had the following children, viz., Eva, J. B., Alice, James E., Sarah, C. C., L. C., Frank, Fann and Daisy. Mr. T. is a live, energetic farmer, always ready to give earnest support to any good enterprise, and taking great interest in the welfare of his county. His stock, with which he is very successful, is known far and near and is sought after by dealers on account of its good blood and showy appearance.

THOMAS UNGLESBY, farmer; P. O. Red Lion: was born in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, April 21, 1844. His parents were William and Margaret (Sheets) Unglesby, natives of Virginia. They were both of English descent and among the early settlers of Warren County. His father was a very prosperous farmer, during the short part of his life in which he was able to attend to business, but for thirty years previous to his death, he was afflicted as to totally incapacitate him for business. He died in 1873, in Turtle Creek Township, and left a fine farm of 110 acres, which he had acquired by honest toil during the years of his usefulness. Our subject received a very good common school education, and commenced working on the farm, in which employment he has since continued, now possessing a farm of 82 acres. He married Miss Sarah J. Brown, a native of Wayne Co., Ind. Mr. Unglesby was the sixth child in a family of eight children, whose names were as follows: Martha, Marcus, John (deceased), Joseph, Silas, Harry, Thomas (our subject) and Wilson. The survivors are all married and doing well, and reside in Warren County. Silas and Joe served in the late rebellion in the volunteer infantry quota of Ohio. Our subject also served in repelling John Morgan in his raid on the North.

SHUBAL D. VAIL, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1836. His grandfather, Shubal Vail, was an emigrant from New Jersey, and an early pioneer in the vicinity of Middletown. He owned the land on which a part of Middletown is now built. His son, Stephen Vail, learned the trade of plow making in Lebanon, and for many years was engaged in that business in Middletown, where he met and married Miss Catharine Deem, a native of that county, who died in 1848. Mr. Vail was born in 1800 and died with the cholera in 1854, on the farm where our subject now lives with his step-mother. Our subject was reared and received his education in Middletown. He was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Harkrader, who died in 1875, leaving four children, of whom the only two survivors, William and John, live on the farm with their father. Mr. Vail is a well-to-do farmer of good repute. He is a Republican in politics, and for fifteen years has acted in the capacity of School Director in his district. He is, as was his wife also, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. N. WALKER, Mayor of Lebanon; was born in Hamilton Township, Warren County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1849. He is a son of A. J. Walker, whose sketch appears in this volume. He was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of his education in the district schools of his township. He then took a two years' course at the Maineville Academy, and in 1870 entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he continued until 1871, when the institution closed. He then taught school in Delaware Co., Ind., and Warren County until 1878, when he entered the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. In 1879, he commenced reading law with W. J. Eltzroth, of Lebanon, and in March, 1880, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State. He then formed a law partnership with Milton Clark, of Lebanon. On April 3, 1882, he was elected Mayor of Lebanon.

DURBIN WARD, lawyer, Lebanon. This distinguished lawyer and soldier was born at Augusta, Ky., Feb. 11, 1819. He is of English and Welsh extraction; his father and grandfather were both in the war of 1812, and his mother, Rebecca Patterson, was a daughter of a soldier in the same war. He was named in honor of Rev. Dr. Durbin, the distinguished Methodist preacher, who was a school-mate of his mother's. When Durbin was about four years old, his father moved to Fayette Co., Ind. His early opportunities for education were limited, but such was his thirst for knowledge that he became an insatiable reader, and, when he was eighteen years old he had read every book he had ever seen. He has never lost his studious habits, and when at home he is most frequently found in his library, which contains the largest and best selected collection of books of the private libraries of Lebanon. After spending two years at Miami University, where he supported himself by his own exertions, and teaching school for a short time in Warren County; he studied law at Lebanon, first under the direction of Judge Smith, and afterward of Gov. Corwin; he commenced the practice at Lebanon, and was for three years partner of Gov. Corwin. In 1845, he became Prosecuting Attorney, and served six years. In 1852-53, he was a Representative from Warren County in the first Legislature held under the present Constitution of Ohio. Retiring from this office, he devoted himself to the practice of law, and established an office at Cincinnati, where he has had a lucrative practice; he retained his residence at Lebanon. About 1855, Mr. Ward abandoned the Whig party, which was then near its dissolution; since that time he has adhered to the Democratic party. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1856, and for Attorney General in 1858, but was defeated. In 1860, he supported Douglas for President. When the war of the rebellion broke out, he was, as is claimed for him, the first man in his Congressional District to volunteer; declining a captaincy, he enlisted as a private. He was Major of the 17th Ohio, and took part in the battles of Mill Springs, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga; at the last-named fight, he was shot through the body, and his left arm was disabled for life, and he carried it in a sling through the Atlanta Campaign. Having passed through the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, in November, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamauga." In 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson, United States District Attorney, for the Southern District of Ohio, and in 1870 he was elected Senator in the General Assembly. Since that time, he has held no office and has devoted himself to the practice of law. Gen. Ward has delivered many addresses and orations, and is ranked among the most eloquent campaign orators of Ohio. A volume of his speeches is nearly ready for the press.

WESLEY WARWICK, retired farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1808; he is the son of Wilkins and Sarah (Short) Warwick, natives of the State of Maryland, of Irish descent; he received his only education in the district schools of Ohio, and has devoted his life principally to farming, in which occupation he proved more than ordinarily successful. Mr. Warwick has been a citizen of Warren County since 1846, and, for twenty-nine years, has resided in the vicinity of Lebanon. He was married Feb. 21, 1831, to Mahala Sheeley, of Greene Co., Ohio. He is a modest, quiet, unassuming man, of very industrious habits and of resolute character. He has, by his own exertions and the assistance of an economical and energetic wife, succeeded in laying by a comfortable competency, to the enjoyment of which he, a few years ago, retired. In politics, he is a Democrat and takes a great interest in the affairs of his party. Both are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which he was for years a Deacon. They have adopted into their family and raised several children.

JOSEPH WEST, botanist, Lebanon, was born at Urbana, Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 17, 1824. He is the son of James and Rachel (Wells) West, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Maryland. Our subject received a common-school education and adopted the occupation of a practical botanist. He raises large quantities of herbs valued for their medicinal qualities, which he sells to druggists and physicians. He has followed this business during the whole of his life, and has met with more than ordinary success. He joined the Society of Shakers at Union Village in 1843, and remained with them until 1865, when he concluded to marry and was obliged thereby to leave the society. He accordingly married Sarah Ann Babbitt, who was born in Butler County in 1819. Her parents joined the Shakers and she remained with them over thirty years and until Mr. West took her away. The loss of Mr. West was a sad one to the Shakers, as his knowledge of medicinal plants was of great assistance to them in that branch of their industry. He is a Republican in politics and a man of very steady habits.

JAMES M. WHITE, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., Ohio, March 26, 1826; his parents, James and Jane (Ford) White, were both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1812 and settled in New York, where they remained until 1817, when they came to Warren Co., Ohio. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Warren County, and has followed the occupation of farming during his whole life. He was married, in 1848, to Sarah Ann Gibbs, who was born in Warren County, Aug. 20, 1830; her parents, Thomas and Sabilla (Webb) Gibbs, were natives of New Jersey, of English descent. By his marriage to Miss Gibbs, Mr. White has had three children, viz., Martha Ellen, Thomas Gibbs and William D., all born in Hamilton Township. Mr. White served a term of three years as Inferiary Director and fifteen years as School Director. He is a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, and stands among the best and most thrifty men of the county. He owns and occupies a fine farm of 227 acres near Lebanon, which he keeps under perfect cultivation.

JONATHAN K. WILDS (deceased). The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born on Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1799, and died at Lebanon, Feb. 7, 1839, in the 40th year of his age; he was the son of J. E. and Frances (Kemper) Wilds; he was educated in a private school on Walnut Hills, and, when about 22 years of age, came to Lebanon, where he engaged very successfully in the practice of law. On the 5th of May, 1830, he married Miss Sarah Gilchrist, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Wilson) Gilchrist, of Lebanon, who died September 8, 1868. They had three children, viz., Mary Frances, Jacob Lowe and Maria G.; of these, the first two died in infancy, and the last, Maria G., is still living in Lebanon, being the only survivor of her family. Her father was a man of great talents and a thorough lawyer; in politics, a Whig, and, at the time of his death, Clerk of the Court of Warren County.

COLUMBUS WILLIAMS (deceased) was born at Norwood, near Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 29, 1805; his parents, Jonathan and Maria (Davis) Williams, were natives of New Jersey, of Welsh descent. They emigrated to Ohio at an early day and located on a farm in Hamilton County, where the father died, Jan. 22, 1814. The mother survived him twenty years, dying on the 22d of December, 1834. Our subject spent the greater part of his life on the farm; he was reared as a farmer and received such education as was attainable at that early day. When 18 years of age, he commenced learning the carpenter trade with his eldest brother, and in that occupation continued for thirty years. In 1853, he purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's farm, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was married

Jan. 24, 1833, to Miss Sarah Todd, who died Jan. 31, 1853, leaving three children, viz., John, James and Eliza, all now deceased. On the 28th of December, 1856, Mr. Williams was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Agnes L. Logan, daughter of Silas Hurin, one of the original proprietors of the land on which Lebanon now stands. Mrs. Williams was born in Warren County, and, in 1837, married William M. Logan, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1809. He died in Lebanon in 1841, leaving one child, Kittie, now the wife of Andrew Wilkinson, a real estate agent of Lebanon. Mr. Williams' second marriage was blessed with one child, viz., Nettie D., who was born at Norwood Nov. 29, 1857, and now lives with her mother in Lebanon, to which place they moved soon after Mr. Williams' death, which occurred Nov. 5, 1870. Mr. Williams was a man in whom all the elements of true manhood were blended. As a husband, he was kind, devoted and affectionate; as a father, he was gentle and indulgent; his business capacity and sterling integrity were above question. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, to which his wife and daughter also belong. His loss to the family, community and church was deeply felt and deplored.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, farmer and auctioneer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Dec. 14, 1815; his parents were Levi Williams, a native of Ohio, and Lydia (Draper) Williams, of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common-schools of the township, and has followed farming and auctioneering all his life. He is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, and is well thought and spoken of by all who know him. In 1837, he married Miss Sally Voorhis, who died, in 1861, leaving the following children living: C. O., Elizabeth and C. V., the other two of her five children having died before her. On the 24th of May, 1863, Mr. Williams married Miss Mary Trimble, by whom he has had two children, viz., Perry T. and Sylvan N. Mr. Williams is a Republican and has served his township a number of years as Justice of the Peace.

ROBERT WILSON (deceased) was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1797, and came with his parents to Hopkinsville, Warren Co., Ohio, about the year A. D. 1808, when about 11 years of age. His parents being of limited means, his boyhood was devoted to his own support and to obtaining such education as the country schools of that day afforded. He taught the school at Hopkinsville and was, for a number of years, Justice of the Peace of Hamilton township. He was Assessor, and, for a number of years, Treasurer, of the county, and represented it one term in the Legislature. In 1843, he removed from Hopkinsville to a farm, purchased about that time, in Union Township, Warren Co., about three miles south of Lebanon, where he resided until his death, Nov. 15, 1854. He was an intelligent and progressive farmer, and was among the foremost to introduce the improvements in machinery and methods of culture, which have lightened the farmer's toil and given it better reward. And, as a means to this end, was active in the organization of the Warren County Agricultural Society. From his early manhood to his death, he was a member of the Associate Reformed Church, at Hopkinsville, and by his life, commended industry, education, morality and religion. On the 25th of August, A. D. 1825, he was married to Martha Smith, daughter of James and Nancy Smith, pioneers of Hamilton Township. Mrs. Wilson died at Lebanon July 9, 1881, aged nearly 80 years. They had eight children, of whom the following brief mention is made: Elizabeth H. Wilson, wife of Allison L. Scott, Esq., who died January, 1859. Jeremiah M. Wilson, attorney at law; admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Ohio, Gen. Durbin Ward being his tutor; located at Conersville, Ind., and practiced his profession and served as Judge of the Circuit Court for a number of years, and represented his district two terms in Con-

gress, and since then has followed his profession at Washington, D. C., where he now resides. William W. Wilson, attorney at law, Lebanon, Ohio; admitted to the bar in August, 1854; served in the army as Captain of Company A, 7th O. V. I., and Major of the regiment from August, 1862, to November, 1865, when discharged for disability incurred in Sherman's "Atlanta campaign" in April, 1865, was elected Mayor of Lebanon; in October, 1865, was elected Probate Judge of Warren County, and held that office until October, 1867, when he resigned and was elected Representative of the county in the Legislature, serving one term in 1870 and 1871. James S. Wilson, of Kansas City, Mo., was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house at Hamilton, Ohio, at the beginning of the rebellion; went out in the 3d O. V. I., and served as Lieutenant, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of his brigade throughout the war, taking part in all the hard campaigns and most of the great battles of the army commanded by Buell, Rosecrans and Thomas, known in the latter part of the war as the Army of the Cumberland; since the war, he has been employed in the internal revenue and railroad service. Providence M. Wilson in mercantile employment at Franklin, Warren Co., and enlisted there in the 2d Ohio three-months' regiment of volunteers; was in the first battle of Iron Mountain, Va.; is now a merchant in Arkansas. Robert B. Wilson, attorney at law, Cincinnati, Ohio; at the beginning of the late war, was a student at Lebanon and enlisted in Capt. Rigdon Williams' Company F, 12th O. V. I.; he was appointed a Sergeant and served through the war, participating in the campaigns and battles in West Virginia and in Maryland and Pennsylvania, attending Lee's invasion; he was a Captain at the close of the war. Marshall L. Wilson at the beginning of the war was a boy on the home farm; in 1862, he served with the forces holding Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; has since been in the railway telegraph service, and now resides in Illinois. Americus Wilson, the youngest son, near the close of the war enlisted in a 100-day regiment and served in Western Virginia; since the war, he has been engaged in the railway service and now resides at Logan, Ohio.

J. HENRY WINNER, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Lebanon, Ohio, born in the State of Pennsylvania May 7, 1846; he is the son of Charles and Rebecca (Logan) Winner, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. They emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1838, and settled near the town of Red Lion, where they remained three years, then came to Lebanon. Our subject received his education in the grammar and high schools of Lebanon, and, at the early age of 16 years, commenced learning shoemaking with his father. In 1864, he enlisted in Company G, 79th O. V. I., and served until the close of the rebellion. He was with General Sherman in his grand march to the sea, and served in some of the hot engagements under that valorous commander. He received his final discharge at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. In 1871, he married Miss Kate Roszell, a native of Warren County, and a daughter of Nathaniel Roszell, Esq. Mr. Winner is an enterprising, wide-awake business man, of exemplary habits and good moral character. His shops and show-room, on Mechanic street, are fitted up in the neatest possible manner, and contain a stock of boots, shoes, slippers, second to none in the village.

WILLIAM WOOD (deceased) was born in England Nov. 19, 1794, and died on the 8th of the same month, in 1821, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Best, who was born Dec. 23, 1802; to them were born two children. John Wood died Nov. 20, 1824. On the 22d of July, 1827, Mr. Wood was married to Asenath, daughter of Jedediah and Elizabeth (Reader) Tingle, who was born in Turtle Creek Township, this county. Her parents were born—her father in the State of Delaware in 1767, and the mother in Loudoun Co.,

1. 4, 1777. They died May 2, 1827, and Sept. 10, 1834, respectively. Mrs. Wood, the widow of our subject, is the only survivor of a family of fifteen children, and is herself the mother of eleven children, viz., Elizabeth, born Sept. 1828 (died at the age of 2 years and 7 months); Clara, born Dec. 13, 1830, who became the wife of Samuel Gould, May 21, 1857; James, born April 25, 1833 (died March 6, 1854); William, born April 28, 1835 (died May 22, 1838); Charline A., born May 2, 1837 (deceased); Nathan, born Feb. 8, 1840, married Mary Cumming, Dec. 2, 1867, by whom he had one child, Bertie (both mother and son deceased). Nathan's second marriage occurred Aug. 26, 1881, when married to Joannah Cody; Mary, born March 16, 1842, and united in marriage with Capt. W. R. Harman, Aug. 30, 1860; the next child died in infancy; Lucy, born June 26, 1845, and became the wife of Dr. E. W. Carnahan, died Oct. 22, 1873; Adalaide, born Nov. 16, 1847, and died Oct. 4, 1874, as the wife of H. W. Schenck; Charles E., born June 6, 1851, united in marriage with Ernie I. Cumming, July 17, 1875. By occupation our subject was a manufacturer of woolen goods, which trade he learned before leaving England, his father being engaged in that business. Mr. Wood was for many years a merchant of Lebanon, and, by industry and economy, accumulated quite a competency. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and his second wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with which she united in 1838. The grandchildren of this couple number fourteen, and great-grandchildren, seven. Mrs. Wood is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this section of the country, her father with his family having emigrated from the Redstone country in Pennsylvania to Columbia, six miles above Cincinnati, in October, 1791 or 1792, and, in the spring of 1797, removed into what is now Warren county, settling in Turtle Creek Township, about one and a half miles west of the village of Lebanon. He planted the first apple orchard in this section of the country.

DAVID M. WORLEY, farmer; P. O. Lebanon. This gentleman was born in the village of Deerfield, Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 16, 1821. He was reared on the farm on which he now resides by his grandfather, Solomon Miller, an honest, hard-working German, of the Dunkard persuasion, consequently opportunities for getting an education were very limited. By considerable effort, he became sufficiently advanced to take charge of a country school. At the age of 20, he commenced teaching and continued in that employment over eight years. He was married, March 18, 1849, to Miss Eliza Jane Perrine, a native of Mason Co., Ky., and daughter of Joseph Perrine and Susannah Downing, who settled in Warren Co., Ohio, in March, 1826. They had six children, viz., Artemas M., Victor Hugo, Fergus F., Linnie L., Brice B. and Janet D., of which number but three are living, viz., Victor, who married Josephine, daughter of Fred Hutchinson; Linnie, wife of Everett, a son of Samuel Iorns, and Brice, yet unmarried. When Mr. Worley married, he bid farewell to the school-room and commenced farming, in which occupation he still continues. His father, Brice Worley, was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1794, and emigrated from Harper's Ferry to Warren Co., Ohio, with his father's family, in 1815, and, in February, 1821, he married Elizabeth Miller, by whom he had four children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. For his second wife, he married Margaret Ann Vinson, a native of Maryland, by whom he had ten children. Elizabeth Miller was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 27, 1802, and, in 1817, came to Warren Co., Ohio, with her father, Solomon Miller, who also was born in Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 14, 1766. His father, Henry Miller, was born at Lancaster, Penn. Henry Miller married a Bigler, of which family one was Governor of Pennsylvania and another Governor of California at the same time. Henry Miller moved to Fred-

erick Co., Md., prior to the Revolutionary war. William Worley, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia Nov. 16, 1760; Quaker parents, and raised a Quaker; was a sicklesmith by trade; he married Nancy Ann Walling, in Virginia, moved to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1815, and died June 17, 1828. Nancy Ann Walling was born in Virginia July 17, 1754; died in Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1837. She was the daughter of James Wall, a Revolutionary Colonel, who took part in the siege of Yorktown, which resulted in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British Army. William Worley was a descendent of one of three brothers—James, William and Benjamin Worley—who came with William Penn to this country and settled where Philadelphia now stands, and afterward, one of these settled in York Co., Pennsylvania, another in Western Pennsylvania and another in North Carolina. The subject is presumed to have descended from one of these three brothers and probably from one of the two who settled in Pennsylvania.

LOT WRIGHT, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Lebanon, was born near the village of New Garden, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1839; parents were James and Mary (Hinchman) Wright, natives, the former of Ohio and the latter of New Jersey. The ancestral lineage on the father's side is English, and that on the mother's side German. Our subject's early life was passed upon a farm. At the age of 16 years, he went to the State of Iowa where he remained four years, when he returned to Columbiana County. His primary education was received in the common schools of the vicinity in which he was raised and solely through his own efforts. In 1860, he came to Lebanon and entered the Southwestern Normal School, which he attended, teaching at intervals in the district schools of Southwestern Ohio, until the summer of 1862. Aug. 13 of that year, he enlisted as a private in Company I, 79th Ohio I. On the 28th of June, 1864, he was discharged, having up to that time, just prior thereto, taken part with Sherman's army in the battles from Chancellorsville to Atlanta, and was severely wounded June 22, 1864. He was commissioned as Captain in the 100th U. S. C. I., taking command of Company I, Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1864, and was almost immediately thereafter taken to the hospital on account of the wound, where he remained two months, then assumed command of his company, which, with the balance of the regiment, was assigned to duty on the Northwestern Railroad, and soon thereafter he was placed in command of two companies of the regiment. He went into the country, seized stock from the enemy and mounted these companies, where he performed services as mounted infantry until the battle of Nashville, in which he commanded his company during the two days' fight, and was again severely wounded about the close of the battle. After recovering from the wound, he was detailed as a member of the military commission in the department of Cumberland, and there remained about three months, when he again assumed command of his company, with which he continued until the close of the war, when he returned to Lebanon, which has since been his home. On the 17th of July, 1867, Capt. Wright was united in marriage with Louisa Jury, a native of Ohio, whom he met while attending the normal school. Both the Captain and wife are graduates of this school. Mrs. Wright taught school in Warren County four years, one of which she was Principal of the Public School at Lebanon. In 1868, Capt. Wright was elected Treasurer of Warren County, in which office he was re-elected in 1870. Subsequent thereto he has been five times elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of two sons—Willard J. and Raymond G. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Lebanon.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS G. ANDERSON, State Senator and grain dealer, Franklin; son Kenneth and Mary (Chamberlain) Anderson; was born near Carlisle Dec. 8, 1816; he was reared on a farm; he was married, in the Jersey Settlement, Dec. 1848, to Jane D., daughter of John and Sally Teneick, born in Jersey Settlement Oct. 4, 1829; they have had six children, five living—Derrick B., Charles M., Sally E. (deceased), Mary B., Howard B. and William G. In the fall of 1856, he bought 175 acres of land in Jersey Settlement, on Sections 3 and 34; farm known as the William T. Barkalow farm. He carried on farming in 1873, when being engaged quite extensively in grain and other business. He left the management of it to his son. In 1868, he was elected County Commissioner and served two terms. During his term of office, he worked very hard and was instrumental in some very important public improvements, among others the Orphans' Asylum, Children's Home and the Franklin Suspension Bridge, which crosses the Miami River and is a very fine piece of work. In 1876, he began in the grain and lumber business quite extensively, which he carries on in company with his son, Charles M., whom he admitted in 1879. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank. In the fall of 1931, he was elected to the State Senate from the Second Senatorial District. Himself and William A. Van Horn were the committee on construction of the Franklin Hydraulic water-power, of which he was also a director and treasurer. Mr. Anderson's father, Kenneth, was among the early settlers of this township. He was the son of Lewis and Jane (Gaston) Anderson, born in Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1791, Sept. 30; he was reared on a farm. His father was in the war of the Revolution, and was captured on Sandy Hook and imprisoned in New York City one year, when he escaped. He came to Franklin in 1832 and died in 1838. Kenneth came here in 1815 and was married, in 1817, to Mary, daughter of John and Nancy Chamberlain, born in New Jersey in 1801; they had seven children, six now living—John S., Nancy, Lewis G., James C. and George G., Joseph C. (deceased) and William G. John, Jane and William are now in Kansas; the others are living in Jersey Settlement. His wife inherited 100 acres of land, one mile southwest of Carlisle Station, where he resided until the spring of 1879, when he came to Jersey Settlement to live with his son, Lewis G. His wife died in 1850; he worked at carpentering about ten years of the early part of his life; some of the buildings which he erected are still standing.

GEORGE BALINTINE (deceased) was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1793. He was engaged as clerk in a store several years, and then engaged in a flouring-mill. He was married, in Franklin Township, in the same house where his wife was born, Dec. 22, 1803. They were married May 1, 1823; they had three children, three now living—Amanda, Jane and Eliza M. In 1833, Mr. Balintine bought a flouring-mill in Germantown, where they resided three years, and then came to Franklin, where he bought another flouring-mill and engaged in flouring eight years. This mill was situated where the Franklin Paper Mills now are. He then began building a new mill, and, just before the completion, died, Dec. 18, 1852, his son-in-law, Mr. E. B. Thirkield, taking charge of the business. Mr. B. had a choice farm of 400 acres near the village, on a part of which the new cemetery is now situated. He was engaged in the dry goods business with Mr. Thirkield at the time of his death, owning one-half

interest in the building and stock. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity and himself and wife were members of the M. E. Church. His wife still living at the advanced age of 78 years.

WILLIAM B. BALLINGER, hardware merchant, No. 3, Woodward Block, Franklin; son of Isaac and Orinda Ballinger; was born in Union Co., Ind., May 6, 1855. When 19 years of age, he entered a grocery store as clerk in Liberty, Ind., for Ballinger Bros.; he remained with them one year as clerk, when he was admitted as a partner. In 1879, he came to Franklin and opened a hardware store, where he is at present; carries a full line of hardware, tinware, stoves, iron, steel, glass, etc.; carries a stock of \$5,000, and has the leading business in his line in town. He was married, in Butler Co., Ohio, 1877, to Laura, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Young, born in Butler County. He has one house and lot in Liberty, Union Co., Ind.

WILLIAM T. BARKALOW, Postmaster, Franklin; son of William and Mary (Tapscott) Barkalow; was born in Franklin June 24, 1810; his parents were natives of Monmouth Co., N. J., and came here in 1803, and bought over 1,000 acres of land on the west side of the Great Miami River; they paid \$2.40 per acre; they sold most of it to their relatives, who came here later. His father died in 1852, in his 83d year. William T. now has 2½ acres of the estate bordering on the river; he was reared on a farm till 15 years of age when he went to Lebanon and entered the office of Jonathan K. Wilds, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; he remained one year and then came to Franklin, in 1826, and engaged as clerk in the general store of John N. C. Schenck, who also acted as Postmaster at that time; he remained with him three years. In 1830, he was married, in Lebanon, to Mary H., daughter of Joseph and Rachel Smith, born in Princeton, N. J., Sept. 27, 1810. They had three children, one still living—Sarah, married to Arthur B. Barkalow. In 1832, he opened a dry goods store on the east side of the canal, which he kept three or four years; he then engaged in the manufacture of chairs and also as general house and sign painter till 1845. He then went to Cincinnati as book-keeper for Lot Pugh & Co., butchering and rendering establishment; he remained there till 1848. In 1849, he engaged in the manufacture of soap, candles, neat's foot oil, glue, etc., in company with others; firm known as William T. Barkalow & Co. till 1860, when he again returned to Franklin and engaged in the nursery business until 1877, when he was appointed Postmaster for 22, 1879; it was changed to a salary office and he was re-appointed to serve four years. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows society since 1842. His family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He had one son—Arthur B.; in the late war, he enlisted in Franklin in the 100-day service; their other child, Lydia, died in Cincinnati, at the age of 14. In 1850 and 1854, he was a member of the City Council in Cincinnati; was elected to the Eighth Ward; he was instrumental in establishing a first-class fire department there.

ARTHUR D. BARKALOW, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of William and Ann Barkalow; was born in Lemon Township, Butler Co., May 2, 1846. Set 12, 1861, at the youthful age of 15, he enlisted in the defense of his country in Company K, 35th O. V. I.; he served in the army of the Cumberland under Gen. Thomas, and participated in the following battles: Perryville, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; he re-enlisted September, 1864, at the expiration of his first term of service; this time in Company K, 1st Regiment of Veterans of Gen. Hancock's Corps. He received his honorable discharge Feb. 7, 1866, having served almost through the war. Oct. 19, 1871, he was married to Mary Laura Garrison, a native of Butler County, born June 12, 1851. She is daughter of Henry and Phoebe Garrison. Mr Barkalow settled on his present

in January, 1872. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church; owns 31 acres of land, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM V. BARKALOW, marble-yard, Franklin; son of Moses V. Cornelia (Burgen) Barkalow; was born in Germantown, Montgomery Co., Pa., 25, 1846; his grandparents came here at an early period; his grandfather, who still lives at the advanced age of 88 years, was Amy Vale; came to Franklin with her parents about 1800, and settled in Franklin Township, near the Allegheny County line, where they bought 200 acres of land. They lived in the house built in Middletown; they had twelve children, all of whom are now living, except the father of our subject, Moses V., who was married in 1845 to Cornelia Burgen, a native of Kentucky. They had six children, of whom William V. is the eldest. In 1866, he began to learn the trade of marble-cutting with W. S. Evans, with whom he remained till 1872, when he started his present yard on Front street, near the suspension bridge, where he makes all kinds of monuments and building material. He was married, in Franklin, Pa., 1867, to Harriet C., daughter of Thomas Dodd.

JAMES A. BARNETT, farmer; P. O. Franklin; was born in Franklin Township Aug. 11, 1827; he is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Harrison) Barnett. His father was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., March, 1787, and died Jan. 1, 1860; he came to Warren County in 1810, and, in 1818, he located on the farm which our subject occupies; his father, Joseph Barnett, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared on his father's farm. Oct. 15, 1846, he was joined in marriage to Sarah E. Barker, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., born in November, 1829, and a daughter of Samuel Barker. This union was blessed with two children, viz., Mary V., born June 27, 1857, wife of Charles P. Parker, and Joseph S., born July 13, 1863. Mr. Barnett is a man of considerable literary talent and has quite a library. He has taken much interest in relics of ancient origin and has accumulated a large museum, consisting of Egyptian, Roman, Grecian, Syrian, Arabian and Palestinian coins and relics found in excavations made in Egypt and also many Indian relics. Mr. Barnett owns a farm of 150 acres on Section 25, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Grange and in politics is a Republican.

ELIAS L. BONE, dentist, Franklin, over the Farmers' National Bank; the son of Adam and Susan (Lefever) Bone; was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Pa., March 26, 1841. When 6 years of age, his parents moved to Carroll Co., Pa., where they bought 160 acres of land and where he was reared. At the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company K, 9th I. L., under Capt. Lasalle, and served over three years, and was in a number of the prominent battles, among others Greenbrier, W. Va., seven days' fight at Pittsburg Landing, siege at Corinth, battle at Murfreesboro and through the Eastern Tennessee campaign under Gen. Rosecrans, and was wounded at the first day's fight at Chickamauga. He was mustered out at Indianapolis and returned to Lebanon, where he attended the normal school two terms. He was then engaged as salesman in a dry goods house one year; also engaged in the revenue service about fifteen months as United States Storekeeper at Germantown; he then engaged as book-keeper for S. W. Turner, of Carrollton, Ohio, one year; he then entered the office of Dr. Stephens, at Germantown, to learn the dentist's trade, where he remained nearly two years, and was then admitted to practice by the State Board of Dental Examiners, at Columbus, Ohio; he then came to Franklin, in December, 1871, and opened his present rooms, where he has the leading practice in the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS BRADY, jeweler, Franklin, in Merchants' Row; son of Paul a Martha Cobb Brady; was born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1833; he attended school till 14 years of age. His father being a jeweler, he then entered a store, where he remained until 1857, when he opened a shop of his own. In the spring of 1859, he was married to Sarah Taylor. They had nine children, five of whom are still living—Christina, Sarah J., Elizabeth, Edward and John T. He came to this country the same year of his marriage and settled in Greenville, Mercer Co., Penn., where he opened a shop and remained until 1869, when he purchased a farm of 178 acres near there and engaged in farming eight years; he then rented it and came to Franklin, in 1877, and opened his present place of business, where he keeps a general assortment of jewelry and does repairing. He carries a nice, well-selected stock of goods to the amount of \$2,500, and is doing a good business. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DANIEL BRININGER, retired farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Young) Brininger; was born in Franklin Township July 1818; he was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. His parents emigrated from Hagerstown, Md., in 1807, and bought over 500 acres of land south of the present village of Franklin, there being only three houses in the village at that date. His father died in February, 1856; his mother in February, 1841. At their death, Daniel received 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of the estate; he cleared about 75 acres and erected a fine house, barn and out-buildings. Mr. B. was married in Centerville, Washington Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1844, to Mary, daughter of Daniel B. and Susanna F. who were also old settlers; she was born near Centerville July 6, 1822. As they never had any children of their own, they took one to raise—Mary S. Johnson of whom they thought as much as though she had been their own child. She was married to John H. Schenck, and has now five children, her oldest son Daniel B., telegraph operator in the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Co. In September, 1873, they sold their farm and the following April, they moved to Franklin to lead a retired life, the health of Mr. B. being very much impaired by overwork. He bought two lots on Center street, size 125x400 feet where he has erected a fine brick residence, at a cost of over \$5,000.

JAMES C. BROWN, manager of the Franklin Pottery Company, Franklin is the son of Joseph A. and Margaret Brown, and was born in Franklin Township June 7, 1840; his father was one of the early pioneers of this country having come here in 1800 and settled on Clear Creek, where his grandfather had entered a full section of land; he was reared on a farm. April 16, 1861 at the first call of the President for troops, he enlisted in Company F, 1st V. I., under Capt. John Kell, and served three months; then re-enlisted in Company C, 69th O. V. I., under Capt. George Elliott, and served three years longer, when he was mustered out at Camp Dennison and returned to Franklin and engaged as book-keeper and Secretary of the Franklin Paper Mills, which he was a stockholder, seven years. Jan. 1, 1881, he was elected manager of the Franklin Pottery Company, in which he is the largest stockholder. Mr. Brown was married, in Franklin, Feb. 28, 1868, to Katie, daughter of George and Abbie Lawyer, born in Cincinnati in 1848. He owns a fine residence on Center street, south of Sixth, one-half of Brady's jewelry store, between Third and Fourth streets, and 71 acres of land adjoining the corporation on the north. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees, the Odd Fellows, in which he has taken five degrees, and a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN R. BUNDY, farmer; P. O. Franklin; was born in Turtle Creek Township Dec. 16, 1834; he is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Bracher) Bundy.

are natives of Dorsetshire, England, and emigrated in 1817 and settled in Lebanon. Our subject was reared in Lebanon and educated in its public schools. When 14, he learned the carriage-maker's trade, in Dayton; he pursued his trade in various places in Warren and Montgomery Cos., till 1873, at which time he has resided on his present farm. He was married, the first time in Dayton, August, 1855, to Marinda Gerralds, daughter of William and Sarah Gerralds, born in Butler County; she died in August, 1865, and left three children—Elizabeth and Hannah. Mr. B. again married, Nov. 24, 1872, Emeline Banker, daughter of Solomon and Mary A. Banker, and a native of Warren County, born Nov. 19, 1836. Three children were added to this union, viz., Solomon B., Elsie and Emeline. Mr. Bundy is a member of the Masonic order, and, in politics, is a Republican. Mrs. Bundy owns 206 acres of land in Franklin Township. Mr. B. owns a tract of several thousand acres of mineral and woodland in Powell, Breathitt, Wolfe, Morgan and Grant counties, Ky.

WILLIAM H. BUTT, farmer; P. O. Franklin; was born in Franklin Township Oct. 25, 1819; his mother, Margaret Catick, was a daughter of Andrew Catick, who settled in this township in 1811; he was born in Germany, August, 1754, and, in 1771, emigrated to America; he served through the long struggle for our national independence, and subsequently settled in Frederick Co., Md., where he lived till his immigration to this county. He died February, 1849, at the advanced age of 94 years and 6 months. Our subject was reared a farmer boy; he was married, Sept. 4, 1850, to Miss Ellen Hanson, daughter of James and Sarah Hankinson, and a native of Franklin Township, born Jan. 30, 1822. This union was blessed with five children, viz., Sarah E., born July 21, 1851, wife of George W. Null; Margaret A., born Sept. 1853; Mary E., born Nov. 8, 1857; John C., born Nov. 9, 1862, and Charles, born Oct. 19, 1870. Mr. Butt and family are members of the Christian Church of Franklin. Mr. Butt owns a farm of 200 acres, on Sections 29 and 30, with excellent improvements; it is adorned with an elegant frame residence, erected in 1872. Mr. B. is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser; he is a man of excellent character; politically, he is Democratic.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL (deceased) was born in Virginia Jan. 10, 1781; he was a son of Alexander Campbell; he served as a private in the late war with Great Britain. Sept. 23, 1806, he was married to Miss Mary Small, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret Small. This union was blessed with eleven children; these, five are living, viz., Lewis D., William H. H., Edwin R., Mary (wife of Samuel Woodard) and Samuel E. Andrew, Daniel, James L., Catharine, Mary A. and Abner C. are deceased. Mr. Campbell departed this life July 17, 1866. Mrs. Campbell was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., March 20, 1786; her parents came to this county in 1794; her father was a soldier in Capt. Hendrick's Company in the American Revolution. Mrs. Campbell is now in the 96th year of her age; she is in possession of all her mental faculties and enjoying good health and bids fair to accomplish the life of a centenarian. She is the oldest lady in Warren County; eighty-eight years of her life was passed within its limits, and all its prominent changes have taken place under her observation, and they still occupy a place in her memory. The people of Warren congratulate our venerable subject for being the mother of so many intelligent sons, such as Col. Lewis D. Campbell, who was a Congressman of considerable distinction and since a resident of Hamilton; also one son, a physician, who stood eminent in his profession, but since deceased.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN, farmer; P. O. Carlisle Station; son of Joseph and Susan (Jones) Chamberlin; was born in Middlesex Co., N. J., Jan. 28, 1815. In the spring of 1838, he came to Warren County, and the following

fall, removed to Montgomery County, where he lived till 1859, when he turned to "Old Warren." In 1864, he located on his present farm. Chamberlin was married, on the 28th of January, 1840, to Margaret, daughter of Vincent and Catharine Perrine. She was born in Middlesex Co., N. Nov. 8, 1814. Three children were given this union, viz., Charles V., Joseph V. (deceased) and Libbie (wife of John Rudolph). Mr. and Mrs. C. are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. C. is a Republican. He owns a valuable farm of 210 acres located near Carlisle. It is adorned with a very substantial brick residence, built by Mr. Chamberlin several years ago. Mr. C. is an enterprising and esteemed citizen.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN, farmer; P. O. Carlisle Station; was born in Franklin Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1823; he is the son of John and Mary A. (Cox) Chamberlin. Mr. Chamberlin passed his early life upon his father's farm and received his education in the common schools. May 1846, he was united in marriage with Meribah R. Emley, daughter of Fletch and Alice Emley. Mrs. Chamberlin was born in this township June 9, 1818. This union was blessed with seven children, of whom five are living, viz.; Margaret E., wife of Abiah Kemp; James C., Mary A. (deceased), Irvin F. (deceased), William A., Frank P. and Alice E. Mr. Chamberlin is the owner of a valuable farm of 275 acres of land on Section 32. It is adorned with a very substantial two-story brick residence, erected some years since, at a cost of \$1000. Mr. Chamberlin is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation; he makes a specialty in the rearing of hogs. Mr. C. and family are members of the E. Church of Franklin; politically, he is Republican; he has served as trustee of school land for fifteen years and is regarded as one of the leading and enterprising citizens of Franklin Township.

DANIEL H. CLUTCH, Secretary and Treasurer of the Franklin Paper Company; son of Uriah and Hannah (Sinclair) Clutch; was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Jan. 24, 1824. July 5, 1826, his parents moved to Franklin; he attended school till 15 years of age, when he entered the cabinet shop of his father, who died Nov. 1, 1868; he worked for his father till of age, when he was admitted as a partner; firm known as Clutch & Son; building stood where the Coleman House now stands. In 1856, he rented a farm in this township and worked at farming four years, and then returned to Franklin and bought a hardware store of Charles Butler & Co., in company with J. P. Hoover; they remained together four years, when he bought out Mr. Hoover's interest and carried on the business alone five years; then sold to F. M. Deardoff and bought one-half interest in a flouring-mill of Mr. Levi Croll; firm known as Death & Clutch. In 1873, Death & Clutch, in company with four other enterprising men, founded what is known as the Franklin Paper Company. They built their first mill in the spring of 1878. They then sold the flouring-mill to a company, and it was converted into a second paper-mill; when they first began, three men could do all the work; now they employ seventy-five hands and manufacture five tons of paper per day. Mr. Clutch was married, in 1847, in Franklin, to Miss Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret McLane. She lived but a short time. He was again married to Margaret, daughter of David and Margaret Deardoff, born in this township. They have four daughters and one son—Emma, Anna, George, Ida and Pearl, all members of the M. E. Church. Mr. C. is also a member of the Odd Fellows society. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank; owns the Deardoff hardware store building and has a fine brick residence on Lebanon avenue, and is one of the most enterprising citizens of Franklin.

WASHINGTON COLEMAN, proprietor of the Coleman House, Franklin, is a descendant of Timothy Coleman, who was a native of England, and was

emigrated to America before the Revolutionary war, locating on Sampson Creek, N. J., about six miles from Trenton. Elias Coleman, the father of Nathaniel and grandfather of Washington, the subject of this sketch, came with his families to Ohio in 1829, locating in Franklin. Nathaniel died in 1836, and his widow, whose maiden name was Emmons, departed this life in 1876. Washington Coleman is a native of Trenton, N. J., born Oct. 14, 1811; he received his education in the common schools of Trenton, and, at the tender age of 14, was apprenticed to learn the carriage and wagon making trade, at which he served seven years, completely mastering his trade. In 1829, he came with his parents to Franklin, where he followed his trade fourteen years, meeting with good success; in 1834, he celebrated his marriage with Rebecca S. Gorham, who is a native of New Jersey, born near Hightstown, Feb. 18, 1816. In 1838, he rented a farm and engaged in farming for twenty years, during which time he purchased a farm and improved the same; he sold his farm in 1868, and removed to Franklin and worked at carpentering and millwrighting for several months, after which he engaged in the hotel business, which he has followed ever since, meeting with good success. As a landlord, he has no equal and is held in high esteem by the traveling public, as well as by his many friends and acquaintances. So long a resident of Franklin, and for so long prominently connected with her interests, growth and prosperity, Elias Coleman is entitled to a place among the representative men and old settlers of the county. He is 69 years old, yet with the use of all his faculties apparently in the prime of manhood, with the promise of many years of activity and usefulness. He relates many interesting incidents of his pioneer life, one of which we relate in his own language: "In 1836, we celebrated the 4th of July in the spirit of 1776, by having a grand dinner under the broad canopy of heaven; the table was 300 feet long, loaded with all the luxuries the country could afford, and the novelty of the dinner consisted of twenty roasted pigs, standing on their feet about fifteen feet apart. The President of the meeting sat at the head of the table, the Vice President at the foot, and a colored man, by the name of Fredric Wilson, was chosen to carry the toasts from the President to the Vice President, who would read them aloud. David Beard read the Declaration of Independence; Rev. Arthur Elliot delivered the oration; I furnished the dinner." Mr. Coleman is a temperate man in the true sense of the word, as he does not use tobacco in any form, nor was he ever under the influence of liquor. He became a member of the Masonic order in 1838, being initiated in Eastern Star Lodge, No. 55, under the Morgan affair. He has accumulated considerable amount of property, which he has been nobly assisted by his good and amiable wife. They are members of the Baptist Church, he having been appointed one of the trustees of the organization, which office he still holds, and is the only one living of the three appointed. They have had ten children, three of whom are living, viz., Nathaniel, George L. D. and Ruby S.

ENOCH D. COMPTON, deceased. At a very early date, Azariah Compton, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Burhu, emigrated from England and settled in New Jersey. Their family consisted of four children, of which Elias Compton, the third child, and father of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch, was born March 20, 1788. At the age of 23, Elias Compton married Catharine Die. The result of this union was one son—Enoch D. Compton, the subject of this sketch, born Jan. 14, 1813. He was only 18 months old when his mother died, but his father was again married in 1817. In this year, with his father and step-mother, whose maiden name was Bathsheba Hill, he emigrated from Hunterdon Co., N. J., and settled at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co., Ohio;

where he remained about five years, when, with his father, he settled on a farm near Springdale, the same county. Here he remained until 1841, when, on the 30th day of December, he was married to Martha P. McClellan, of Middletown Butler Co., Ohio. For nine years after his marriage, he resided in Hamilton County; he then moved to Warren County and settled one mile east of Bluff, on the farm known as the McChesney farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 14th of October, 1875. The family consisted of eight children; the record is as follows: Sarah E., born Feb. 1. 1843; Mary A., born July 19, 1846; Phoebe J., born June 7, 1849; James E., born Dec. 2. 1853; Kate R., born Aug. 1. 1855; John W., born Aug. 22, 1857; Charles E., born Aug. 3, 1860; Frank M., born Oct. 19, 1863. The subject was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a gentleman whose character commanded the respect and confidence of those who knew him; his life, although not eventful, was one of persevering industry, and, at his death, he left a comfortable competency. Although his opportunities for acquiring an education were meager, through the diligent improvement of spare time he acquired a vast amount of general information. He was modest, unassuming and conscientious in all his dealings, and endeavored to make his life an example for the moral training of his children. Mrs. E. Compton was born Sept. 17. 1820; she was the daughter of James McClellan, of Middletown, Ohio; the family is one of the oldest and best in the county. She still resides on the homestead and is quietly passing down the winter slope of a life in which she has endeavored to exemplify her Christian faith.

JOSEPH CONOVER, deceased, was born in Franklin Township March 10, 1821; he was a son of Peter and Sophia Conover, who came to this country in 1819. Mr. Conover lived on a farm until 18 years of age, when he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed till 1853. He was married, Dec. 2. 1847, to Catharine, daughter of William and Ann Barkalow, born in Butler County Oct. 28, 1824. Of their nine children, four are living, viz., Charles, George W., Frank M. and Marietta. Mr. Conover followed the avocation of farming up to his death, which occurred March 26, 1880. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church; politically, he was a Republican. He served as Marshal of Germantown one term while he lived there.

ANTHONY COOK, deceased, was born in New Jersey in April, 1795; his father came from England some time after the war of the Revolution. The subject was married, in New York, to Mary Taylor, by whom he had eight children, of whom six are living, viz., Joel, Robert, Catharine (wife of George Snuff), Edna (wife of D. B. Corwin), Mary A., John, Benjamin (deceased) and Anthony (deceased). In the spring of 1832, Mr. Cook came to Warren County and settled in Franklin Township, where he died May 5, 1860. Mrs. Cook was born June 17, 1800; she resides with her son, John Cook, on Section 30.

EDWARD P. CRIST, furniture dealer, corner Center and Second streets, Franklin; son of David and Eveline Crist; was born in Franklin Township Oct. 3, 1831; he was reared on a farm. When 18 years of age, he learned the cabinet trade with Uriah Clutch, in Franklin; he remained with him six years and succeeded to their business in 1863; location now occupied by the Coler House. In 1865, he moved to his present place of business, where he keeps a full line of furniture, undertakers' goods, wall paper, window shades, etc.; carries a stock of \$7,000 to \$8,000; he has the only exclusive business in his line in the town, and is doing a thriving business. He owns his store building, and, with his brother, owns the old homestead on which their mother still lives at the advanced age of 71 years, their father having died in July, 1875.

WILLIAM M. CUMMING, saloon-keeper, Franklin; son of Alexander Charity Cumming; was born in Franklin in 1823; he attended school till 14 years of age, when he served four years with David Loyd at the tailoring trade; he afterward worked at it eighteen years. He opened a clothing store in Franklin in 1854, which he conducted three years; then carried on a grocery store about two years. His father died in 1854, leaving a farm of 123 acres; moved on to this and carried on farming for several years. He again returned to Franklin and opened a grocery store, in company with Mr. W. O. Carter; at the end of three years, they dissolved, and he carried on the business alone four years. He was married, in Franklin, in 1844, to Mary J. Greer, daughter of James and Annie (Fisher) Greer, born in Germantown. They have three children—Annie B., William A. and Eurney. Mr. C. now owns a sample room on Sixth street, opposite the pottery, where he keeps a full line of choice cigars and cigars; he resides corner Center and Seventh streets.

JOHN M. DACHTLER, Mayor and Justice of the Peace, Franklin; son of Michael and Josephine Dachtler; was born in Miamisburg in 1841, Jan. 22. He attended school till 21 years of age; he entered the army at the first call of troops; enlisted at Miamisburg in April, 1861, in Company C, 1st O. V. I.; served three months and returned home and immediately re-enlisted in Company E, 1st O. V. I., under Capt. George A. Pomeroy, and was in a number of prominent battles, among others Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn., besides a number of skirmishes. At the end of three years, he was mustered out at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and again re-enlisted for one year, or till the close of the war, in the 188th O. V. I., under Capt. Smith, and was commissioned First Lieutenant; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the war, and returned to Franklin and bought out a butchering establishment, of John Miller, which he kept nine months, and then went to carpentering, which he followed in 1872, when he opened a grocery store, in partnership with George W. Milberger, on Center street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, which lasted about one year. In 1874, he was elected Marshal and served till 1879, when he was elected Justice of the Peace for three years. In April, 1881, he was elected Mayor; office in Merchants' Row. He was married, in Franklin, in 1868, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Mary Woodward, born in Franklin; they have one child—Harry W., born in Franklin Sept. 22, 1871. Mr. D. is a member of the Odd Fellows society.

DAVID DEARDOFF, deceased; was so intimately associated during his long life with the social, religious and industrial interests of this community that some account of his life seems eminently appropriate. The family have their possession a family chart, prepared by Jesse S. Deardoff, of Canal Dover, Ohio. It represents six generations and covers a period of more than a century and a half. The Deardoff family in the United States sprang, in a large part, if not wholly, from Anthony Dierdorff, a German Baptist or "Tunker," from Manheim, Germany. Driven out by religious persecution, he, with some thirty families, sailed for America July 7, 1779, in the ship Allen, and landed in Philadelphia Sept. 1, 1779. He with his three sons located near Germantown, Penn. Daniel, the father of our subject, entered land in Franklin Township, Warren Co., in 1805. He lived, for a time, in the "Old Stone House," where our subject was born, April 6, 1807. The fiftieth anniversary of his married life was celebrated by his children. In 1841, Mr. Deardoff joined the M. E. Church and was a recognized member till his death, having filled the various offices with perfect acceptability. He was a member of the committee that superintended the building of the present M. E. Church in Franklin. It is a beautiful and substantial edifice and is as a memorial of his capacity and usefulness as a prime mover in this religious enterprise.

PERRY H. DEARDOFF, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of David and Margaret Deardoff; was born in Franklin Township Feb. 25, 1844; he lived on a farm till of age, and attended the common schools for an education. Sep. 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 75th O. V. I. He fought in the battles at Franklin, McDowell, Cross Keys and Cedar Mountain, when he took sick. After his recovery, he was assigned a place in Company D, of the Veteran Reserve Corps of the 13th U. S. I. He was First Sergeant of his company and led the first company through Boston after the famous Boston riot. He was discharged Sept. 17, 1865. He was married, Oct. 11, 1866, to Anna V. Tibbles, daughter of Seymour S. and Sarah A. Tibbles, born in Franklin Township Sept. 14, 1848. They have six children, viz., Laura H., Joseph T., Marianne, David P., Maggie and Bertha E. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church; politically, he is a Republican; he owns 160 acres of the old homestead.

FREDERICK DECHANT, retired farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of Frederick and Catharine Dechant; was born in German Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Feb. 20, 1822; his parents came from Germany. When 5 years of age, his father died, and he has had to depend on his own resources ever since. He lived with a Mr. Samuel Rohrer five years and five months. In 1836, he came to Franklin and engaged with Casper Miller to learn the baker's trade; he remained till 1840; he then went to Greenville, Darke Co., and worked at his trade about one year. In the summer of 1841 he was engaged in the New England Bakery in Cincinnati; he then returned to Franklin and opened a bakery in the house where he learned his trade; he afterward opened out on Front street, above the new suspension bridge, about 1844, where he remained till 1864, when he, in company with his brother Lewis, bought 118 acres of land in Franklin Township, and he then turned his attention to farming. In the spring of 1879, he retired to Franklin Village. He was married, in Franklin, Jan. 14, 1846, to Margaret, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Stewart, born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Aug. 29, 1822; they have had six children—Catharine I. and Peter M., deceased; Edgar T., William L., Charles (deceased) and Anna R. He has a fine residence and two lots, corner Front and Third streets, 137 acres of choice land in Franklin Township, on the west side of the river and also 100 acres in Butler County. His second son, Edgar T., was married in Cincinnati, in 1873, to Lizzie Beck, born in Montgomery County in 1855. They have six children—Charles, Everett, Harry, Frederick, Ina and Margaret.

GEORGE L. DENISE, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of John and Mary (Lane) Denise; was born March 5, 1809, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, on the west bank of the Great Miami River; his parents were natives of Middlesex Co., N. J., and, July 4, 1808, they arrived in Cincinnati, where they remained a short time only and then came to Montgomery County; he attended school there till 12 or 14 years of age in a log cabin; his father died about this time and his mother again married, to John H. Schenck; he worked on a farm till nearly 16 years old, then went to learn the blacksmith trade with John Molleson; served four and one-half years and then formed a partnership with William Conover, which lasted one year. He then bought a blacksmith shop at Carlisle where he remained six years, then came to Franklin and opened a shop on Center street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he carried on a heavy business till 1859. Mr. D. was very successful in his business, as he started with nothing, and, when he retired from his trade, he had accumulated \$3,000; he then bought two farms in this township—one of 169 acres and the other of 98; he lived in town and carried on farming; he has since sold the 169 acres, but has a fine brick residence on an eminence in town, with 4 acres of land; also one house and lot on the bank of the canal, between Fifth and

th streets; lot 60x71 feet, with house on the Lower Springboro road, and buildings on Center street, near the Coleman House. He was married, when 22 years old, to Sarah, daughter of James and Hannah Van Kirk; they had three children, one living—John S.; his wife died and he again married, near Carlisle, to Louisa, daughter of David and Nancy Bergen, born in Brunswick, N. J.; they had eight children, six living—Ira C., portrait and landscape painter; Obediah H., dentist in Burlington, Iowa; Charles, liveryman in Franklin; Julia, now living in Delphos, Ohio, married to Dr. J. R. Evans; Sarah B., wife of George Thirkield, merchant in Franklin, and Carrie, wife of James Reeve, Superintendent Miami Fire Insurance Company, of Dayton. Mr. D. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER T. DICKEY (deceased) was the son of James and Elizabeth (Temple) Dickey and was born in Butler Co., Ohio, near Middletown, Jan. 8, 1832; his parents were pioneers of that county. In 1852, he came to Franklin and engaged as clerk in the dry goods house of Thirkield & Schenck four years. He was married, in 1856, to Eliza M., daughter of George and Mary Ballintine, born in Franklin. They had three children, all living—Mary E., H. Chalfant now in Fargo, Dak., in the dry goods business) and John P. (also in dry goods here in Franklin). In the spring of 1856, Mr. D. bought a saw-mill south of town, which formerly belonged to his wife's father, which he ran one year. He then purchased a lumber yard of Christopher Schenck, on Second street, near Canal. He erected a grain house on the other side of the canal and dealt quite extensively in grain and lumber; the latter he bought in the pineries and shipped by contract to Cincinnati and other places; he followed this business until the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 8, 1874; he owned 480 acres of land in Doniphan County, two blocks of several lots each in Santa Barbara, Ill., and two lots in Camp Washington, Cincinnati, all of which his family still own. He was also a director in the First National Bank of Franklin and the Ohio Insurance Company, of Dayton, in both of which they still hold stock. He was one of the founders and a large stockholder in the Building Association of Franklin. Mr. D. was a shrewd and very successful business man.

JOSEPH DUBOIS, farmer; P. O. Carlisle Station; is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Conover) Dubois, who settled in Franklin Township, Warren Co., in 1804; here our subject was born, Nov. 22, 1817; he was reared on a farm and has always pursued that avocation. Sept. 3, 1840, he was married to Mary A. Tapscott, daughter of Joseph and Anna Tapscott, born in Franklin Township in 1820; she departed this earth Dec. 16, 1876, and Mr. D. was again married, Dec. 15, 1877, to Mrs. Catharine Price, widow of Samuel Price (deceased) and daughter of Henry and Fannie Klingelsmith. One child was added to this union—Joseph H., born April 2, 1879. Mr. Dubois owns a farm of 52 acres where he resides and 75 acres in Germantown Township and 80 acres in Paulding County. Mrs. Dubois owns 100 acres in Douglass Co., Ill. Mr. D. is engaged in stock-dealing, principally in buying and selling horses. Politically, he is Democratic.

JAMES EBERHART, farmer; P. O. Blue Ball, Butler Co.; son of Frederick and Mary (Morrison) Eberhart; was born in Greene Co., Penn., Aug. 3, 1830. The same year (1830) his parents removed to Butler County, where James resided until March, 1853, when he came to Warren County. In 1869, he took up his residence on his present farm. He was married, Feb. 2, 1871, to Lucinda Helwig, widow of Henry Helwig (deceased) and daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Garver. Mrs. Eberhart was born in Butler County April 2, 1835; she had three children by her former husband; two of these are living, viz., William F., born Dec. 13, 1858, and Rhoda E., born Sept. 7, 1860, wife of David Walter. Mrs. Eberhart is a member of the Blue Ball Presbyterian

Church. Mr. E. is a Republican; he owns 170 acres of land and pursues avocation of farming; he has dealt in Poland-China hogs for twelve years.

LEWIS H. EISENMINGER, blacksmith, Franklin; son of William and Catherine Eisenminger; was born in Germany Jan. 1, 1851. When 6 months old, his parents came to this country and settled in New York a few months then removed to Cincinnati, where they lived one year, and then removed to Hamilton, where Louis H. attended school till 15 years of age; his father died there in 1860; his mother again married and they removed to Middletown where he attended the high school two years; he then served three years at blacksmith and machinist trade; he then worked as journeyman until 1877 when he came to Franklin and ran a machine in Harding's paper-mill till was burned down; he then began business for himself, March 15, 1877, on River street, near the suspension bridge, where he is doing general blacksmithing and repairing; he is also putting in machinery as the business warms and does a great deal of repairing on farm machinery, portable engines, etc. he employs two men. He was married, in Middletown, in 1873, to Louisa V. gold, daughter of Peter and Anna Wigold, born in New York in 1852; they have three children, Henry, Annie and William. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He owns his shop and one-half interest in lots in Cincinnati.

JOSEPH ELY, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of James and Hannah (Craig) Ely, was born on the farm where he now lives. Feb. 20, 1836. His grandparents, Joseph and Catherine Ely, came here in 1802 and bought over 300 acres of land. They had four sons and one daughter; their second son was James the father of our subject; he was born in New Jersey in 1801, and the following year they removed to Jersey Settlement, Franklin Township. James was married to Miss Hannah Craig; this union was blessed by two sons and three daughters, four of whom are still living. Joseph being the eldest. He was married, in 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Theodore and Rachael Marshall, born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1842. They have four children—Hannah, Elsie, Isadora and Inez. Mr. Ely has 92½ acres of the old homestead, which he bought of his father, nearly all of it in a high state of cultivation. He is a member of the Old-School Baptist Church.

SAMUEL EMANS, farmer; P. O. Blue Ball, Butler Co.; was born in Franklin township Feb. 6, 1817. He is a son of Jonathan and Ann (Throp) Emans, natives of Monmouth Co., N. J.; the former was born May 1, 1786, and the latter Jan. 1, 1793. Mr. Emans died April 10, 1864; Mrs. Emans died May 26, 1881, aged 88 years. They came to Warren County in 1814, and settled in Franklin Township, where they both died. Our subject was reared on a farm; educational advantages were limited to the common country schools. He was married, in 1842, to Sarah A. Emans, daughter of James and Elizabeth Emans, born in Butler County May 5, 1821. This union was blessed with three children—Nathan A., Rebecca E. and Anna E. (deceased). Mrs. Emans departed this life Nov. 5, 1881. Mr. Emans is connected with the Christian Church, Franklin, and is a Republican; he owns a good farm of 136 acres, and follows farming.

EDWARD EMERSON, shoemaker, Franklin, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wood) Emerson, was born in Franklin July 15, 1849. He attended school till 16 years of age; when 18, he went to learn the shoemaking trade with James Stace, with whom he remained till 1879, when he opened his present place of business on Center street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where he employs one hand and makes to order boots and shoes, besides doing general repairing. He was married, in 1871, to Louisa, daughter of Jacob Schindler, born in England; she died Feb. 17, 1880, leaving two small children.

person is a member of the Odd Fellows. His grandfather on his mother's side, John P. Wood, is one of the early settlers of Franklin, his parents coming here in 1808, from Virginia, when he was only 13 years old; he still lives, at the advanced age of 86 years; he was married, in 1820, to Elizabeth Robinson, who bore him five children, three now living—John, Elizabeth and Jeremiah. Mr. Wood was a blacksmith by trade, till his health failed, when he bought a farm near Franklin, where he lived a number of years.

G. W. EMLEY, Carlisle Station, was born in Burlington Co., N. J., Feb. 18, 1817. He is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Satterthwaite) Emley. Mr. Emley is of English and German ancestry. One of his early progenitors, William Emley, was employed by the British Government in 1691 to come to America and survey land in West Jersey. He was the first Judge in New Jersey, and was appointed by the King of England. Our subject came to this county in 1844, and in 1845 removed to Butler County, where he lived till 1864, when he came to Carlisle. He was married, June 12, 1845, to Mrs. Sallie S. Barkalow, widow of Derrick Barkalow (deceased). This marriage was given to children, viz., Sarah, wife of James Curtis; and Adonijah F. Mrs. Emley was born in Franklin Township March 25, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Emley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican. He owns a house and 10 acres in Carlisle.

GEORGE R. FEERER, farmer; P. O. Franklin; was born in Franklin Township Sept. 10, 1833. He is a son of David and Rachel Feerer, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They came to this county with their parents at an early day. Our subject is the second son and fourth child of a family of five children, all of whom are deceased except the subject of this sketch. He was reared a farmer's boy, and received his training in the common schools of the country. Feb. 18, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Brudenburg, a native of Montgomery County and a daughter of Samuel Brudenburg; six children were the fruits of this union, viz., William, Rudolph S. and Randolph (twins), Obey, Samuel and Okey T. Mrs. Feerer is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Feerer is a Democrat; he owns a farm of 111 acres, and follows tilling the soil and raising stock.

J. C. FLEMING, M. D., Carlisle Station, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Dec. 13, 1826. At an early age, his parents, Matthew and Eliza (Caldwell) Fleming, removed to Monongahela City, where he passed his youth and early manhood, receiving his classical training in the schools of that place, and in Jefferson College, from which he graduated in 1845; he taught one year, then took up the study of medicine under the instructions of Dr. J. M. Connelly, with whom he remained two years; he then took a course of lectures in the regular Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1849, he came to Deerfield, Warren Co., and practiced till 1852, when he came to Carlisle; he attended medical college of Cleveland a second term, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine in March, 1861; he then returned to Carlisle and resumed his profession. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Eliza J. Johnson, daughter of John and Rachel Johnson, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 11, 1831; they have eight children, viz., Edward M., Mary I., Libbie R., Thomas W., Maggie, William J., Jennie E. and Joseph J. Dr. Fleming and wife are members of the New Jersey Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. Politically, the doctor is a close adherent to the principles and doctrines of the Republican party.

WILLIAM GREEN, grain-dealer, Carlisle Station, was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 24, 1845. His parents, David and Elizabeth Green, emigrated to America in 1853 and settled in Tippecanoe, Miami Co., Ohio, where our subject passed his youth and early manhood. August, 1862, he enlisted

as a soldier in Co. D, 94th O. V. I.; he served in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the following engagements: Perryville, Lookout Mountain, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Savannah, Goldsboro, Chattanooga, Peach Tree Creek, and a number of minor engagements; a part of his service was given as Corporal, and finally became First Lieutenant by appointment; June 1865, he was discharged after a long term of honorable service to his country. He then returned home and, May 20, 1870, he was married to Miss Diana Smith, who departed this life Aug. 9, 1879, leaving one little daughter, Laura E., born April 1, 1871. Mr. Green was married the second time, Oct. 12, 1881, to Mattie E. Hendrickson, daughter of William Hendrickson. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Presbyterian Church of Carlisle. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Troy Chapter and Blue Lodge of Toledo. The spring of 1878, Mr. Green built the present grain elevator, which is 50 feet wide by 180 feet long, and three stories high. In 1881 he purchased and disposed of 165,000 bushels of grain; he averages annual 150,000 bushels. Mr. Green is a worthy and influential citizen of Carlisle.

DAVID O. GREENE, farmer; P. O. Franklin; was born in this township Feb. 18, 1835. He is a son of Edward and Lydia (Feerer) Greene, natives of New York and Pennsylvania; they came to this county with their parents when they were very young. Mr. Greene's grandfathers, Joseph Greene and Peter Feerer, were both soldiers in the war of 1812. Mr. Greene is a lineal descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Greene, our subject, was married, Oct. 14, 1856, to Hannah J. Roser, daughter of Eben and Mary Roser, born in this township Feb. 14, 1840; six children were the fruit of this union, viz., Marietta, wife of Edward Gillam; Ada J., Catherine L., John V., Cora E. and Joseph L. Mr. and Mrs. Greene are members of the Christian Church of Franklin. Mr. Green is a Republican in politics. He owns 35 acres of land near to Franklin.

MORDECAI M. GREGG, farmer; P. O. Franklin; a son of William Gregg and Susannah, daughter of Mordecai and Catharine Millard, was born in Clear Creek Township Dec. 21, 1825. In 1850, Sept. 16, he was married to Cecilia A., daughter of Jacob and Margaret Mong; they have seven children, viz., James M., Hattie A., Catharine C., Jennie A., Lincoln H., William H. H. and Mary G. Mr. Gregg owns a fine farm of 157 acres, 110 of which are under cultivation.

W. C. HANKINSON, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Blue Ball, Butler Co. born in Franklin Township Dec. 3, 1831. He is a son of James and Sarah (Cheesman) Hankinson, natives of Monmouth Co., N. J. Mr. Hankinson was born Nov. 14, 1787, and Mrs. Hankinson March 5, 1798; they were married in 1811 and in 1818 came to this township, where the former died April 5, 1879, and the latter Oct. 1, 1867. They had seven children, of whom our subject is the youngest; their names are as follows: Deborah A., Lydia, Rachel, Eleanor, Margaret J., James and William C. Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received only a common-school education. May 9, 1853, he was married to Miss Hannah J. Craig, a native of Franklin Township, born May 1834, and a daughter of Obadiah Craig, an old pioneer of Warren County; this union resulted with six children, viz., Clara, Sarah A., Craig, Nancy J., William and Charles. In 1869, Mr. Hankinson purchased of his father 100 acres of land, for which he gave \$130 per acre, and in 1877 he erected on it a magnificent frame residence, at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Hankinson's farm, with excellent improvements, ranks with the best in Warren County. Mr. Hankinson is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser; he makes a very prominent specialty in the breeding of Poland-China hogs, and ranks with the leading breed-

of the State; he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Grand-China Swine Record Association since its organization. Mr. Hankinson also breeds Buff and Partridge Cochin fowls. Mr. Hankinson has dealt extensively in horses, and to some extent in thoroughbred cattle; he is a man of wide reputation as a stock-breeder and dealer, and is a man of worthy surprise. Politically, he is Democratic.

JAMES JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Aderson) Johnson, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1834. In 1851, he came to this country and settled in Franklin. He was married to Harriet, daughter of Clayton Burns, born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1834; they have four children, Maggie, James, William and Phoebe J. Mr. Johnson had four houses and lots on the Springboro road, which he exchanged for his present 90 acres of land of Franklin, 86 of which are under cultivation.

HENRY P. LANE, JR., manager of the wood department of the Franklin Paper Company, Franklin, in which he is a stockholder, is son of Henry P., and Rebecca (Barkalow) Lane; was born near Middletown, Butler Co., Mo., Aug. 13, 1840. His father was a farmer and a native of New Jersey, coming here with his parents when 2 years old; they erected a house, which is still standing, near the hydraulic dam; they also had a flouring-mill there, which has long since disappeared; they owned at that time over 200 acres of the choicest land in the valley, including the mill site. Tobias Barkalow, grandfather of our subject, had at the time of his death over 1,100 acres of land at Poast Town, Butler Co., which was divided among ten children. After his marriage, Henry P., Sr., moved to near Middletown, where he had over 300 acres of land; here they raised six children besides our subject, who farmed till 23 years old, when he started a distillery in Shelbyville, Ind., in company with Capt. John F. Gallaher and Solomon J. Saylor; this partnership lasted till 1872, when he came to Franklin, and, in company with D. H. Clutch, Hugh Clutch, E. B. Thirkield, D. Adams, H. C. Thompson and John F. Gallaher, they constituted a stock company; they erected the first building of the Franklin Paper Company; since that time, they have bought and put in operation another mill close by; a full history of the mills will be given in the chapter on manufactures; Mr. Lane and D. H. Clutch own the ice privileges of the mill pond, and have erected a large ice house, with two departments, 112x40 feet, having a capacity of 5,000 tons.

RANSOM S. LOCKWOOD, Justice of the Peace, Franklin; son of John and Phoebe (Seeley) Lockwood, was born in Union Village, Warren County, February 13, 1810. His father was a carpenter and millwright, and built the first frame house in Union Village, which still stands, opposite the church. His parents were of the Shaker belief; this sect at that time owned 5,000 acres of land in that vicinity, and were like a little empire; they had no schoolhouses, and would not allow their children to attend the district schools, so our subject never received a day's schooling inside a schoolhouse; in fact, when he attained his 8th year, his education was ended; when 12 years old, he went to learn the tailor's trade, at which he worked winters till 1833, laying brick during the summers; he then went to Springfield on foot, with a companion by the name of Farr; here they engaged in making clay smoking pipes; they made about fifteen thousand, and gave it up, and he went to Minktown and worked at the tailor's trade with Mr. Stephenson one year; he then went to Waynesville and worked at his trade till 1835, when he came to Franklin and engaged as journeyman tailor with Moses McPheeters till the time of Mr. McPheeters' death, which occurred in 1837, when himself and Gabriel Scharf took the business, which they carried on nearly ten years. In 1846, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office

he has since filled, and is probably the oldest in the county. He was married in Franklin, in 1840, to Hannah Ross; they have four children—Laura; Rose, now in the dental profession, office adjoining his father's; Hope, a telegraph operator in Cincinnati; and Clara. He owns a fine brick residence on Center street, below Sixth, which he built in 1849; he also owns a fine block, corner Center and Fifth streets, where his office is located.

JAMES MARSHALL, farmer and stock-raiser; P.O. Middletown, Butler County, a prominent breeder of Poland-China hogs; born in Lemon Township, Butler County, March 18, 1816. He is a son of James and Huldah Marshall, natives of Virginia and New Jersey; the year 1800, they came to Lemon Township, Butler County, where Mr. Marshall entered land; he made subsequent purchases to the amount of 270 acres. Mr. Marshall, our subject, was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools of his native place. On March 4, 1839, he was joined in marriage to Miss Eliza Conover, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Worley) Conover, of Monmouth County, N. J.; in 1816, they came to Butler County, and in 1824 to Franklin Township, Warren County. Mrs. Marshall was born in Butler County Jan. 5, 1818; five children were added to the union; of these, four are living, viz., William S., married Matilda Miltenberg, now a lumberman in Detroit; Dr. John S., near Cleveland; he was for a term of years Assistant Superintendent of the Cleveland Insane Asylum; Frank, the youngest, married Miss Ida Doty; Sarah E. is deceased. Mr. Marshall located on the farm he now occupies in 1863, where he has since resided, pursuing the avocation of farming and stock-raising; for the last thirty years, has been successfully breeding the Poland-China hogs; he is a stockholder in the Ohio Poland-China Swine Record Association; he was elected Treasurer of its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Franklin Christian Church. In politics, he votes Republican. He owns a well-improved farm of 120 acres in this and Butler Counties; his son, Frank J., is associated with him in the hog business.

HARVEY B. MEEKER, stone and brick mason, Franklin; son of Abner and Mary (Ball) Meeker, was born in Essex County, N. J., Dec. 1, 1815, where he attended school till 1832, when his parents moved to Franklin. In 1832, he began to learn his trade, which he followed till 1853, when, his eyes failing him, he quit the business, and opened a stove and tinware store in Merchant's Row, which he kept till 1863, doing a very fair business; he then rented a farm across the river and worked at farming three years, but finally returned to trade, which he has followed ever since. He was married, in Rossville, Butler County, in 1837, to Catharine Wolf; they had nine children, five living, born the following order: Mary J., Hollis, Edward M., Phoebe C., Eliza and Lorenzo. His wife died in 1854, and he again married, in Franklin, in 1856, to A. Spader, born in this township. They are both members of the Baptist Church. He owns his residence, on Second street, near the canal, a brick house in the northwest part of the corporation, and a lot on Second street, east of Canal.

WILLIAM B. McARROY, M. D., Franklin; son of George and Sarah (Boulevard) McArroy; born in Monmouth County, N. J., Dec. 1, 1818. His father was a physician also, born in Cranberry, N. J., in 1790, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City; he served as Assistant Surgeon during the war with Great Britain in 1812, stationed at New Jersey, with a corps of physicians and surgeons; he also practiced in Franklin a number of years prior to his death, which occurred in 1836. William B. attended the common schools till 14, when he became the private pupil of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, under whose care he remained three years; he then commenced the study of medicine in the office of David Baird, M. D., who had been an old associate in practice with his father; he entered the Ohio Medical College in 1837, and

uated in the spring of 1840, and commenced his practice in Franklin; in short time, he had to give it up on account of disability. In 1843, he resumed his practice at Germantown, and in 1846 he returned to Franklin, where he has been ever since, and has established a good practice. He has built a fine residence and office on Fourth street, opposite town hall, where he has lived fifty-eight years. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Association; also of the Masonic fraternity.

JOSEPH McKINLEY, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of Hugh and Catherine (Armstrong) McKinley, was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 12, 1810. His parents were both natives of Ireland, and, after residing in Pennsylvania several years, they removed to Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., in 1817. Joseph married, Oct. 16, 1840, to Eliza, daughter of Abraham and Joannah Merriam, born in Merrittstown in 1820, Nov. 20. They have the following-named children: Catherine, wife of James W. Anthony, carpenter; Thomas B., a farmer; Rebecca, wife of Milton J. Conover, farmer; Elinor, wife of F. M. Thompson, farmer; John L., farmer; Joseph H., farmer; Eliza B., wife of Charles Miles, farmer; Sarah A. and William F. In 1842, Mr. McKinley moved to Clay Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he resided five years; in 1847, he came to Franklin Township, this county, and bought 116 acres of land, 100 of which are under cultivation, with good improvements. In 1867, his wife died, and he married, in 1872, Kittie McMahon, who died in March, 1880. Mr. McKinley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE McLANE, capitalist, Franklin, son of James and Rachael McLaughlin, was born in Franklin Jan. 18, 1840. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Edward Dearth, was among the early pioneers of this county; he came here about 1800 and settled near Springboro, Clear Creek Township; and his grandfather, Isaac Dearth, is well known in this township. His grandparents on his father's side were early settlers of Butler County; settled near Monroe about 1811; afterward removed to Middletown, engaged in milling, and had the first flouring-mill in that town. George attended school in Franklin till 1853, when his parents moved to a farm three miles southeast of town. In November, 1860, he came to Franklin and opened a livery stable, corner Second and Fourth streets; he also ran an omnibus line between Franklin and Fairisle Station; he carried on that business about seven years; he then began speculating in railroad stocks and real estate, at which he has been very successful; he has two fine farms near Red Lion, containing 216 acres, of which one is in a high state of cultivation; also a fine residence on Fifth street, and two brick buildings on Center street. He was married, in Franklin, in 1862, to Emily, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Winters, born in Franklin Jan. 3, 1844; they have three children—Wilbur R., Carrie E. and Edward.

JAMES McLANE, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of William and Margaret (Berk) McLane, was born in Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1816. His father was a native of Loudoun Co., Va., his mother of Pennsylvania; they were pioneers of that county; his father was in the war of 1812; they came to Franklin in 1833. He attended school at Middletown and Franklin. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the harness-maker's trade, and then returned to Franklin and opened a saddlery store, corner Front and Sixth streets. In 1839, he opened a livery stable (first one in Franklin), which he carried on thirteen years, clearing \$6,000. In 1852, he bought 140 acres of land on which he still owns; he also has 70 acres adjoining on the east, and 30 acres near Monroe, Butler Co. He has been in the habit of raising 100 acres of room corn until the last few years; he still raises 60 acres, besides buying. He manufactures annually 30,000 brooms, which he sells chiefly in Montgomery, Hamilton, Butler and Warren Counties; he employs on an average fifteen

men continually on his estate. He was married, in Franklin, in 1836, Rachael, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Dearth, born in Franklin Township in 1816; they have seven children—Isaac, William, George, Harriet, Mary, Eliza and John. Mr. McLane is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

WARREN C. McWHINNEY, dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., Franklin; son of Thomas M. and Amanda M. McWhinney, was born in Preble Co., Ohio, April 6, 1848. The first business he engaged in was in the dry goods and carpet line, in 1868, in Richmond, Ind.; from there he went to West Florence and opened a general store; he then went to Providence, R. I., and engaged salesman in a carpet house eight or nine years. In 1877, he went to Dayton and engaged with Ausdal & Harmon, dealers in carpets and linens. In March, 1879, he came to Franklin and bought David Adams' stock, No. 3 Merchant Row, where he keeps a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, and also a merchant tailor shop; carries a stock of \$13,000, and is carrying on a thriving business; employs two clerks and one tailor. He was married, in Providence, R. I., Oct. 13, 1874, to Ella F., daughter of Lawson W. and Mary Gale, born in Providence; they had three children, two living—Elizabeth A. and Mary P. Mr. McWhinney and wife are members of the Christian Church of Franklin.

MORDECAI MILLARD, farmer; P. O. Franklin; a son of Mordecai and Catharine (Evans) Millard, was born in Berks Co., Penn., April 14, 1813. In the autumn of 1817, his father settled on a farm in this county. At the age of 15, the subject of this sketch began work in his father's flouring and saw mill. In 1844, his father moved to town, and Mordecai, Jr., assumed control of farm and mills, which position he retained till the death of his father, March 1850; was appointed one of the administrators, and received \$5,000 as his share of his father's estate. In 1853, he came to Franklin and purchased 200 acres in Secs. 20 and 21, 200 of which are under cultivation, and on which fine buildings have been erected; was married, in Dayton, Ohio, June 2, 1836, to Ann Matilda Hudson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Adams) Hudson, Delaware; they have five children living—William, Charles, Elisha, Alfred and George.

CASPER MILLER, retired hotel-keeper, Franklin, son of Francis and Hannah Miller, was born in Baden Baden, Germany, in 1814. In October, 1828, his parents came to this country and settled in Dearborn Co., Ind., where they purchased a farm of 80 acres, and his father died in 1865. He first engaged two years with Robert Mearl to learn the baker's trade. In June, 1835, he came to Franklin and opened a bakery, and at that time supplied Franklin and Lebanon with fresh bread and pastry. The country being new at that early day, the roads were very bad, and it took him generally a whole day to go from one place to the other. In 1842, he built a hotel on corner of Sixth street and Canal, which he kept till 1848, when he sold, and purchased his present hotel property, corner Front and Fourth streets, which he has remodeled and put in good shape. He kept it himself till 1875, when he leased it, and has since been leading a retired life. He was married, in Green Tree, Oct. 14, 1835, to Catherine, daughter of Christian Korh, born in Franklin Township Oct. 1814; they have eight children—William, Mary E., Sarah J., Charles, John, Joseph, Josephine and George. Besides his hotel, Mr. Miller owns his residence adjoining, and livery stable on Fourth street. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity since 1842, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JAMES H. MILLER, farmer; P. O. Franklin; a leading farmer of this township; was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 18, 1832. He is a son of John and Hannah (Heap) Miller, who were natives of Lancashire, Eng-

father came to America in 1817, and the next year was followed by his partner. Our subject was reared on a farm and received the elements of his education in the common schools. Feb. 26, 1857, he united in marriage to Hester Deardoff, daughter of David and Margaret Deardoff, born in Franklin Township Dec. 9, 1837; seven children were added to this union; of these, three are living, viz., John W., Frank D., Carl J. and Flora G. Mr. Miller purchased his present farm of John Patterson, who had owned it since 1807; in 1870, he erected a two-story brick residence, at a cost of \$4,000; he owns 100 acres where he lives, and 200 acres in Clear Creek Township, well improved. Miller is engaged in farming and raising stock, and ranks with the leading enterprising men of Franklin Township. Politically, he is Republican.

WILLIAM MILTENBERGER, farmer; P. O. Blue Ball, Butler Co.; is the youngest son and second child of a family of nine children, of whom seven survive; born in Rockingham Co., Va., Jan. 28, 1813; his parents were John and Elizabeth Miltenberger, also natives of Virginia. When 17 years of age, his father removed to Warren County, and he drove a four-horse team the entire distance; the following year, he returned to Virginia on horseback to collect a payment on his father's farm; he then returned to Warren County. His father died in the war of 1812, and died June —, 1846. Mrs. Miltenberger died April 16, 1873, in her 84th year. Mr. Miltenberger, our subject, was married, Dec. 9, 1837, to Mary A. Zehring, daughter of Christian and Magdalena Zehring, born in this county March 22, 1821; by this union they had six children, four of whom are living, viz., Mary M., wife of Hon. Jacob Kemp; Elizabeth, wife of William S. Marshall; Lewis F., William T. and George; John W., deceased, enlisted in the army Aug. —, 1862, in Co. D, 93d O. V. I., and served till June 23, 1864; when at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, he received wounds from which he died July 13. Mrs. Miltenberger departed this life July 11, 1851, and Mr. Miltenberger again married, Oct. 30, 1862, to Barbara Zehring, by whom he has two children—Eva and Lizzie; Alfred is deceased. Mr. Miltenberger removed to his present farm in 1838, which he has greatly improved; in 1869, he added a \$4,000 residence, which, with the beautiful yard, sets off the situation in a very romantic style. Mr. and Mrs. Miltenberger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Miltenberger is a Republican; he was formerly a Whig. He owns an excellent farm of 160 acres. Mr. Miltenberger is a very genial, enterprising man and a well-esteemed citizen.

LOTON MILTENBERGER, President of the Farmers' National Bank of Franklin, son of John and Elizabeth (Bloss) Miltenberger, was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Sept. 14, 1818. In the spring of 1832, his parents came to this county and settled in Clear Creek Township, where they purchased a farm of 173 acres. He attended school winters and worked on farm during the summer. He was married, in Ridgeville, this county, Sept. 9, 1847, to Mary R. Tibbals, daughter of Seymour S. and Sarah A. (Howard) Tibbals, born in Portage Co., Ohio, near Deerfield, Oct. 8, 1831. In 1848, he bought a farm of 136 acres in Butler County, where he cleared about 10 acres and made considerable other improvements, and then sold, in 1854, and moved near Monroe, where he bought 107 acres and lived till 1859, when he came to this township, his home one mile east of the village, and purchased 142 acres of choice land, which is now one of the finest farms in the county. March 1, 1879, he moved to the village to lead a retired life, having purchased a fine residence on Center street, between Seventh and Eighth. When the Farmers' National Bank was opened, in 1876, he was a Director, and in the fall of 1879 he was elected President, being next to the largest stockholder. In January, 1880, he was elected Director of the Franklin Pottery Company, being a large stockholder; a sketch of these works,

which are so widely known and have done so much for the advancement of the place, will be given in the chapter on manufacturing industries.

THOMAS C. MITCHELL, farmer; P. O. Blue Ball, Butler Co.; a well-do farmer of Franklin Township; born in Butler Co. July 11, 1826. Is a son of Thomas and Frances (Boal) Mitchell, natives of Harrison and Lancaster Counties, Penn., respectively. They came to Butler County in 1814. Mr. Mitchell served in the war with Great Britain which was in progress at that time. Thomas passed his early life on his father's farm. He was married, Jan. 1851, to Martha E. McNeal, daughter of Lazarus and Jane McNeal; Mary Mitchell was born in Butler County Sept. 29, 1829. This marriage was blessed with eight children, viz., William C., of Dodge Co., Neb.; Frances J., wife of George Miltenberger, of Dodge Co., Neb.; Mary C., Robert C., T. Hall, Jan. M., Charles E. and Homer W. Mr. Mitchell owns 204 acres of well-improved land on Sec. 4, where he located in 1866; he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Presbyterian Church at Blue Ball. Mr. Mitchell is a Republican.

FREDERICK MOREY, butcher, Franklin, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and son of Frederick Morey, Sr.; was born in Switzerland in 1847. In 1860, he came to this country and settled in Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, where he worked at butchering a short time, and then enlisted, in July, 1861, and served till June 17, 1866; he was in a number of the prominent battles; he was wounded in South Carolina. In 1868, he came to Franklin and opened a butchering establishment, and has been in Franklin ever since, where he keeps a full stock of fresh, dried and salt meats, and is doing a flourishing business. He was married, in Franklin, in 1877, to Margaret, daughter of James L. Flinn. Mr. Morey owns his residence on River street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; also his slaughter house, and three-fourths of an acre of land on Clear Creek, at edge of corporation.

JACOB MORNINGSTAR, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania March 18, 1806. When but a boy, his parents moved to this county, where he passed his early life upon a farm. He was married, Aug. 31, 1837, to Harriet Beard, daughter of Jacob and Susanna Beard; Mrs. Morningstar was born in Montgomery County Aug. 30, 1814; of the four children that were given them, two are living—Mary E., born July 20, 1841, wife of Edward Swartz; Mary A., born Jan. 11, 1850, wife of S. D. Dawson; Sarah A. and an infant are deceased. Feb. 6, 1866, Mr. Morningstar departed this life, after a life of nearly threescore years; he left a farm of 287 acres, but a legacy far more precious than money—an honorable name.

HARRY ORSBORN, liveryman, Franklin, son of William L. and Margaret N. Orsborn, was born near Deerfield, Union Township, Warren Co., Ohio, June 19, 1850. He was reared on a farm. His parents were among the pioneers of the county. In July, 1872, he came to Franklin, and drove an omnibus between here and Lebanon four years. He began in the livery business Oct. 21, 1876, on Fourth street, near the Miami River, where he keeps nine horses and carriages, and is now doing quite a lively business. He was married, Feb. 22, 1877, to Loursa Clawson, a native of Kentucky; they have three children, two living—Margaret and Albert. Mr. Orsborn is a member of the Odd Fellows society, in which he has passed through the full number of degrees. Mr. Orsborn has been very successful in business. When he started, he only had four horses and carriages, and for these he owed; he is now doing a good business, and is out of debt.

DANIEL S. PARKER, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of Thomas and Abigail Parker; was born in Franklin June 4, 1848. He was reared in Franklin, and received his education in the schools of that place. In 1862 he

removed with his parents to the country, and since that date he has pursued his occupation of farming. He was married, Feb. 22, 1873, to Miss Amey Warrick, a daughter of James and Lucinda Warrick; Mrs. Parker was born in Franklin Township April 28, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Parker located on their present farm in 1873. They are both members of the Christian Church of Franklin. Politically, Mr. Parker is Democratic.

CHARLES P. PARKER, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of Thomas and Caroline (Stowtenborough) Parker; was born in Franklin Township Sept. 10, 1863. He passed most of his early life on a farm, and obtained his education at the Normal School of Lebanon. Sept. 12, 1878, he was married to Mary Barnett, daughter of James A. and Sarah Barnett; Mrs. Parker was born in Franklin Township June 27, 1857; they have one child, Thomas J., born May 4, 1880. Mr. Parker settled on his farm in March, 1879; it contains 110 acres, which is well improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Parker is engaged in the avocation of farming and stock-raising. He and his wife are both members of religious societies. Politically, Mr. Parker is an adherent to Democracy.

WILLIAM M. ROBISON, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of Robert and Elizabeth Robison; was born in Franklin Township Feb. 2, 1843. He was reared on his father's farm and received his educational training in the common schools. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. B, 146th O. N. G., and was discharged with his regiment September of the same year. He then returned home and resumed his former occupation. He was married, May 21, 1868, to Miss Callie Sweny, daughter of Eli and Lucy Sweny, born in Clear Creek Township Oct. 18, 1850; they have two children—Luther T. and Wade O. Robison is engaged in farming and rearing live stock; for the past ten years, he has made a specialty of breeding Poland-China hogs; he is a stockholder in the Ohio Poland-China Swine Record Association; he owns a farm of 97 acres on Sec. 22, with good improvements.

EDWARD ROSSMAN, saddler and harness-maker, Franklin, son of Phillip and Mary Rossman, was born in Franklin, corner First and Front streets, April 5, 1824. He lived in the same house till March, 1880. His grandfather came from Ireland and settled in Uniontown, Penn., four years after removed to Cincinnati for a short time; from there he removed to Franklin in 1809; he was a carpet-weaver; the country being new here at that time, he conducted the business on a small scale. His son, the father of our subject, came here also about the same time; they bought five lots, and his father also bought 160 acres of land in this township, about two miles north of the town; they were among the very earliest pioneers of this county; his grandfather's family consisted of six sons and two daughters, his father being the eldest son; he also had two sons and five daughters, our subject being the eldest son; he died in his 60th year, and Edward received as his portion of the property \$1,878; he owns his present shop, where he keeps a general store, and a nice house adjoining; also 80 acres of land in Paulding Co., Ohio; he is a member of the Presbyterian Church; his father was a Captain in the war of 1812, under Col. Samuel Caldwell; he now has his sword and brace of flintlock pistols which he used on the field of battle.

JAMES ROSSMAN, deceased, son of Phillip and Mary Rossman, was born in Franklin in 1827. The first business he engaged in was as clerk for Evans Adams, dry goods. In 1857, he became a partner; they continued together till 1861. In 1862, he opened a grocery store of his own, corner Center and Second streets, which he carried on till the time of his death, which occurred in 1875, since which time his wife and sons have run the business; they have a fine brick store, which was built in the summer of 1881, the old one being

too small for their business; they now have the leading business in their line in the town; carry a full stock of groceries, provisions and queensware; they do an annual business of \$50,000. Mr. Rossman was married, in Cincinnati, in 1857, to Abbie Naylor, daughter of William and Lurenda Naylor, born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1828; they had four children—George R., Kate L., Louis W. and Olive M. Mr. Rossman was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

NER ROTHROCK, butcher, Franklin, of the firm of Miller & Rothrock, on Fourth street, near Canal, and son of Joseph and Sarah McKinnon. Rothrock, was born in Adams Co., Ohio, July 23, 1845. He was reared on the farm. In 1860, he went to Cincinnati and learned the trade of house and sign painter; served two and one-half years. July 16, 1863, he enlisted in Adams County, in Co. B, 2d O. V. H. A., under his brother, Capt. Phillip Rothrock, who was killed at the battle of Cleveland, Tenn., by the premature explosion of a shell. Our subject served twenty-six months, and then, being disabled by typhoid fever, he was discharged, at Camp Chase, Columbus, in September, 1865; he then returned to farming in Adams County, in which he was engaged till 1870, when he went to Macon, Ill., and engaged in painting three years; he then went to Iowa as General Agent of the Iowa Life Insurance Company one year. In 1876, he came to Jersey Settlement and remained two years, one year of which he was engaged in running a threshing machine, and two years in Franklin; he had the first road-propelling machine in this part of the county. July 29, 1881, he opened his present market in company with Mr. Miller, where they keep on hand constantly a choice stock of meats. He was married, in 1866, in Adams Co., Ohio, to Laura B., daughter of Alfred and Mary E. Young, born in Adams County in April, 1848; they have three children—Mary L., Joseph A. and Sylvia.

BENEDICT G. SCHENCK, farmer: P. O. Franklin; son of Garrett and Mary P. (Plume) Schenck; was born in Franklin Oct. 16, 1818. He was educated in the common schools of the village. In 1836, he entered the Pleasant Hill Academy, north of Cincinnati, now known as College Hill; he attended three years, and then returned to Franklin and entered his brother-in-law's general store, where he remained two years. He was married, in 1841, to Phoebe J., daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Willimpe Du Bois, natives of Monmouth Co., N. J., who emigrated here about 1806; his grandfather, Rev. William Schenck, was born at Monmouth, N. J., in 1740, graduated at Princeton College and studied for the ministry under Dr. Dennant; he preached seven years at Freehold, N. J.; was driven thence by the Revolution to Bucks Co., Penn.; thence moved to Pittsgrove, N. J., where he preached eight years; from there he went to Ballston, N. Y., where he preached seven years; thence to Huntington, L. I., where he remained twenty-five years. Oct. 20, 1817, he came to Franklin, where he died Sept. 1, 1823, at the ripe age of 8 years; his father was Courtinas Schenck, his mother Mary Conover; Benjamin, youngest son of Dominie, Mr. Schenck's wife's father, was born in Monmouth Co., N. J.; was married to Willimpe, daughter of Peter and Jane (Williamson) Van Dorn; married Feb. 16, 1803; when a boy, he boarded for a time in the family of Peter Van Dorn (afterward his father-in-law) attended school in an academy some three miles distant; finishing his course there, he then studied medicine under Dr. Timbrooke, it is supposed; he then attended medical lectures at New Brunswick, graduating and receiving diploma May 5, 1801; he also attended lectures in New York City, practiced medicine in New Jersey till 1805, when he emigrated to Franklin in company with his brother Daniel and wife, his sister Margaret and husband, and Tunis Vanderveer; they moved in farm wagons; upon reaching the Ohio River, they shipped on board flat-boats as far as Cincinnati, and were

month in reaching their destination; after living in Franklin two years, bought a farm of 150 acres in Jersey Settlement, where he cleared a space built a house, which is still standing; he had an extensive practice; two years previous to his death, which occurred Oct. 8, 1851, he gave up farming built a residence on a lot adjoining, where he ended his days. Benedict the subject of this sketch, after his marriage, moved on his mother's farm, old homestead south of Franklin. In 1851, he bought what is known as old Craig farm, of 150 acres, where he cleared 35 acres; now he has about acres of it under cultivation. Mr. Schenck and wife have five daughters three sons; the eldest, Alexander D., is now First Lieutenant in the 2d Heavy Artillery; their second son, Louis D., was killed on the farm by a lander passing over him; William J. is engaged in Memphis, Tenn., in cotton and oil business; Mary P., wife of Rev. J. C. Eastman, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Ben M., wife of Edward Null; Phoebe J., wife of Thomas E. Stanton; Letta, wife of George Van Dyke; and Lizzie F., now engaged in teaching school.

JOHN C. SCHENCK, son of John N. C. and Sarah (Tapscott) Schenck, was born in Franklin Sept. 5, 1818. His father was one of the oldest pioneers of this county; he was here as early as 1796; built a cabin on the river bank between First and Second streets, where he kept a general store, going regularly once each year, on horseback, to Philadelphia to order goods, which were transported chiefly by wagon; he carried on his business till 1837; part of the time he was Postmaster, the present Postmaster acting as his clerk; his son, James T., succeeded to his business. Our subject attended school till 18 or 19 years old. He was married, in 1844, to Elizabeth F., daughter of Zebulon and Amy Barkalow, born in this township; they had five children, four living. Born in the order in which they are named: Mary, John, James and Lucy. His wife died Dec. 9, 1857, and he again married, Oct. 24, 1861, to Ione, daughter of George W. and Lydia M. Holbrook, born in Wapakoneta Oct. 25, 1839; they have four children—George W., Sarah, Franklin and Christopher. After his marriage, Mr. Schenck received 237 acres of land from his father, on part of which he built his residence and has lived ever since; he has been engaged in a variety of enterprises in this town, being engaged quite extensively in the pork-packing business about twenty years; had a malt house for ten years, and was engaged considerably in buying and shipping grain and lumber, running a line of canal-boats to Toledo and Cincinnati; he was also engaged in the dry goods and grocery business several years. In the fall of 1851, he sold his residence and remainder of his estate to the Perrine Paper Mills, in which he is a stockholder; he has 30 acres of land below the Franklin Paper Mills, a brick house on the bank of the canal, and 1 acre of land on the east side of Canal.

JACOB W. SHERTZER, harness-maker, Franklin, on Center street, near Second street, and son of William and Villiaam Shertzer, was born in Lebanon Jan. 7, 1828. His father was a dry goods merchant. When 9 years of age, he left home and attended school till 15, when he began to learn the harness-maker's trade, at which he has worked all his life. He came to Franklin in 1846, and engaged in his trade with Alexander D. Reeder till 1847, when he enlisted in the United States Army and went to Mexico; was absent one year. On his return, he worked for Mr. Reeder till 1855; he then took a four-years' trip through California, prospecting for gold; on his return to Franklin, he formed a partnership with Mr. Reeder, which lasted till the death of the latter, a few months after; he then formed a partnership with Wooley, Hill & Gerry, which lasted three years, when he bought them out and has transacted business alone since. He was married, in the fall of 1857, to Mary H., daughter of

William and Julia Ferman, born in Franklin in 1838; they had three children still living—Jennie B., Will H. and George E. His wife died in 1865, and again married, in 1868, to Hannah, daughter of Hannaniah and Ann Pug born in Franklin Township in 1844; they have four children—Mary E., J. P., Effie and Ann. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his family of the Christian Church; his eldest daughter, Jennie B., is a student at the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., taking a four-years' course in science.

WILLIAM A. SNUFF, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; was born in Turtle Creek Township July 11, 1818. He is a son of Isaac and Jane (Riggs) Snuff. His father came with his parents to this county prior to its organization. Mr. Snuff's grandfather, Eleazer Riggs, also an early pioneer of Warren County served seven years in the American Revolution. Our subject's father died July 1, 1828, aged 43 years. His mother was born Dec. 27, 1783, and died Oct. 1, 1860. Mr. Snuff, the subject of this sketch, was married, July 13, 1853, Catharine Feerer, daughter of Job and Almira (Greene) Freerer. Mrs. Snuff, a native of Warren County, was born Dec. 10, 1827; four children were added to this union, viz., Olive I., wife of David Moyers; Maria J., Emma A. and Cora E. Mr. Snuff and family associate with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Red Lion. In politics, he votes Democratic. He owns a good farm of 90 acres, and follows tilling the soil.

JOSEPH D. STANTON, farmer; P. O. Franklin; was born in Waynesville Aug. 16, 1826. He is a son of Lemuel and Martha (Denson) Stanton, the former a native of Dinwiddie Co., Va., born Dec. 14, 1790, and the latter of Prince George Co., Va., was born July 5, 1795. Mr. Stanton died March 20, 1866, and Mrs. Stanton May 1, 1826; they came to Wayne Township in 1825. Mr. Stanton served as Sergeant's Mate in the last war with Great Britain. Our subject was raised on a farm, and obtained his education in the district school. He was married, Sept. 6, 1854, to Phoebe A., daughter of Daniel and Francis Dubois, born in Montgomery County May 22, 1831; three children were given to bless this union, viz., Anna M., born Sept. 10, 1855; John D., born Feb. 3, 1859; and Daniel L., born Dec. 13, 1865. Soon after Mr. Stanton's marriage, he removed to Madison Co., Ill., where he lived till 1868, when he removed to Springboro, this county, and, in 1872, located on his present farm. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin. Politically, Mr. Stanton is a Republican. He has served as Superintendent of the Franklin Union Free Turnpike five years. He owns a farm of 40 acres on Sec. 36, with good improvements.

LLOYD STOCKMAN, blacksmith. Carlisle Station, was born in Frederick Co., Md., Aug. 25, 1839. He is a son of George and Mary A. Stockman; then removed to Montgomery County in 1850. When our subject was 19, he began the apprenticeship at blacksmithing with H. V. Koogle, of Germantown, and served three years. June 10, 1861, he enlisted as a soldier in Co. G, 12th V. I., and served in the Army of West Virginia till August, 1862, when he joined the Army of the Potomac; he served in that department till October following, when he returned to his former division; he participated in the following battles: Carnifax Ferry, second battle Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, and a number of minor engagements; was honorably discharged July 14, 1864; he then returned to Carlisle and resumed his trade, which he has since followed. Mr. Stockman was married Oct. 5, 1865, to Mary B. Hendrickson, daughter of W. C. and Ellen Hendrickson, born in Carlisle March 12, 1840. Mrs. Stockman died June 11, 1870, and left three children, of whom two are living—Burt, born July 22, 1866; and Nanna, born July 1, 1867; Ella M., deceased, was born Feb. 17, 1870, and died July 4 following. Mr. Stockman again married, Feb. 8, 1872, to Mary J.

daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Chamberlain, born in Warren County Oct. 1845; this union resulted with one child, Bessie, born June 29, 1879. Mr. Lockman and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stockman is Republican in politics.

JAMES S. STOUTENBOROUGH, son of John and Jane (Schenck) Stoutenborough, was born in Franklin Township Jan. 17, 1839. His parents came here at an early date, about 1816, and settled on the west side of the Miami river one season, then bought 160 acres of land southeast of town. The subject of this sketch is one of nine children, all living; his father died in 1867; his mother still lives, at the advanced age of 85 years. He was reared on a farm. In 1869, he left farming and engaged in buying horses in the West and shipping them East. He was the first subscriber in the Farmers' National Bank; he subscribed \$10,000, and was a Director five years, and President two years. The same company also started the Lebanon National Bank, of which he was also a Director, and sold his stock in the fall of 1881. In the spring of 1881, he returned to farming; he bought 113 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land east of the village; 17 acres in the corporation; the following fall, he also bought 185 acres in Lemon Township, Butler Co., Ohio, known as the Lane farm. He was married, in Franklin Township, Sept. 2, 1874, to Clara B., daughter of Ransom S. and Hannah (Ross) Lockwood, born in Franklin in 1831; they had four children, one living, Jennie, born in 1880. Mr. Stoutenborough has also been in the livery business in Franklin; began in 1875, with G. W. Miltenberger; his partnership lasted seven months, when he bought out Mr. Miltenberger and sold one-half interest to Charles E. Denise, to whom he sold the remainder in the fall of 1881.

HENRY STOUTENBOROUGH, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of John and Jane (Schenck) Stoutenborough; was born in Lemon Township, Butler Co., Sept. 13, 1826. When 9 years of age, his parents removed to Franklin Township, this county, where he was reared to manhood; his educational advantages were limited to the common schools of the country, which then were not noted for their excellence. Mr. Stoutenborough's father was a dealer in horses, taking them to Eastern markets, and, when our subject was 17, he made a trip with his father across the mountains; he also made a number of subsequent trips. He resided on a farm on Sec. 4 till March, 1867, when he located on his present farm, one mile south of Franklin, where he owns 138 acres of well-improved land; it is adorned with a very substantial three-story brick residence. Mr. Stoutenborough pursues the avocation of a general farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Stoutenborough was married, in Monmouth Co., N. J., to Miss Willimpe Longstreet, a native of Monmouth Co., N. J., and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Longstreet; three children were given to bless this union; of these, two are living, viz., Catharine A., born Dec. 25, 1858; and John L., born Oct. 30, 1862; Jane E., the eldest, was born May 25, 1856, and died Jan. 1, 1880, near Dayton, Ohio; she was a lady of more than ordinary worth and intelligence, and a devoted Christian. Politically, Mr. Stoutenborough is Democratic. He ranks with the enterprising farmers of Franklin Township.

JOHN L. THIRKIELD, lumber-dealer, son of James E. and Jane (Jameson) Thirkield, was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Dec. 19, 1808. In 1817, his parents came to Franklin Township and settled one-half mile north of the village; his father was a whitesmith by trade, and John learned the same trade. In 1832, he came to town and opened a dry goods store, thus laying the foundation of the oldest dry goods house in the county doing business at the present day. He commenced business with James Death and a Mr. Richards as partners, firm known as J. L. Thirkield & Co.; in 1835, his two partners sold out, and Jonathan Mooney was admitted, and remained several years; he then

bought out Mr. Mooney's interest and transacted business alone four years, then took in George Balintine, who continued with him eleven years, during which time Mr. Balintine sold one-half his interest to E. B. Thirkield, brother to John L.; at the death of Mr. Balintine, the firm was known as Thirkield Bros. & Co., Mr. W. D. Schenck also being a member, and representing the "Co." In 1872, he retired from the house, having amassed a considerable fortune and wishing to confine his operations to another large field of business he had opened; but unluckily, it did not prove a success. Mr. Thirkield has been one of the ablest business men of this county, and has taken a great interest in anything pertaining to the good of Franklin and its people. He was married in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1834, to Miss Nancy Manown, daughter of James and Cassy Manown, born in Allegheny County in 1815; they have had ten children, seven living—John, Eden, William, Letitia, Jane, Ella and Williamina. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since twenty years of age, and has always lived a uniform life; his wife and most of his children are also members of the same church. Mr. Thirkield has a fine brick residence on Center street, adjoining the First National Bank building.

EDEN B. THIRKIELD, proprietor of the oldest and leading dry goods house in Franklin, and President of the Franklin Paper Company, was born in Franklin Township Oct. 4, 1823. His father and mother were among the early pioneers of this county, emigrating here in 1817; the former was born near Brownsville, Penn.; the latter, in Philadelphia. His father was a whitesmith by trade, and used to manufacture the iron trimmings for the old-fashioned spinning-wheels quite extensively; he was one of the founders and a pioneer member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Franklin. As early as 1833 Mr. Thirkield's brother began in the dry goods business; in 1843, he admitted Mr. George Balintine, and in 1850, Eden B. was admitted; the firm was at that time known some years as Thirkield, Schenck & Co. Our subject has been actively engaged in the business forty-three years; firm now known as E. B. Thirkield & Sons, three of his sons being actively engaged with him; they have one of the largest establishments in their line in the county, carrying a full line of dry goods, carpets, boots, shoes, clothing, etc., and are doing a very extensive business. He was married, in Franklin, May 9, 1849, to Amanda, daughter of George and Mary Balintine, born in Franklin Township; they have six children living, born in order in which they are named: George B., Charles F., Wilbur P. (now in the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati), Edward M., Eliza J. and Mary B. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM B. VAIL, deceased, one of Warren County's honored pioneers was born in Montgomery County Jan. 7, 1812. His parents, William and Eliza Vail, came to this county in 1813, where they both died. Mr. Vail passed his early life on his father's farm and received only a common-school education. Nov. 15, 1844, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Stoutenborough, daughter of John and Jane Stoutenborough; Mrs. Vail was born in Butler County Oct. 11, 1820; five children were given to bless this union, viz.: Eliza, wife of Richard White; Eliza J., wife of Harry J. Sheets; John W., William C. and Mary A. Mr. Vail was by occupation a farmer, and this he carried on most successfully; he was at his death the largest land-owner in Franklin Township; this sad event took place May 8, 1871. He was for forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a true Christian in the fullest sense of the term; he was a liberal contributor to every worthy and benevolent enterprise, and the poor, it can truthfully be said, never turned from the door of this hospitable man hungry or unaided. Too high a tribute to this worthy man the writer cannot pay; he was a man who possessed most sublime traits of character, and his life was one pure and blameless.

JOHN W. VAIL, farmer; P. O. Franklin; son of William B. and Mary Vail; was born in this township Nov. 5, 1848. He passed his youth and manhood on his father's farm, and received a common-school training. Oct. 10, 1872, he was married to Miss Agnes Marlatt, daughter of William and Sophia Marlatt; Mrs. Vail was born in Lebanon April 8, 1852. Mr. Vail is engaged in farming and rearing live stock; he devotes considerable time to buying and selling horses; he owns 118 acres of the old homestead, with a good residence and improvements. Politically, he adheres to the Republican principles and doctrines of his honored father.

WILLIAM C. VAIL, farmer; P. O. Franklin; youngest son of William B. and Mary J. Vail; was born on his father's farm in Franklin Township Oct. 1, 1854; he remained with his father till of age; he received his education in the normal at Lebanon; he has since taken a course in Nelson's Commercial College of Cincinnati. Nov. 17, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Kell, a daughter of Col. John Kell, a veteran in the late rebellion, and who met his death at the battle of Stone River; one daughter was given to bless this union—Lydia M., born in Franklin Sept. 4, 1876. Mr. Vail has followed the avocation of farming, excepting from February, 1876, to March, 1877, during which time he was engaged in the grocery business in Franklin, where he now resides; he owns a well-improved farm of 90 acres on Section 29. Politically, he is a Republican.

THOMAS VAN DYKE, retired farmer, Franklin, son of Abraham and Mary (West) Van Dyke, was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1807. When 10 years of age, his parents moved to Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, where they bought 100 acres of land; they had thirteen children, our subject being the sixth; his father died about 1825; his mother about 1857. In 1839, he bought 109 acres in Liberty Township, Butler Co., where he built a fine brick residence and made considerable other improvements, and sold in 1867 and moved to Franklin Township, where he bought 100 acres, where he has made a great many improvements; he also has 640 acres in Mercer Co., Ohio. He was married, in Franklin Township, in 1852, to Jemimah, daughter of John and Eliza Wood, born in Franklin Township; they have had five children—George, Elizabeth, John, Amanda and Edward (deceased—drowned July 6, 1881, in the Miami River, below the hydraulic dam, while bathing). Himself, wife and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABRAHAM VAN TUYL, farmer; P. O. Franklin; an old and honored pioneer of Warren County; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 8, 1805. He is a son of Michael and Sophia Van Tuyl, natives of Staten Island and New Jersey. In 1814, they emigrated to this county and settled on the farm our subject now occupies, and which was purchased in 1813; it was then a tract containing several hundred acres. It was here, in the primitive days of Warren County, and during the war with Great Britain, that young Van Tuyl passed part of his early life; his educational advantages were limited to the common schools of the pioneer days. The winter of 1815, when but 10 years of age, he cleared 2 acres of land, and his present residence occupies a part of the ground. Mr. Van Tuyl followed saw-milling for about thirty years, and since as pursued farming. He was married, Feb. 2, 1832, to Ruth A. Craig, daughter of William and Ruth Craig, born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Oct. 20, 1811; of their three children, but one survives—Martha, born July 13, 1845, wife of Robert Byers, now of Olney, Richland Co., Ill.; Martha and William are their deceased children. Mr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl are ardent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Van Tuyl is Republican in politics, but formerly was a Whig; he is one of the estimable and highly esteemed pioneers of Warren County.

MICHAEL VAN TUYL, retired farmer, Franklin, son of Michael and Sophia (Cubberly) Van Tuyl, was born in New Jersey in 1813. When 2 years of age his parents moved to Franklin and bought 800 acres of land. He was married, 1834, to Addie E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Ingall) Craig, born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1819; they had two children, one living—Martha, married to the Rev. F. M. Wood, of Xenia; and Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Prof. C. Tyler, of Glendale, Hamilton Co., Ohio; she died in 1872, leaving two children. After his marriage, Mr. Van Tuyl received 106 acres of choice land of his father, situated on Sec. 31; he cleared about 60 acres and erected a fine house and barn, and made a number of improvements; he still owns this farm and 4 acres adjoining. In the fall of 1881, he concluded to lead a retired life, so came to Franklin and purchased a lot on Fifth street, where he has erected a nice residence and expects to pass the remainder of his days in comfort. Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is Ruling Elder.

SAYLES WALLING, son of Arca and Lavica Walling, was born near Providence, R. I., Jan. 12, 1808. He was reared on a farm, his father owning 150 acres. He was married, at the age of 22 years, to Elizabeth H., daughter of Allen and Roby Thayer, born near Providence Aug. 6, 1809; they had six children, three living—Ora A., Alvin and Reuben, all married and in business. Mr. Walling came here in 1830, in quite poor circumstances, and worked at laboring work several years, then bought one-half interest in a coopering establishment south of town, which was run by water-power; at the end of two or three years, he engaged in the butchering business with William Corwin, Sr.; they supplied the town with meat several years. In 1869, he went to Dayton and engaged with his son in the manufacture of iron fence railings, and then returned to Franklin, where he now leads a retired life. He owns two houses and lots on River street, in south part of the town; himself and son own one tenement house in Dayton, on Hermann street. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows about forty years. His three sons were in the army of the rebellion; Ora was in the 100-days' service; Alvin P. and Reuben enlisted in the three-months' service, after which Reuben served three years.

JOHN WARD, retired farmer, Franklin, son of William and Margaret Ward, was born about two and a half miles from Franklin, June 20, 1824. His grandparents came here at an early period. He was reared on a farm, attending school till 21 years of age; he took a full course of mathematics and chemistry, and studied Greek and Latin; several years he taught school winters and farmed summers. In March, 1849, he bought 90 acres of land with his uncle, in Franklin Township, on Sec. 24; several years later, he purchased his uncle's interest; he afterward bought 104 acres adjoining on the north. He was married, in Lebanon, in 1857, to Mahala Rhoads, daughter of John and Hezekiah Rhoads, born in this township. Mr. Ward, after leading a very successful life, retired, in 1868, to Franklin, where he has a fine brick residence and 1 acre of land east of Canal; he also owns one house and lot, corner River and Sixth streets, 245 acres of land in Darke County, and 100 acres in Auglaize County.

JAMES WARRICK, farmer; P. O. Franklin; a native and a worthy pioneer of Franklin Township; was born Aug. 1, 1816. He is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Frazey), natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; his father was born Aug. 1, 1776, and his mother April 8, 1788; they came to Warren County prior to the war of 1812, and settled in this township, where they both closed their lives at an advanced age. Our subject was reared to manhood on his father's farm. He was married, in Dayton, Jan. 1, 1847, to Miss Lucinda Ward, a native of this township, born May 25, 1825, and a daughter of Samuel and

ney Ward; of the six children that were given this union, four are living, Ame A., born April 28, 1849, wife of Daniel S. Parker; Samuel J., born Sept. 16, 1852, married Katie McQuitty; Mary B., born Sept. 25, 1859; and Ora, born April 10, 1863; Eleanor J. and Robert M. are deceased. Mr. Warrick located on his present farm in 1848; he owns a tract of 425 acres of land, situated on Secs. 24, 29 and 30; his farm is under a high state of cultivation; a brick residence, erected at a cost of \$5,000, stands on the summit of a hill, which affords an excellent view of the surrounding country. Mr. Warrick is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser, and in politics he is Republican.

GEORGE C. WEAVER, grocer, No. 2 Woodward Block, Franklin, son of George W. and Rebecca Weaver, was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 20, 1854. When 10 years of age, he entered his father's general store, standing behind the counter when out of school; at the age of 12, he took charge of the books, which he continued to keep till 24 years of age. In 1876, he was married, in Miamisburg, to Lilly, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Mary Treon, also of Miamisburg; they have two children—Mary and Edith. Dec. 1, 1878, he came to Franklin and opened his present place of business, where he keeps a full line of groceries, glassware, queensware and silverware; he carries a stock of goods valued at \$5,000, and does a strictly cash business, from four to six men behind the counter, and doing a very flourishing business; he has a fine brick residence corner Springboro road and Hill avenue. Mr. Weaver is a member of the Odd Fellows society.

WILLIAM M. WILSON, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; was born in the township of his residence July 7, 1834. He is a son of Matthew and Eleanor (McClure) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky; the father was born Sept. 18, 1799, and the mother Sept. 19, 1795. Mr. Wilson came to this county with his parents in 1800; they settled near Red Lion, and, in 1802 removed near Dayton, where they lived till 1806, when they returned and purchased the farm our subject now occupies. Mr. Wilson, the father of William, died April 9, 1881, and his mother died June 22, 1855. William, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm. Jan. 11, 1865, he was joined in marriage to Minerva E. Iddings, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Iddings, born near Dayton June 18, 1846; three children were added to this union; two are living—Mary E., born May 5, 1867; and Edward I., born Oct. 8, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He owns 106 acres of the old homestead, and is engaged in agriculture and stock-raising.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN WESLEY BORDEN, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in New Jersey Sept. 14, 1812; is a son of Anthony and Mary (Grover) Borden, natives of New Jersey; the grandparents were Thomas and Elizabeth Borden, also natives of New Jersey, and lived and died in their native State. Thomas was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Although he was a member of the Society of Friends and was from principle opposed to war, yet he was compelled to take some part in that sanguinary conflict. Anthony Borden was raised to manhood, married and resided in New Jersey till 1818, when he emigrated with his family to Ohio and located at Centerville, Montgomery Co., where they resided many years; thence moved into Greene County, near Bellbrook where he died Jan. 11, 1856, aged 82 years; his wife died July 9, 1849, aged 68 years; they had four sons and four daughters; three now survive—John Wesley, Asher and Margaret, now Widow Fleming. Mr. Borden came to this State in quite an early day and endured many hardships; opened right out in the woods; started in life a poor man, and, by his own labor and industry became possessed of quite a competency. The subject of this sketch was 6 years of age when the family arrived in Ohio and here grew to manhood, fully inured to the hardships of this then new country; was married, Feb. 18, 1840, Elizabeth M., daughter of John and Amy Ward, natives of Indiana; issue, four children; three now survive—Jacob A., born Jan. 18, 1841; Sarah Ann, Aug. 27, 1842; John Wesley, Aug. 31, 1845, and William P., born Sept. 4, 1848, died April 12, 1851. Mrs. Borden died Dec. 5, 1852, in her 34th year of age. On Dec. 8, 1853, Mr. B. was again united in marriage with Rebecca, daughter of Christian and Lucinda Miller, he a native of Virginia and she of Warren County. Mr. Borden first settled in Montgomery County, residing there twelve years; thence in Greene County twelve years; thence bought and located where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Borden started out in life with little means, but his own industry and good management has brought him a good competency; he now owns 200 acres of good land and has assisted one of his sons to a good farm of 100 acres. Mr. Borden's life has been one of active industry, and whose labors have been well rewarded, and now he is one of the substantial farmers of Wayne Township; is a worthy member of the M. E. Church, a kind neighbor and a good citizen.

ROBERT S. BRADDOCK, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Warren County Sept. 4, 1844; is a son of Robert and Grace (Slack) Braddock, he a native of New Jersey and she of Warren County. The grandfather, David Braddock, was probably a native of New Jersey, but emigrated to this country about 1842, where he resided a few years; thence removed to Nauvoo, Ill. where he died. Robert was married in the fall of 1843, and located at Crosswicks; thence at Ridgeville; thence back to Crosswicks and here at Waynesville he passed most of the balance of his life. Mr. Braddock was a tailor by trade which business he followed for several years, but, during the last fifteen years of his life, he gave his attention to farming; he died at Crosswicks in February, 1880, aged 62 years; his wife is still living at the home place at Crosswicks. They had six children, four now surviving—Robert S., Rebecca Jane, Sarah Amanda and Charles. Our subject remained with his father until 17 years of age; was married, Nov. 23, 1865, to Eliza, daughter of Stephen and Sarah Smith, he a native of New York State and she of Virginia, but w

ame settlers of Warren Co., Ohio, in 1860; thence, about 1867, removed to ble County, where, Oct. 4, 1871, he died aged 62 years, after which she urned to Warren County and died, Sept. 7, 1879, aged 69 years; they had e children; four now survive—William, Elizabeth, Eliza and Harvey. Mr. ddock and wife have three children—Arthur, born Sept. 6, 1867; Lilian, n Nov. 15, 1868, and Frank, born Feb. 21, 1874. Mr. Braddock has always owed farming as an occupation; he bought and located upon his present place he spring of 1879, where he has since resided. Mr. Smith, the father of s. Braddock, was a devoted member of the Old-School Baptists, and was a ister in that denomination during the most of his married life.

BENJAMIN BROWN (deceased) was born in Gloucester Co., N. J., April 1798; was a son of Asher and Mary (Ward) Brown, natives of New Jersey. e grandparents, Samuel and Ann Brown, whose ancestors were natives of gland, emigrated to America at an early period, prior to the Revolu- ary war, and lived and died in New Jersey. Asher Brown was born, raised married in New Jersey, where he lived till, in 1804, he, with his family, grated to Ohio and located in Warren County, being one of the early pio- rs. He first took up his abode in a log cabin, which had been occupied as resting-place for hogs during nights; it had no floor and no doors. They, ever, soon split out puncheons and laid a floor and made other improve- ts, so as in that day they called it quite a comfortable home. Mr. Brown rtly after his arrival, entered 500 acres of land in Clear Creek Township, up- which he located and resided the balance of his life. To pay for his land, Mr. own bought a large lot of hogs and drove them over the mountains to Phila- phia and sold them, by which he realized quite a large profit. He experi- ed the real hardships of pioneer life, such as the rising generations know hing of, only as they hear of them or read of them from the pages of history. y were parents of twelve children; three now survive—John, Asher and en. Mr. Brown was an earnest and consistent member of the Society of ends—distinguished for his love and liberality to the poor and needy and ll mankind. He died March 4, 1832, aged 71 years 5 months and 21 days. jamin, our subject, was 6 years of age when brought to Ohio and located Warren County, where he was raised and grew to manhood, accustomed to -cabin life, with all the attendant hardships of pioneer life; was married y. 7, 1821, to Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Mercy Chapman, whose an- ral history is fully given in the sketch of Charles F. Chapman. By this on they had five children—Esther married Sidwell Taylor, by whom she one child—Anna C., born Feb. 20, 1860; Charles F., deceased; Mary; jamin and Sarah (twins) and Benjamin, now deceased. Mr. Brown, after marriage, located upon a part of the large tract of land which his father ered from the Government, and opened out a farm right from the woods, here he resided until 1836, when he bought and located upon the place ere his daughters, Mary and Sarah, still reside, and here he died Sept. 22, 3, aged 75 years and 5 months; his wife died Jan. 26, 1873, aged 73 years.

Brown was a member of the Society of Friends—a man whose whole life characterized by honesty, integrity and kindness; whose religion was prac- l, endeavoring to practice all and more than he professed; kind and generous, firm and unyielding, clinging close to principles, and his acute sense of it was just and right, and as such was a worthy example for the rising gen- tions.

WILLIAM G. BURNET, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Warren untly June 25, 1819; is a son of Daniel and Ann (Gause) Burnet, he a native New Jersey and she of Pennsylvania; the grandfather was Stephen Burnet. iel, with his family, emigrated to Ohio, and located at Waynesville about

1801, being one of the early settlers of this township. He was a shoemaker by trade, but, after arriving in this county, he gave his attention to farming. They had a family of three sons and two daughters; two sons now survive—Stephen and William G. Mr. Burnet was a man of good education, and, in his early life while in his native State, taught school; was a devoted member of the Society of Friends—a man who never held or sought office; a very industrious man, prompt and exact in all his dealings; a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. Our subject grew to manhood, was married, Aug. 8, 1840, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rachel (Proctor) Sinclair, natives of Pennsylvania, first emigrated to Maryland; thence, in 1834, came to Warren County and died on the place where their son Jacob now lives, at Waynesville. They had four sons and four daughters; three now survive—Rebecca P., John and Elizabeth, who was born in Maryland June 25, 1818. Mr. Burnet and wife have had seven children; six now survive—Rachel, born May 4, 1841; Matilda, June 12, 1845, now Mrs. Elias Slack, living in Indiana; Eli D., born Dec. 12, 1847; Martha R., Dec. 13, 1850; Mary J., Sept. 14, 1852, and Sarah, born Sept. 12, 1855; Charles S. (deceased) was born Nov. 27, 1841, grew to manhood, and, on the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, enlisted November, 1861, in Company F, 34th O. V. I., and served nearly three years when he was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. Burnet first located on the place where his son Eli D. now lives, and resided there five years; thence bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. This place he purchased of the heirs of Noah Harts, it consists of 94 acres, which he took right in the woods; has cleared and brought most of it into cultivation; has erected good substantial buildings; made improvements until now he has a fine farm and a pleasant home and family residence; and this he has accomplished mainly by his own labor and that of his family. Mr. Burnet and wife, like their ancestors were, are devoted members of the Society of Friends, and are among the best citizens of Warren Township.

EDWARD B. BUTTERWORTH, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born at Clermont Co., Ohio, July 14, 1827; is a son of Samuel and Hannah L. (née) Butterworth, he a native of Campbell Co., Va., and she of Chester Co., Penn. The paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Rachel Butterworth, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to this county in 1812 and purchased land in the southern part of the county, near Clermont County, where he was one of the early settlers, and resided and died on the same place where he is now located, aged about 65 years. Samuel was 14 years of age when they located in Warren County; here he grew to manhood and was married and became the father of six children—three sons and three daughters, two now living—John T. and Edward B. Mr. Butterworth bought a farm in Clermont County, where he resided until 1848; thence removed into Warren County, where he purchased the farm known as the Benjamin Evans farm, and here resided till his death Feb. 21, 1872, aged 74 years; his wife died Sept. 5, 1850, aged 47 years. Mr. B., as were his ancestors, was a devoted member of the Society of Friends. He was a man of great energy and industry, and, as an early pioneer, did a vast amount of hard labor, having cleared with his own hands and labor many acres right from the woods, which was seldom, if ever, equalled by the labor of one man; the town of Loveland is now built upon a portion of the land he cleared. He was a man of undoubted integrity, of firm principles and correct judgment in all his dealings, and, in his death, the community lost a worthy citizen and his family a kind father and husband. Our subject was brought up to farming; was married, March 28, 1849, to Hannah, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Rogers, whose ancestors are given in the sketch of Samuel W. Rogers.

his union, they had six children; four now survive—Samuel, born Dec. 12, 1811; Ellen B., March 6, 1836; Mary, Sept. 11, 1858, and Josiah, born Oct. 1861; his wife died May 1, 1873, aged 48 years. On July 7, 1875, he was again married, to Percilla, daughter of John W. and Sophia Wroten, natives of Baltimore, Md., who became residents of Warren County in 1846, where they have since resided; they have had ten children; five now survive—Percilla, Mary F., Martha L., Henry H. and James H. Mr. Butterworth first located on the old home place of his father, having erected new buildings, and there at the old homestead place he remained until 1874, when he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of the Miami Valley Institute, which position he filled for one and a half years; in the spring of 1876, he bought and located where he now lives. This place he purchased of Stephen Burnett, being the property formerly owned by Samuel Gause; it consists of 44 acres of good land, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Mr. Butterworth has entered quite extensively upon the culture of small fruits, which he intends to make his leading business.

SEPTIMUS L. CARTWRIGHT, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in the district of Columbia Jan. 9, 1808; is a son of Seth and Mary (Levering) Cartwright, he a native of Nantucket Island and she of Philadelphia, the ancestors of the Cartwright family being from England. The maternal ancestors we are able to trace to their progenitor, Rosier Levering, who, it is said, is a native of France, born about the year 1600, and who, during the early persecutions for religion, fled from France and took refuge in Germany, and there married Elizabeth Van de Walle, of Wesel, in Westphalia. They had two children—Wickard and Gerhard; the former was born about 1648, in Gander, Westphalia, Germany; in 1671, married Magdalena Boker, and, in the summer of 1685, emigrated to America with his family and first settled at Germantown, Penn; in 1692, removed to Roxboro, and bought a plantation of 100 acres of land; his wife died in 1717, aged 68 years; he died in February, 1744 or 1745, aged 97 years; they had twelve children; seven grew to maturity and married and settled in life, of whom Jacob Levering, the grandfather of our subject, was born at Roxboro, Penn., Jan. 21, 1693; married Alice Tunes, when about 24 years of age; in 1717, his father granted him 100 acres of land on the Schuylkill River; here he had a distillery and a saw-mill, and, it appears, was a very active and prominent business man and accumulated a large amount of property. The inventory of his personal estate, in 1753, was nearly \$3,000, which, in that early day, was a very large amount, and owned a great quantity of real estate; he died in October, 1753, aged 61 years. Mrs. Levering died between 1750 and 1753. They had eight children, two married and had families, of whom Septimus, the youngest and the seventh son, was the grandfather of our subject, and was born at Roxboro about 1731; he inherited the old homestead on Green Lane, Roxboro; removed to Philadelphia some time prior to 1761, and carried on a brewery; was married to Mary Thomas; both were members of the Great Valley Baptist Church, Chester County, and were dismissed to the Philadelphia Church Sept. 7, 1761; on Feb. 1775 received from the church, by request, a letter of recommendation, and removed to Loudoun Co., Va., where he carried on a distillery; but it seems, after a time, returned to Pennsylvania, where, prior to 1794, he died; his wife died June 1, 1794, aged 64 years. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom Mary, the mother of our subject, was born in Philadelphia in 1771, and married Seth Cartwright as mentioned above. Mr. Cartwright was for many years a Captain on the seas, but later in life engaged in mercantile trade in Alexandria, where he lived till his death, aged 52 years. In the fall of 1839,

Mrs. Cartwright, with her son Seth and his family, emigrated to Ohio and located near Waynesville, where she died Oct. 24, 1862, aged 93 years. She had nine children; three now survive—Thomas, Seth and Septimus; the last our subject, was two years of age when his father died and was raised by his mother; was apprenticed to an older brother, Jonathan, in the sail-making business. After the expiration of his apprenticeship, he entered into a partnership with his brother Seth in the mercantile business in Washington, Ohio, in which he continued about nine years. In the fall of 1839, he emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, and here he and his brother Seth bought a tract of land on which they farmed till 1851, when they made a division of property, and the part which Mr. Cartwright had after the division, he has added more land by purchase, till now he has 175 acres of land, upon which he has erected good substantial buildings and made other improvements, having now a comfortable home and farmer's residence. Mr. Cartwright was united in marriage, April 28, 1857, with Mrs. Elizabeth Bone, a daughter of Aquilla and Nancy (Oglesbee) Hardacre, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandparents were John and Barbara Hardacre, natives of Virginia; the maternal grandparents were Aquilla and Susanna Oglesbee, natives of Virginia. Aquilla and Nancy Hardacre emigrated to Ohio and located in Greene County, where they lived and died. Aquilla died Nov. 24, 1854, aged 66 years; she died Jan. 23, 1864, aged 75 years. They had two sons and five daughters, two now living—Elizabeth and Susan. Mrs. Cartwright, by her first husband, Mr. Jacob Bone, had one child—Samantha, now Mrs. Watson. Mr. Cartwright and wife by their union have one child—Emeline Ellis.

CHARLES F. CHAPMAN, Waynesville. Few, if any, of the head families of Wayne Township, whose histories are embalmed in these pages, can boast as clear a descent through eight generations to as honorable source as Mr. Charles French Chapman. The writer expresses the emphatic opinion that in the whole of Warren County there are not a half dozen others who can trace their genealogy in an unbroken line back to the early part of the seventeenth century, and produce documents in attestation of their claim. This must be the apology—if, in the seeming interests of modesty, apology is necessary—for this biography appearing here in its somewhat expansive form, and the additional fact that Mr. Chapman is the only surviving member of his father's family now living in Warren County. In order to present in a systematic manner the history of the Chapman family, it is extremely gratifying to be able to refer to a quaint, curious and ancient manuscript, yellowed with age, and the very penmanship of which, even were there no doubt, proving it to be a product of

“The olden time, long ago.”

From this venerable manuscript, written in beautiful legibility by John Chapman, son of the first settler of Wrightstown, Penn., we quote as follows: “John Chapman, who was the first settler in Wrightstown, was born in Shaw, in the county of York, in Old England, of honest and godly parents. His father's name was likewise John Chapman, but there is no account recorded to be had of his mother, and he himself is said to have been, even from youth, of a very laudable deportment, and, when grown up to maturity, to have been always taken for a very honest, creditable man, and one of repute among men for his honest, chaste, sober and godly life, and not in the least found anything inclinable to or conversant with any but honest and godly people, living with them in great unity. The above written account of John Chapman transcribed from his certificate, which he brought with him from Old England, and signed there by divers friends at their monthly meeting at Stanborough. Moreover, by an account given of him in other manuscripts, he suffered

ably for his profession (being one of the people called Quakers), as Anno Domini 1656, when he was at Sunderland, and went to see some friends who put in the stocks, he, likewise, was commanded to be put there, and there remained all night, but, not opening his mouth to speak a word to his opposers, he was sent the next day to Durham Gaol, and there kept prisoner nine weeks, and then he was released by the Judge and grand jury, there being nothing that could be said against him. Anno Domini 1660, he was carried to K. Castle, and there kept prisoner about eight weeks, together with some other hands, because they would not swear. Anno Domini 1666, he had goods taken from him by a Bailiff for a clerk's wages, being but threepence, to the value of shillings and fourpence. Anno Domini 1670, upon the 15th day of the 7th month, the Constable went with a warrant from a certain Justice, upon an information given by one Lover Wood and Ralph Smoithwait, that Philip Scarth teach or preach at a seditious meeting, who spoke only to one of the inners. The Constable went, I say, and laid £4 of the above-said Scarth's fine on said John Chapman, besides 5 shillings for his own fine, as they called it, for the said fines the Constable took from him five kine which cost him, at three months before, £10, and appraised them at £4 10 shillings, and sold them at that rate. Likewise, in the same year, the Constable went with a warrant, upon an information given by the aforementioned informers, that he was at a seditious meeting, as it was called, for which they fined him 10 shillings and took from him for that 10 shillings, goods to ye value of £1 8 shillings. On the longest day in the year, 1684, John Chapman (being a mariner by occupation), with all his family, set out from Stanhaw, in Yorkshire, in order to come to America. They took ship at Newcastle, upon the River Tyne, and came by the way of Scotland, and, on the 12th day of September, in the said year, they had a mighty storm, which blew so tempestuously that, in the night, it first carried away their boltsprit (*sic*) and afterward, their three masts, their staff and all, by the board, before the sailors were able to get them cut. It likewise took the awning above their quarter-deck, and left not so much as a thread of rope above their heads; all which was done in the space of half an hour, so that they lay thus distressed like a pitiful wreck all that night (they having lost their masts about 12 o'clock in the day), and two days after, at the mercy of the seas, the waves being mountain high, occasioned by the great storm of wind. As they lay, I say, without hopes of recovery, being then about 200 leagues from the land of America, but, through God's mercy, they got in sight of the shores of Virginia within fifteen days after or thereabouts, by reason of a fair wind, having had a passage of about nine weeks from Aberdeen to the capes of Virginia. They thus being arrived in America, came and settled at Wrightsonton, in the county of Bucks and Province of Pennsylvania, about the 10th month, Anno Domini 1684, where they lived until the 5th month, A. D. 1694, at which time John Chapman died and was buried. Likewise, Jane Chapman, his wife, died and was buried by him, about the 9th month, A. D. 1699. The following epitaph on John Chapman is in the handwriting of his son John:

“Behold John Chapman
That good man,
Who first began
To settle in this Town,
From worldly cares
And doubtful fears
And Satan's snares,
Is here laid down,
His soul doth rise
Above the skies
In Paradise,
There to wear a lasting crown.”

Dr. Charles W. Smith, in a sketch of the Early History of Wrightstown Penn., published in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, of April 3, 1855, says: "The first settler was John Chapman who, with his wife and their children—Mara, Ann and John, removed from Yorkshire, having previously purchased Daniel Toaes, in England, a tract of over 500 acres of land, on which he settled." Up to at least 1855, a great portion of this was still in possession of his descendants, it having never been sold out of his family. "He built a cave," Dr. Smith continues, "for his habitation, in the side of a bank, some remains of which were visible as late as 1768. At this time, Chapman's place was the farthest back in the woods of that of any English family," and the Indians were plentiful, but exceedingly kind to him and his family. Near the whole province was then a wilderness, and not an inhabitant in the township. About one year after arriving in the township, his wife, then in the 50th year of her age, gave birth to twins—Abraham and Joseph, whence, it is said, he called the place Twinsboro. These children lived and died there. They received an education which qualified them for much usefulness. Abraham married Susannah Olden. He was a Justice of the Peace and, for twenty years, a member of the Legislature. He had eight children, of whom Joseph the youngest, born in 1733, was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was a man of high standing, great moral worth and integrity of character. He was a Justice of the Peace, and, at the time of his death, in 1790, was Treasurer of the county. He married Ann Fell and had thirteen children, among them Benjamin, the grandfather of our subject. He was born in 1775, and, in 1799, married Mercy G. Gilpin, by whom he had three children—Joseph, Sarah and Benjamin; he died, Oct. 23, 1802, of yellow fever, contracted from nursing one of his apprentices, aged 27 years. His widow afterward married Charles French. Joseph B. Chapman, the eldest son and father of our subject, was born in Philadelphia in 1798. In 1818, he emigrated with his mother and step-father (Charles French) to Warren Co., Ohio, and began the general mercantile business in Waynesville, being assisted by Williams & Black, of Philadelphia, who became partners in his first venture. Such was his business ability that, in the course of a few years, he was enabled to buy out his partner's interest, when he continued to conduct the business successfully until his retirement, in 1845. In 1825, he was married to Esther Walraven, in Wilmington, Del. She died in 1828, leaving one daughter—Ann W., who died in 1845, at the age of 18. His second wife was Charlotte, second daughter of Noah and Anna Haines, which event took place at Miami Monthly Meeting, Waynesville, on the 16th of the 6th month, 1832. The earliest ancestor of the Haines family, of whom we find record, emigrated also from England about the same time as did John Chapman, and, like him, to escape religious persecution. Robert Haines, a grandson of the emigrant, was born near Philadelphia about 1750. While yet a lad, his mother emigrated with him to what afterward became Frederick Co., Va. Here he grew to be a useful man, both in the religious society and in the business world—in one owning much property and carrying on many enterprises, and in the other, a zealous minister. Near him lived Lord Fairfax, the eccentric English nobleman, by whom George Washington, when quite a young man, was employed to survey a vast tract of land. Lord Fairfax and his nephew, Col. Martin, extended many courtesies and kindnesses to their Quaker neighbor, who always cherished warm feelings of friendship for both. At the beginning of hostilities in the war for independence, Lord Fairfax returned to his native land, while his kinsmen espoused the side of the colonies. Robert Haines married Margaret Smith, who was born in Wales in 1755, and emigrated to Ohio in 1809. She died in Waynesville in 1835, aged 81 years. They had six children—Noah, the eldest, married

Silver, by whom he had nine children, the third of whom, Charlotte, was mother of Charles F. Chapman. Joseph B. and Charlotte Chapman had sons and two daughters, viz., Mary, born July 10, 1833, died June 18, 1856, aged 17; Noah Haines, born Jan. 24, 1836; Joseph B., born Feb. 24, 1840; Charles French, born July 6, 1840; Mayaretta, born Dec. 20, 1844; July 18, 1856, aged 14; James Haines, born 1843; died 1844, aged 4 yrs. Noah Haines, the eldest son, is now a merchant in New York City. Joseph B. is an extensive lumber dealer in St. Paul, Minn. Of Joseph B. Chapman, Sr., his son, Joseph B., affectionately writes: "He was a leading business man of the section, doing a larger business in the succeeding years than was ever done before or since. His transactions were not confined to buying and selling of goods, but he also dealt in real estate, and bought and sold large quantities of pork to Baltimore, New Orleans and elsewhere. At the death of his wife, which occurred on the 13th of 6th month, 1844, and at the height of his prosperity, he gave more attention to the closing up of business relations, and was very watchful and thoughtful of everything pertaining to his family. His health, too, was gradually giving way. Surrounded by a young family of children and a host of warm and admiring friends, he thoughtfully prepared for the life to come; and, when the summons came, "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust," he breathed his last on the morning of the 31st of August, 1847, aged 49 years 7 months and 14 days. "His life appears to have been one in which both much of good and ill fortune was mixed. He was ever of a religious cast of mind, and cheerfully accepted his lot, however heavy the burden. Industrious, frugal and benevolent—of pleasing appearance and address, he possessed many friends. His life was a good one—an example worthy of being followed. Besides bequeathing to his children a no inconsiderable estate materially, this good man addressed them the following letter, abounding in parental affection and godly counsel:

MY DEAR CHILDREN—From an impression of duty and under a tender concern for your everlasting welfare, as your dear mother has been taken from you in your tender age, and as in all probability I shall not be spared long to have an eye to you, I have felt that I have to say to you may be of service, if you attentively heed it, as my experience in the tender dealings of a gracious God, extended in mercy to me, and who is willing and desiring to extend the same and more of His goodness to you. Seeing that our stay in this world is at most but very short, and that as we live in the love of our Heavenly Father, here, and only can live in love and peace with all men; and that this love and peace is that which can make us happy here and hereafter; I want you to cultivate it more than anything else, and endeavor after it in secret prayer to your Heavenly Father, and He will, if you are sincere after it, confer it upon you, as well as every other good and desirable gift to make you happy.

Let not your minds go out after dress or much company, neither after any of the things of this world, as they are all perishable, and cannot long continue to please, but must soon pass away; and if your delight is in them, they must leave you miserable.

What company you must have, let it be of a sober, serious kind, who are good examples in word and conduct. Such may be profitable to you; but, above all, seek the Lord, who often hold secret, sweet communion with Him, by meditating upon His goodness, His mercy, extended to you for your acceptance and preservation.

Be not slothful or idle in business, as it is your reasonable duty to procure sufficient of the good things of this world for the use of the body; but set not your minds and affections upon them, but to use them thankfully as trusts from your bountiful Creator. Give Him all the thanks and praise, and while your hands are employed in lawful pursuits, let your hearts be ascribing high praises to His great name, for He is worthy.

Endeavor to keep as much about home as possible, and out of the confusion and spirit of the world as you can; not mixing with its policies and associations, as they are most generally out of the truth, and of that spirit of peace that is of God.

The way to peace, here and hereafter, is a narrow way, and a way of much self-denial. It may appear hard at first to deny ourselves many of the things of this world, but it will become easy and pleasant by use, when we feel that our peace is in it; and as your affections are placed above, your desires will be on heaven and heavenly things; it will then be a pleasure to deny yourselves all that your peace of mind is not in.

Your dear mother was favored to see her way clear to a mansion of rest in a marvellous degree, so that time and the things of time had no power to interest or hold her affections here, but anxiously waited and quietly hoped for her change to come, under a firm persuasion and assurance that all would be well with her in her sweet Savior's rest. clearly did she see it, that she was not willing to take any medicine that would tend to prolong her stay on earth. Yet, in the forepart of her last sickness, she had hard struggling and conflict of spirit to arrive at this desirable condition and to give up you, her dear children, and other near and dear outward ties to life; and realizing our blessed Lord's assurance, that every one that "forsakes houses, lands, brethren, sisters, father, mother, wife and children for His sake, should receive a hundred-fold more in this world, and the world to come eternal life."

This, then, being the greatest possible blessing that we poor mortals can obtain, every effort of spirit, every energy of mind should be directed to it, that, under the blessing of the Highest upon our endeavors, we may happily obtain it in this our short pilgrimage on earth. And I can in some measure assure you, my precious ones, that as you endeavor after it with full purpose of heart, you will find the way more and more prepared for you; you will find an increase of the "love of God" in your spirits, and that in this love you will be gently drawn by it into those paths that lead to peace, and into that which will preserve you from every evil way and thing.

My desire is that when the boys have obtained a good share of schooling to qualify them for business, they should learn the business of farming, and reside in the country, and not associate with young, gay and volatile company, as the example and association of the towns are very corrupting to the young and tender mind—it being much easier to attain than to correct contracted evil habits. Agriculture is honorable, healthful and innocent in its associations, much more so than trading, or town trades than their associations of young people.

The girls I should wish accustomed to industry and the actual duties of housewifery. All to dress plainly, and to use the plain language—the simplicity, frugality and order of deportment of Friends; and to be placed with orderly Friends, whose example and order of walking may conduce to their preservation from the abounding liberties, extravagances and excesses of this age and time. And I desire and would impress it upon your minds deeply, as a solemn truth, never to forget or lose sight of, that your Heavenly Father always in spirit with you, knows all your thoughts, words and acts; and that you will, the great day of account, when you leave this world, have to account therefor; therefore be diligent and watchful, that you say nothing that would grieve His Holy Spirit, as will tend to destroy your peace of mind here, and separate you from His love; and if not atoned for before you leave this world, will tend to your everlasting misery.

Let your reading be of a solid kind, and do not indulge in light fiction or novels; even the tales in the newspapers of the day, as there is nothing profitable or good in them, but much to corrupt and draw you away from that which is good.

Neither mix nor take part with the political affairs of the day, of any kind or character. Let your reading and religion be that of the Bible, and especially of the precepts as an example, and inward teaching in spirit, of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, as it is sufficient for all things; and if you have this, you need not desire any other.

I should wish you to continue members of the Society of Friends; not because I think they are the only Christians, or good people, in the world, but because I think the doctrine, example and life, when they are lived in and up to, is the best I know of, and better calculated to keep you out of the extravagances and excesses of the world than any other.

Yet, even this, lived in and up to, in its purity, can be only a hedge about us, and a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ, the head of all, whom alone we will have to lean on, and whose cross we will have to take up and follow Him, if ever we become members of the true Church of which He is the head and high priest, let our names and associations be what they may with men.

And to Him, and to the word of His power, I commend you in all godliness, and in all things, who is able to keep you now and preserve you from all the defiling things of the time, and to give you an inheritance in His everlasting kingdom, where He is set down with the Father, in His Kingdom, in eternal glory.

Your father who loves you more than pen can write,

12th Mo., 20th, 1846.

JOSEPH B. CHAPMAN.

How manly in its integrity, yet how childlike in its simple, unquestioning faith in the mercy and goodness of the Divine Being, must have been the heart of the man who penned that letter. Reading, we exclaim to ourselves, "Surely here was one who kept himself 'unspeckled from the world'—uncontaminated by its defilements, proof against its temptations, unyielding to its allurements—a stalwart Christian, a man of God, living day by day and hour by hour in sweet and sacred communion with his Lord and Master. To have had a father

mother of such lofty Christian character is a legacy of more value than countless earthly treasure; and the epistle quoted, though couched in no high-sounding, pretentious rhetoric, yet so full of wisdom, affection and truth, is worthy of being handed down to the latest descendant of him whose hand, now long since mingled with its native element, traced it in letters of living light. In both the Chapman and Haines sides, Mr. Charles F. Chapman inherits right but pure English blood—no admixture of that of any other race entering into his composition. And, without boasting or vain self-congratulation, it may be added that his blood is of the same quality as was that which long ago passed through the veins and inspired the souls of “the noble army of martyrs.” John Chapman, like St. Paul, was “in prisons often,” “in perils by sea, perils by land,” on account of his faith, yet he, like Paul, was unmoved thereby; he swerved not from the line of duty; he was willing to suffer, nay, would have died, in defending and maintaining his faith, had the sacrifice been of more avail than his escaping to a land where he could plant the germs of religious liberty and establish an asylum to which other persecuted ones might flee for refuge. His posterity should for evermore picture him with an aureole of glory encircling his head, for ’tis ecstasy and inspiration to think of such moral heroes and a heritage of which kings might be proud to have sprung from such a source. In this connection, it is only in verification of Scripture promise to add that the descendants of this moral hero have thus far proved worthy of their ancestry, very few, if any, of the succeeding generations having fallen at all recreant or failed to live up to the traditions of their forefathers. The days have passed, it is true, when men are persecuted in just the same manner as of old—“for righteousness’ sake,” but to depart not in these latter days, when infidelity is rampant, from the faith and admonitions of godly forefathers, is no small credit to any one; and, were the exigency to arise, the same spirit and fire, doubtless, would be found latent and ready to suffer and do battle for the right, albeit not with carnal weapons, but with the more effectual sword of the spirit.” Mr. Charles F. Chapman’s name appropriately heads this sketch, he being the only (although the youngest child) representative of the family now living in his native State and township. He was born in Baynesville, and, at the age of 4 years, was left motherless, and, three years later, his father died. Then, with his two brothers, he was placed by their guardian, in charge of a farmer in Clark County, a farm life being considered conducive to the boys’ muscular development and general health. We pass briefly over the years thus spent by these sensitive and tenderly-reared orphan boys, who, however, look back to that part of their life as the darkest they ever knew. Alone among strangers, all their sorrows and trials were mitigated only by being mutually shared and confided to their pillows at night in copious showers of tears. Here Charles remained four years, when he was sent to Greenmount College, at Richmond, Ind., where he studied during winter and returned to his toil on the farm in summer. He afterward entered Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he became proficient in mathematics and the German language, besides the other more practical branches of a liberal education. He did not graduate, however, the ambition firing his youthful mind to become a farmer on his own responsibility. He therefore, in 1859, bought the beautiful country seat where he now resides, overlooking the fertile vale from the east of the Little Miami River, and went to work with his characteristic enthusiasm, becoming a sturdy yeoman before he was 19. In 1864, in partnership with his uncle, the Hon. S. S. Haines, and his brother, Joseph H., he embarked in the wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati, which he followed successfully for two years, but was admonished, by some severe hemorrhages of the lungs, to close his connection there and return to country life. On the 2d of June, 1874, he married Miss Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Jo-

seph and Catharine A. Stanton, of Springboro, Warren Co. (whose history may be found elsewhere in these pages) and by whom he has had three children—Margaret C., born Nov. 20, 1875; Joseph B., born Feb. 6, 1877; James Albert born Sept. 18, 1879. In 1876, with health re-established, Mr. Chapman entered the grain and commission business in Chicago, but, after a successful career of three years, he was warned a second time, by the return of his former malady, that a city was no place for him, and he fled to the refuge of his farm forever abandoning any desire for distinction in the commercial world. He has ever since employed himself in the cultivation and beautification of his broad acres and enjoys the reputation of being a model farmer, which the appearance of his estate abundantly justifies. Personally, Charles F. Chapman is somewhat above medium height, rather inclining to slender than full habit, erect and dignified in movement and deportment—a splendid physique being surmounted with a fine intellectual head. In short, from youth to maturity we have always regarded him as an exceptional instance of handsome manhood—a manly man. His tastes being rather for business than literary pursuit (his being what might be termed “a mathematical mind”), he is, nevertheless, keenly susceptible to all the refining influences of culture in its broadest sense, and his tasteful suburban home is made a fit abode for a wife who is a rare combination of all womanly virtues and three cherub children, whom to see is to love. Neither going to extreme in luxury nor its opposite, he perceives with an eye and instinct of a true philosopher whatever is useful and beautiful, whether in art, literature or material things, and brings all under contribution for the formation of his children’s character and for making home happy. Finding the life of a city, with its increasing whirl and exhausting cares jeopardizing to his health, he flung ambition for commercial eminence to the winds, and wisely and uncomplainingly accepted the situation, resolving thenceforth, with his dear ones, to retreat to his rural abode, there to live in Arcadian simplicity, and devote himself unreservedly to the well-being of his family, in all his relations to which “Tender and True” may justly be applied to him. But no uninterruptedly is Mr. Chapman permitted to enjoy the life of a recluse. His business abilities are too well known and appreciated for that to be practicable. For years, therefore, he has been a director of the Waynesville National Bank and one of the trustees of the Miami Cemetery Association, two of our most important local enterprises. Other dignities, political and otherwise, might have been his, but for his preference for a quiet life and non-self-assertive disposition. And his neighbors and friends, when in extremity, are always glad to appeal to him in any case where sound, far-seeing discretion and judgment or financial accuracy are essential. Goethe says, “They know not men who fear them.” To the class who do fear men they do not understand, Mr. Chapman may seem inaccessible upon first approach, but, upon closer acquaintance, this coat of mail, which is, in reality, but the veil of diffidence, or mental absorption, rather than studied reserve or misanthropy, melts into thin air, and underneath is found warm, congenial nature; not, indeed, one of that vulgar kind which requires a legion of indiscriminate acquaintances to occupy its own emptiness and make life endurable, but one satisfied with friends few but true—tried and found worthy of deepest esteem—he who finds in his home an earthly paradise, and whose greatest joy and care is to make it so to those who share it with him. The shrine about which all their dearest affections revolve. With such a nature happiness is easily possible; and when, as in Mr. Chapman’s case, all the material accessions are at his command, his future and that of his beloved ones is surely bright with promise. That they all may live long years to enjoy, unmarred by discord, unclouded by sorrow, the horoscope thus cast for them, is the sincere wish of the writer.

DREW SWEET.

WAYNESVILLE, OHIO, April 24, 1882.

JAMES M. CHENOWETH, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the place where he now lives, Oct. 25, 1813; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Chenoweth) Chenoweth, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather was William Chenoweth, a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio, and located near where our subject now lives, in 1812; opened out right in the woods, and endured the toils and hardships of those early days, and here he resided till his death. The maternal grandfather was William Chenoweth; was also a native of Virginia, became a resident of Ohio and died near Lima. John and family came to Wayne county about 1811, and spent his entire life on the farm where he first located: they had thirteen children; two only now survive—James M. and Rachel, now Mrs. Tamsett. Mr. Chenoweth died Jan. 11, 1862; his wife died in November, 1855. James M., our subject, was raised to manhood upon the old place, where he still resides and has passed nearly all his life; was married, Aug. 1, 1850, to Cynthia V., a daughter of Robert and Magdalena Sale, whose history and that of the ancestors is contained in the sketch of George Sale in this work. Cynthia V. was born Sept. 5, 1823. By this union, they have had five children; three now survive—Geo. D., born May 8, 1851; John E., born Jan. 9, 1856, and Samuel James, born Feb. 15, 1866. Mr. Chenoweth spent all his life but five years on the old home place; said five years were spent on an adjoining farm. The Chenoweth families are especially noted for their continuity of residence, believing in the old adage "A rolling stone gathers no moss." They are substantial farmers, kind neighbors and good citizens.

JOHN D. CLEMENTS, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Wayne township Aug. 11, 1825; is a son of John and Catharine (Dutterow) Clements. The paternal ancestors were of Irish descent, the original ancestors coming from Ireland, emigrating to America prior to the Revolutionary war, locating first in Pennsylvania. The grandfather Clements, who, it is believed, was named Greer, became a resident of Ohio, near Cincinnati, in an early day, where he was shot by the Indians. The maternal ancestors were from Germany. John, the father of our subject, was raised and grew to manhood near Cincinnati; was married and located in Warren County; he, with his family and others, settled in Wayne Township, it is believed, about 1804; here they lived until he died; they had six sons and four daughters—Henry, Jesse, Samuel, Cynthia, Margaret, Forgas, John, Isaac, Elizabeth and Mary C. John was a farmer and a pioneer, and remained on the place where he first located till his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject remained with his father till after his majority. In the spring of 1855, he went to Illinois, where he resided until the winter of 1858, when he returned to Ohio. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in Company H, 79th O. V. I., and served through the war; was with Sherman in his great march through the South to the sea; was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Kennesaw and others, but escaped without a wound and was mustered out at Camp Dennison June 5, 1865. He entered as First Duty Sergeant and was promoted to First Lieutenant. On Jan. 3, 1867, was celebrated his marriage with Elizabeth V., daughter of Hiram and Rachel Ann Taylor, whose ancestral story will be found in the sketch of Hiram Taylor. Mr. Clements and wife have two children—Charles H., born Jan. 15, 1868, and John Howard, born April 6, 1879. Mr. Clements after his marriage located on the place where he still resides; this place he purchased of Newell Brown's heirs; it consisted of 105 acres of land, from which he has sold 25 acres; it has good buildings and improvements and is located two and a half miles southwest of Waynesville.

JOHN H. COLEMAN, of the firm of Elliott & Coleman, stoves and tinware, Waynesville; born in Miamisburg, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1846; is a son of

Washington and Eliza (Barnhart) Coleman: he was probably a native of Miamisburg and she of Maryland. Mr. Coleman was a tailor by trade; was married in Waynesville and located in Miamisburg, where he followed his trade till the fall of 1849. In the spring of 1849, he lost his wife by death, and, in the fall following, he went South and located in Mississippi, where he carried on his trade eleven years—till the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion—when he returned to Ohio and enlisted in the defense of his country, and served in the army under Gen. Buell till prostrated by sickness; he died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 23, 1863; he was the father of six children; four now survive—George W., Alfred, Harriet and John H. Our subject, who was but 3 years old at the death of his mother, was taken and raised by his uncle, John Barnhart, with whom he remained till 19 years of age, when, in January, 1865, he enlisted in the war, in the 184th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was discharged at Camp Chase, Columbus, Sept. 27, 1865. In January, 1866, he engaged with his brother at Springboro to learn the tinner's trade; remained with him about two years; thence came to Waynesville and continued at his trade till in March, 1872, he formed a partnership with Samuel E. Elliott, and purchased a stock of goods and opened out a stove and tin store, where they have continued business to the present time. Mr. Coleman was married April 16, 1874, to Miss Ida, daughter of Daniel and Louisa Crane; issue, two children—Harry C. and Ephraim. His wife died Oct. 22, 1878.

JAMES C. COLLETT (deceased) was born in England June 12, 1823; was a son of Thomas and Susan (Carpenter) Collett, natives of England, who emigrated to America and located in New Jersey in 1833; thence, in 1837, they came to Warren County and located in Waynesville, where he died Aug. 23, 1851, aged 62 years. Mr. Collett was possessed of a good education and followed teaching as a profession; was an earnest Methodist and a local preacher in that church for many years. He was the father of eleven children; eight grew to maturity; five now survive—Thomas; Emma (now Mrs. Philip Hawke), Amelia (now Mrs. Hammel), Joseph B. and John W. James C. was but a child when they arrived in America, and was raised in New Jersey and Warren Co., Ohio, and grew to manhood, receiving a good common-school education; was married, Feb. 22, 1860, to Ruth Ellen, a daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Elmore) Clark, natives of South Carolina, who emigrated to Warren County with their parents respectively in 1805 and 1804; they located on the same tract of land where Mr. Collett lived and died, being among the early settlers of this township; they opened out their farms right from the woods. Mr. Clark was married, in 1810, and here they lived till their death; he died Jan. 18, 1848, aged 64 years; his wife died Oct. 5, 1866, aged 76 years. They had eleven children; four now survive—Sarah, Rebecca (now Mrs. Stiles), Mary and Ruth Ellen. Mr. Collett and wife had two children—Mary E., born April 7, 1861, John C., born June 21, 1864. Mr. Collett, when 21 years of age, was elected Justice of the Peace and served fifteen consecutive years while residing in Waynesville. In the fall of 1863, he removed to the farm, where he resided till his death. After locating on his farm, he resigned his office of Justice of the Peace and would not serve longer. He died Aug. 17, 1874, aged 51 years; his wife and children still reside upon the home place, where they have a fine farm and good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence.

LEVI and ELISHA COOK, farmers; P. O. Waynesville; are sons of Abraham and Ruth (Hawkins) Cook, natives of South Carolina; the paternal grandfather, Amos Cook, a native of South Carolina, married Elizabeth Townsend, and, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and located in this county and township on the place where Elisha Cook now resides in 1803, and here opened

at right in the woods, experiencing their full share of the trials and hardships of pioneer life, the settlers being then few and far between; no roads but paths or trails through the unbroken forests, and here they toiled and labored to make a home and a farm, and here they died; they had eight children who grew to maturity, married and raised families, but have all now departed this life, except one daughter—Ruth, now Widow Cook, residing in Indiana. Abraham, the youngest son, was 11 years of age when they arrived in this county, and here grew to manhood accustomed to all the deprivations of those early days; was married, Sept. 10, 1812, and became the father of ten children; eight grew to maturity; seven now survive—Sarah, Levi, Stephen, Dinah, Elisha, Lydia and Elizabeth. Mr. Cook located upon the home farm, where he resided till his death, July 9, 1862, aged 70 years; his wife died February, 1863, aged 70 years. He and family, as was his father, were devoted members of the Society of Friends. Levi, the eldest son, was born on the old home farm Dec. 4, 1819; was raised and grew to manhood and remained with his father till 30 years of age; was married, in the spring of 1850, to Ellen, born in Maryland Jan. 2, 1821, a daughter of Arnold and Hannah Boone, he a native of Maryland and she of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio and settled in Warren County in 1836, and here lived and died; they had nine children; two only now survive—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Davis, living in Virginia, and Ellen. Mr. Cook and wife have three children—Samuel B., born Jan. 10, 1851; Ruth, born Aug. 8, 1854, and Hannah, born April 13, 1861. Mr. Cook after his marriage located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided; has erected nearly all the buildings on the place and made improvements until now he has a very pleasant home and residence. Elisha, the youngest son, was born where he now lives, May 28, 1829; was married, Nov. 19, 1868, to Anna B. Lyden, who was born in Ireland Aug. 20, 1843, and emigrated to America with a brother and sister when 10 years of age, or in 1853, and here she grew to womanhood; she was a daughter of Patrick and Margaret Lyden. Mr. Cook and wife have five children—Mary E., born Oct. 5, 1869; Lizzie, born Oct. 22, 1870; Levi Parry, born Feb. 27, 1873; Amos, born Aug. 18, 1874, and Maggie Anna, born Nov. 8, 1875. Mr. Cook located upon the old home farm, where are associated all the scenes of his childhood, and where he has made a continued residence from his birth—a period of fifty-two years, and the farm has been in possession of the Cook family since its first purchase and occupation in 1803—a period of seventy-eight years. Ruth Hawkins, the mother of our subjects, was a daughter of James and Sarah Hawkins, who settled in Warren County about 1804 or 1805.

WILLIAM H. DUKE saw-mill and farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Virginia Oct. 30, 1833; is a son of William and Rebecca (Roland) Duke, natives of Virginia. The grandparents were Richard and Elizabeth Duke, natives of Maryland, but became residents of Virginia when he died, when William was 8 years of age, who, with his brother John, 2 years older, was raised by their mother; William married and became the father of five sons and five daughters; all grew to maturity; six now survive—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Comp-ton, living in Indiana; George, also in Indiana; Martha, now Mrs. Corron, residing in Dayton; Richard M., William H. and Rebecca (now Mrs. Sides, residing in Dayton). Mr. Duke with his family and his mother emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1839 and located and spent the winter at Rushville, and, in the spring of 1840, came to Warren County and located on the place known as the Ichabod Corwin farm, where they resided six years; thence to the Arnet farm, near Ridgeville, where, in September, 1869, his wife died; his mother died in June, 1840. In the spring of 1870, he made a sale and moved to Raysville, where he has since resided with his son, our subject. Mr. Duke

made farming his business and met with fair success. He began in life with no capital, and, by his own labor and industry, raised a large family and obtained a good competency. He is now in his 80th year, is quite spry and active, and says he has never paid \$10 for a doctor bill in his entire life. Our subject was about six years of age when he came to this county with his parents and here grew to manhood: was married, Jan. 8, 1857, to Anna Eliza, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Eulas) Crosley, natives of Kentucky, whose families were among the first settlers of Warren and Montgomery Counties. Moses was a son of William Crosley, who was one of the leading and prominent men of that day. Moses and Sarah were parents of eleven children, eight now survive—Marion, Anna Eliza, Jacob, Luken, Powell, Jane, Milton, Fremont. Mr. Duke and wife have had nine children, eight now living—Marion, born March 18, 1860; Elmer, born June 26, 1862 (deceased); Jesse May, March 25, 1864; Frank H., Aug. 12, 1865; Etta Adelia, March 8, 1868; Polk Evalenia, June 17, 1871; Jennie, Aug. 5, 1873; Clara Charlotte, June 7, 1876, and Anna Zoe Ella, born Oct. 8, 1879. Mr. Duke followed farming in Wayne and Clear Creek Townships till 1866, when he located at Raysville, and entered upon the saw-mill and lumber business, which, in connection with farming, he has since followed; he has also dealt extensively in fruit and other products of the country—in fact, has been a man of general business; a man of great energy and activity, and a leading spirit in all the public progress and improvements of Raysville and vicinity. The present good roads and pikes, the schools and churches have been established through his aid and energy and efforts more probably than by any other one man. And his last great effort has been to obtain the building of a railroad, which is accomplished, and is now constructed, connecting the village of Raysville with Cincinnati and Dayton. And, in conclusion, we may hope that Mr. Duke's labors and efforts for the public interests may be duly appreciated, and that in both time and eternity he may be duly rewarded.

SAMUEL DUNWIDDIE, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Greene Co., Ohio, May 27, 1806; is a son of John and Ruth (Betts) Dunwiddie, natives of the State of Delaware. The grandfather was Samuel Dunwiddie, a native of Ireland, but who, with two brothers, emigrated to America some time prior to the Revolution and were all engaged in that sanguinary conflict; the two brothers were killed at the battle of the Brandywine; Samuel survived the conflict and settled in the State of Delaware, where he resided till his death. The maternal ancestors were from Wales. John Dunwiddie with his family emigrated to Ohio and settled in Greene County, where he died March 16, 1829, aged 49 years; his wife died in 1834, aged 52 years; they had ten sons and one daughter; eight now survive—Samuel, John, James, Susan (now Mrs. Haines), Peter, Brooks, Daniel and David. Mr. Dunwiddie was strictly a pioneer of Greene County, opening out right in the woods and experiencing all the hardships of those days; he began in life a poor man, raised a large family of children and secured 80 acres of land. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 for a few months. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in the wilds of this then new country, fully accustomed to all its deprivations; was married, in April, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of Joshua and Jane (James) Carman, natives of Virginia. The Carman family emigrated to Kentucky, and, in 1802, became settlers of Warren County; the James family emigrated direct to this county in 1801, being among the first settlers of the county. Mr. Carman died in the summer of 1859, aged 66 years; his wife still survives, residing on the old home place, now in her 89th year. She is a remarkable woman in possessing a very retentive memory of all the scenes and events of the early settling of this county. Mr. Dunwiddie's wife died Aug. 23, 1836, a few months after

their marriage. On May 27, 1862, he was married to Mrs. Mary Jane McClure, daughter of John R. and Jane Dunwiddie, whose history is in the sketch of A. D. Haines; issue, one child—William H., born Sept. 8, 1863. Mrs. McClure had one child by Mr. McClure—James S., born Jan. 8, 1846. Mr. D. was raised a farmer; at 21 years of age, learned the wagon-making trade; followed this business for several years; then became a carpenter, which he continued until 1854; then entered upon farming, which he has since followed. The farm upon which he now lives he purchased in 1853 of Jarvis Stokes; it now consists of 130 acres of good land, with good buildings and improvements, and is a pleasant home and farmer's residence.

JOHN M. EARNHART, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in this county May 3, 1846; is a son of William and Hannah (Wills) Earnhart, he a native of Luzerne Co., Penn., and she of this county. The grandfather, Jacob Earnhart, was a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Warren County in 1812, and located in Clear Creek Township, where he resided till his death, in 1821. The maternal grandfather, James Wills, was a native of New Jersey and married Hannah Turner; they had ten children; six grew to maturity, one only now living—Hannah. James Wills and family emigrated to Warren County and located in Clear Creek Township in 1798, being one of the first settlers of that township; he opened out right in the woods and began in true pioneer and log-cabin life; experienced the very roughest of the rough and the hardest of the pioneer trials and hardships, and here on the place where he first located he passed his entire life; he died Feb. 7, 1847, in his 80th year; his wife died Aug. 5, 1846, in her 80th year; thus they traveled life's journey together, bearing its burdens and enjoying its pleasures, so near the same age, and passing from the stage of action only a few months apart. Mr. Wills was one of the reliable and substantial men of his township, and held many of its offices: was Township Trustee and Township Treasurer several years. William Earnhart was 8 years of age when brought to this county by his parents; here he grew to manhood and married Hannah Wills, who was born Feb. 19, 1808, by whom he had nine children, seven now living—James, Charles, Joseph, David, Abby Ann, John Milton and Clara. Mr. Earnhart located upon the old home place of his father, where he resided twenty-six years; thence located upon an adjoining farm, where he lived till his death, July 22, 1873, nearly 69 years of age; his widow is still living and resides with her children, who are all married and settled in life. Our subject was brought up to farm labor, and remained with his father until after his majority; was married, Dec. 24, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Caroline (Stokes) Graham, he a native of this county and she of New Jersey; they had ten children; five now survive—Euphrasia, William, Dallas, La Fayette, Elizabeth and Caroline M. Mr. Earnhart and wife have three children—Emma Viola, born June 19, 1870; Estella F., born April 2, 1873, and Florence L., born Nov. 28, 1875. Mr. Earnhart's life has been that of a farmer, most of which has been in Clear Creek Township. In 1879, he exchanged his farm there for the one upon which he now resides; has a good farm with good improvements and very pleasantly located.

PETER EBERLY, blacksmith, Waynesville; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 5, 1826; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sullenberger) Eberly, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were Michael and Ann (Morton) Eberly, natives of Pennsylvania, their ancestors being natives of Germany. Michael was a millwright by occupation, which, with the milling business, he followed most of his life. The maternal grandparents were Peter and Barbara (Bruner) Sullenberger, natives of Pennsylvania, who lived and died in their native State; he died in the spring of 1845, aged 77 years; his

wife in 1858, aged 91 years. Henry, the father of our subject, was a miller by trade, and followed that business principally through life. He died in Pennsylvania about 1851, aged 52 years. In 1865, his widow came to Ohio, and lived with our subject, where she died Nov. 1, 1865, aged 75 years. They had four children, two sons and two daughters—David, now a resident of Indiana; Ann Elizabeth; Barbara, now Widow Bowman, and Peter (the two daughters reside in Dayton). The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, and learned his trade in Lancaster County. Mr. Eberly has been twice married, first, to Susanna Keene, Feb. 4, 1847, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Ann Keene, natives of Pennsylvania; by her he had four children—Elizabeth Ann, born May 21, 1848, died in Ohio June 18, 1878; Emma Frances, born Sept. 16, 1850, died Oct. 9, 1878; Mary Jane, born Feb. 8, 1853, and Sarah Adelaide, born Jan. 21, 1856. Mrs. Eberly died March 5, 1857, aged 28 years. On Dec. 1, 1859, he married, for his second wife, Susanna Kreider, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1831. She is a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Kreider, natives of Pennsylvania; he died in his native State on March 1, 1868, aged 77 years; his wife came to Ohio and died at the home of her daughter May 19, 1877, aged 73 years; they had six children; three now survive—Isaac, Martha and Susanna. Mr. Eberly by his last wife had two children—Susanna Catharine, born Oct. 30, 1860, and Martha Effie, born April 24, 1864; died Dec. 22, 1879. Mr. Eberly worked at farming one year after he came to Ohio; then entered upon his trade of blacksmithing, which he has since followed; has carried on business in Waynesville where he is now located fourteen years; has done a large and prosperous business, and is one of the leading blacksmiths of Waynesville.

JOHN EDWARDS, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the farm where he now resides, Jan. 24, 1811; is a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Hadley) Edwards, natives of North Carolina; the grandfather, Joshua Hadley, was a native of North Carolina, and lived and died there; he was the father of sixteen children, fourteen of whom grew to maturity, married and settled in life, most of them in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa; but all are now deceased. Nathaniel Edwards was raised and grew to manhood in his native State, residing there till December, 1804, when he, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County, on the place where John now lives; here he commenced right in the woods to make a home and a farm, and here he lived and labored for sixty-one years—over threescore years—when, on March 2, 1865, he departed this life, aged nearly 91 years; his wife died March 27, 1853; aged 77 years; they had ten children; seven now survive—Joshua, Mary, John, Sarah, David, Jonathan and Hadley. Our subject, from infancy, grew to manhood on the old home farm; was married, Nov. 13, 1856, to Charlotte, daughter of William and Anna McBryant; by this union they had seven children; six now survive—Mary, born March 10, 1859; Anna, born Jan. 23, 1861; Elwood, born Jan. 1, 1863; Lydia, born May 13, 1865; Athelia and Evalena (twins), born Jan. 31, 1868. Mr. Edwards located upon the old home place, where he has continued to the present time, having made a continued residence here from his birth, a period of seventy years, and the farm has remained in the Edwards family since its first occupation in 1804, when it was all in the woods—a period of seventy-seven years.

SAMUEL E. ELLIOTT, of the firm Elliott & Coleman, stove and tin store, Waynesville; born in Waynesville Dec. 15, 1845; is a son of Samuel W. and Rebecca (Evans) Elliott, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of this county. Samuel W. was a son of James and Hannah Elliott, who had seven children—John, now President of First National Bank of Shelbyville, Ind.; Samuel W.,

deceased; Evans, deceased; William and Marshall, now in the milling business at Shelbyville, Ind.; Jesse, employed in a bank at Danville, Ill.; and Mary E., now Mrs. Powell, of Shelbyville. James Elliott and family became residents of Warren County at quite an early day; removed to Shelbyville, Ind., about 1841, and engaged in the milling and mercantile business, and there continued till his death. Samuel W., the second son, was raised in Warren County, and married Rebecca Evans, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of Joel Evans; she was born Aug. 15, 1823; was married April 25, 1843. Mr. Elliott located and entered upon business with his father in Shelbyville, Ind.; on Dec. 25, 1845, he was called to mourn the death of his wife, enjoying less than three years of companionship; she bore him two children—William, deceased, and Samuel E.; in August, 1848, he was united with Miss Mary J. Powell, of Shelby County, Ind.; then he located at Marietta and entered vigorously upon the milling business; in 1855, he erected a large flouring mill at that place, and about the same time opened a dry goods store and carried on an extensive business; in 1860, he returned to Shelbyville and opened a boot and shoe store, to which, soon after, he added a stock of dry goods, and for four years, during the war, did a large and successful business; in 1865, he formed a partnership with John Blessing and Morrison Gadd in the dry goods business in Indianapolis; not being successful there, in 1867 he moved to Independence, Mo.; thence to Ft. Scott, Kan., where he was engaged in the queensware trade, in which he continued till his death, Aug. 4, 1879; by his last marriage he had three children, one now surviving, William P., now in the grocery and queensware trade in Shelbyville, Ind. Mr. Elliott was recognized as a man of superior ability and business tact; was first and foremost in all public enterprises; was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Shelbyville, and also gave aid and influence to build many of the turnpikes and other public improvements of the county; and for his many good works will ever be kindly remembered as one of God's noblemen. Our subject, who, when but 10 days old, was left motherless, was raised and grew to manhood under the watchful care of his Grandmother Evans; in 1866, Mr. Elliott located in Danville, Ill., in the dry goods trade, and continued there two years; then located in Edwardsville, Kan., in same business; in the fall of 1869, returned to Waynesville, and, in spring of 1872, formed a partnership with John Coleman in the stove and tinware trade, which business they have successfully followed to the present time. Mr. Elliott was united in marriage, March 27, 1873, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Empson A. and Martha Rogers; Mary E. was born Aug. 31, 1851; they have one child, Rachel Abbie, born April 20, 1874.

JOEL EVANS, Waynesville, was born near Waynesville Jan. 23, 1816. The name of the first American emigrant with whom this record begins was William Evans, who was born in Wales, and, while a young man, settled in Guynedd, Penn., about the year 1696, and died in 1747; how many children he had is not known, but it is conceded that he had a son, Owen Evans, who was born about 1699, and died Nov. 28, 1754; he was a Justice of the Peace under the Crown or Proprietary of Pennsylvania; he had at least two sons—Thomas and David; the latter was born Jan. 11, 1729 or 1730; the former, from whom those hereafter mentioned have descended, was born July 23, 1737, and died March 13, 1810; his wife, Hannah, was born Oct. 23, 1727, and died April 25, 1813; they had six sons and four daughters, of whom Benjamin, the second son and fourth child, and the grandfather of our subject, was born Oct. 12, 1760; he married Hannah, daughter of David and Hannah Smith, in South Carolina, about 1790; she was born in Bucks Co., Penn., July 3, 1767; in October, 1803, they emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County, at Waynesville, among the early settlers of this place; Mr. Evans was an auger-maker by

trade; he died July 10, 1830; his wife died Sept. 19, 1853; their children were Thomas, born Dec. 12, 1791, died May 11, 1852; David, born June 30, 1793, died Nov. 19, 1861; Elizabeth, born Feb. 6, 1795; Owen, born Jan. 30, 1797, died Feb. 21, 1798; Owen, the second, born March 16, 1800, died July 2, 1827; George, born Feb. 25, 1802. The above were born in South Carolina, and these following in Warren Co., Ohio: Sarah, born March 6, 1804, died June 24, 1851; Mary, born Feb. 22, 1806, died Aug. 18, 1830; and Jason, born Nov. 25, 1807. David Evans, the second son of Benjamin and Hannah Evans and the father of our subject, married Rachel Burnett June 2, 1813; their children were John, born March 9, 1814; Joel: Seth, Oct. 21, 1817; Evan, July 1, 1820, died Oct. 21, 1821; Owen, Aug. 17, 1821, died Jan. 29, 1823; Rebecca, Aug. 15, 1823, died Dec. 25, 1845; Benjamin, Dec. 16, 1824; Mary, July 27, 1826, died April 9, 1850; Hannah, April 3, 1829; Ann, May 1, 1831; and Jason, born March 31, 1833. Mr. David Evans was for many years a prominent man in the business interests of Waynesville; was for a considerable time engaged in mercantile business, and attended largely to the execution of wills and the settlement of estates, and frequently served as guardian over minors, and was an influential and much-esteemed citizen: he died Nov. 19, 1861; his wife is still living in the house they built and moved into in the spring of 1836. Of the sons of David Evans, all that are now living have become active business men and useful members of society; John studied medicine and became prominent as a physician in Indiana; was instrumental in securing the erection of the Insane Asylum in that State; was subsequently appointed Professor in the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and, still later, was Governor of Colorado Territory under President Lincoln; he now resides at Denver; Seth is a prominent pork-packer in Cincinnati; also served several years as President of the Second National Bank of that city; Benjamin and Jason are also engaged in pork-packing in Cincinnati. The subject of this sketch grew to maturity, receiving only a common-school education, such as those early days furnished; on Nov. 30, 1837, he was married to Susan R., daughter of William and Elizabeth Sharp, of Medford, N. J.; Miss Sharp was born May 24, 1815; in the spring of 1840, Mr. Evans went to Jay Co., Ind., where he located in the woods, erected a log cabin and commenced a true pioneer life; but his plans and prospects were soon prostrated by the early death of his wife; on the 30th of November, 1840, just three years from the date of their marriage, she was taken from him by death, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth S., who died in Waynesville, Aug. 30, 1861, aged 22 years 7 months and 10 days. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Evans returned to Waynesville, where he has since resided. On Oct. 3, 1844, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Satterthwaite, whose history is given in sketch of Abel Satterthwaite; she was born June 20, 1820; by this marriage, Mr. Evans has had two sons and one daughter—R. Carrie, born June 6, 1845, married Seth W. Brown Feb. 11, 1864; John S., born July 31, 1849, died July 31, 1873; and David, born Dec. 4, 1851; his second companion died Dec. 4, 1872. About the year 1844, Mr. Evans commenced the business of surveying; from 1851 to 1861, he was engaged as a carpenter and builder; in 1866, he was elected Surveyor of Warren County, which position he held six years; from the fall of 1871 to the fall of 1874, he served as County Commissioner; while acting as such, being a practical builder, he drew up the plans and specifications for and was appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Warren County Orphan Asylum and Children's Home, and, upon its completion, was appointed one of the Trustees of that institution for six years by the Court of Common Pleas, at the expiration of which time he was re-appointed for a similar term, and has served as Clerk of the Board of Trustees since its first organization; in the spring of 1873, he

was placed upon the Board of Education of Waynesville, and was elected as Clerk of the same; at the opening of the Waynesville National Bank, Feb. 1, 1874, Mr. Evans reluctantly accepted the position of its Cashier, as also that of Director of the association. Mr. Evans, though reserved in his manners, is pleasing and congenial in his nature, and is held in high esteem throughout the county, where he is so well and favorably known.

DAVIS FURNAS, farmer: P. O. Waynesville. In the settlement of Wayne Township, we find the Furnas family among the early pioneers, and we are able to trace the ancestors to one John Furnas, born at Standing Stone, Cumberland Co., England, June 5, 1736; his wife, Mary, was born in same county, Sept. 12, 1742; they were married March 24, 1762, and emigrated to South Carolina the same year; they had four sons and three daughters; Robert, next to the youngest child of John and Mary Furnas, was born at Bush River, S. C., June 27, 1772, and there grew to manhood and married Hannah Wilson, June 6, 1796; she was born in South Carolina July 28, 1778; in 1802, Mr. Furnas made a prospecting tour to Ohio, making the round trip on horseback, a great portion of which was through an unbroken forest; after examining several localities, he selected the tract of land to which, in 1803, he removed his family and commenced to open out a farm, amid all the many trials and deprivations of pioneer life of that day and locality, often compelled to subsist for days on hominy and venison, being unable to get his grain manufactured into flour and meal, the nearest mill being thirty miles distant through the forest, the roads to which were mere paths that could only be traveled on horseback; in 1812, as there was no market nearer, he drove a large lot of hogs to Baltimore, Md.—no small undertaking; but he lived to see those vast forests give place to waving fields of grain and thriving towns; instead of the plodding ox team hauling heavy loads over the mud roads, the rushing locomotive passed his door, transporting immense trains of the products of the country to the principal markets of the world; the speedy and daily mails and the telegraph conveying news over thousands of miles with the rapidity of thought. Mr. Furnas was an earnest Christian, a devoted member of the Society of Friends; a man of undoubted integrity, of strong and superior judgment, and universally esteemed by all who knew him; he departed this life Feb. 16, 1863, aged nearly 91 years; his wife died Feb. 17, 1864, aged 88 years; they had traveled the journey of life together sixty-seven years, almost "threescore and ten;" they had eleven children, of whom Seth, the last child, born in South Carolina and the father of our subject, was born March 26, 1803, being 6 weeks old when his parents started for their new home in the wilderness of Ohio; in this county, then, he was raised and brought up to manhood, inured to the sturdy influences of pioneer life: was married, Nov. 1, 1826, to Dinah, daughter of Edward and Margaret Kinley, natives of North Carolina, who emigrated to Warren County in 1801, being among the earliest of the settlers; by this union, Mr. Furnas and wife had three children—Davis, Robert and Mary, now Mrs. Mosier. Mr. Furnas, about 1836 or 1837, purchased and located upon the farm where Seth W. Furnas now lives, and there he resided till his death, Aug. 24, 1878; his wife died Aug. 5, 1880; they had traveled together and borne the hardships of life and enjoyed its pleasures for over half a century. Mr. Furnas was a firm and devoted member of the Society of Friends, and the general firmness of principles and nobleness of character which made his father pre-eminently beloved and respected seemed to be possessed by him to a high degree. Our subject, the eldest son, was born Jan. 25, 1829, and grew to manhood, and married, Sept. 1, 1852, Jane S., daughter of John and Elizabeth Satterthwaite, by whom he had six children; five now survive—Seth, born July 1, 1853; Elizabeth, born Aug. 10, 1855;

Anna D., Jan. 27, 1858; John D., Feb. 15, 1861; and Edwin S., born April 18, 1868. Mrs. Furnas died April 19, 1868, aged 40 years. Mr. Furnas, after his marriage, located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided; has a fine farm, with good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Mr. Furnas possesses many of the characteristics of his noble ancestors, is a man of good education and literary taste and shrewd business tact; is a friend of progress and education, and is giving great attention to the education of his children and the general welfare of his family.

ROBERT F. FURNAS, physician, Waynesville; born in Wayne Township, Oct. 10, 1830; is a son of Seth and Dinah Furnas, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of Davis Furnas. The Doctor was raised and brought up to farm labor, and received a good common-school education, remaining with his father till 22 years of age; was united in marriage, Sept. 23, 1853, with Bethia, daughter of Robert and Edith (Nichols) Mosier, he a native of Massachusetts and she of New York State; they emigrated to Ohio and located in Morrow County in 1812, being among the first settlers of that county, opening out in the woods, and combating with and enduring the many trials and hardships of those early days, the Indians plentiful and the howling of wolves a nightly sound; wild game of all kinds in abundance, which in that day formed a great source of sustenance, and sometimes formed the main provision for saving many from want and starvation; there Mr. Mosier and family have remained through all the changing scenes of nearly threescore years and ten, witnessing the growth of civilization and the vast improvements made by the hands of those honest and sturdy pioneers; the forests disappear, and waving fields of grain in their stead; the railroads and telegraphs traversing the country in all directions, transporting the products of the country to distant markets, and carrying news to all parts of the world with the rapidity of thought; all these Mr. Mosier has witnessed in the progress around him; in the meantime, he has not been idle; his hands, industry and good management have wrought wonderful changes on his premises; from his small and rough beginning in the log cabin in the woods, he now has a beautiful farm, with good buildings and all modern improvements; has accumulated a large amount of wealth by his own honest efforts, and is one of the prominent farmers of that county, beloved and respected by all who know him; he is now 81 years of age, and his wife 79 years, and they have traveled the journey of life together, sharing its hardships and its pleasures for fifty-four years; they have had two sons and nine daughters, eight of whom now survive—Phoebe, Gideon, Nathan, Bethiah, Rachel, Peace, Eunice and Cynthia. The Doctor and wife have had eight children; five now survive—Mary, now Mrs. Frame, residing on the farm on which his Grandfather Kinley settled in 1804; Seth W., Eunice, Phoebe and Robert H. The Doctor, after his marriage, engaged in farming and raising and dealing in stock for about twenty years, during which time he has been a great reader, keeping himself thoroughly posted in general matters of science, literature and the general progress of events; in 1873, he turned his especial attention to the study of medicine, attended the Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated in spring of 1877, and has continued the practice of his profession at Waynesville since, with a good and growing business. The Doctor is an earnest and devoted member of the Society of Friends, having been a birthright member, and from the early age of 17 years commenced speaking in their meetings, and for the last twelve years or more has been a regular recorded minister in the Society; he is a man of more than ordinary activity and depth of mind and thought, with good versatile powers, expressing himself with force and ease; in all public enterprises of the day, he takes an active and leading part, and in the general progress and advancement of all matters of public in-

terest in Waynesville and vicinity, is always a leading, active spirit, wielding his influence for the best general public good.

SETH W. FURNAS, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the farm where he now lives Aug. 19, 1857; is a son of Dr. Robert and Bethiah (Mosier) Furnas, whose history is given in sketch of Dr. Robert Furnas in this work. Our subject was raised and grew to manhood, and was married, Dec. 18, 1877, to Emily, daughter of Alfred and Letitia L. (Brown) Moore, he a native of Indiana and she of Ohio; the grandfather, John Moore, was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated to Indiana about 1820 or soon after, and located near Richmond, where he resided till about 1837, when he removed to Huntington Co., Ind., where he died in 1871-72; he was the father of eight children; six now survive—Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, Sarah, Alfred and Jane; Alfred, the youngest son now living, married and located in Huntington County, where he still resides, engaged in the honest occupation of a farmer; they have had seven children, five now living—Emily, Oscar, Margaret, Phoebe Ann and Sarah Elizabeth; the Moore family were among the first settlers in that part of the county, opening out in the woods, doing a great amount of pioneer work, bearing their full share of hardships and deprivations; now Mr. Moore has a fine farm of 280 acres, well improved, and is one among the best farms in the county. Mr. Furnas and wife have two children—Oscar M. and Edith. Mr. Furnas has wisely adopted farming as his occupation; he located where he now lives in 1879; he owns a farm of 100 acres adjoining the one upon which he lives, upon which he is erecting buildings and making improvements, where he intends to locate and make his permanent home.

SAMUEL C. GARD, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Warren County Nov. 6, 1829; is a son of John and Hannah (Hisey) Gard, he a native of Hampshire Co., Va., on the Big Capon, born June 7, 1803; she was also a native of Virginia. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Sarah (Caudy) Gard, he a native of New York State and she of Virginia; Samuel was a son of John Gard; Sarah was a daughter of David Caudy, who was one of the early settlers of Hampshire Co., Va.; Samuel left his native State when a young man, with one of his uncles, and located in Virginia, and there was united in marriage, and resided on the place where he first located till his death; he was the father of eleven children; ten grew to maturity; two only now survive—John and Sarah, now Mrs. Pugh, living in Iowa; John was raised on his father's farm in Virginia till 23 years of age; in the fall of 1825, he emigrated to Ohio, and, after prospecting over quite a portion of Ohio and Indiana, finally stopped in Waynesville, and worked at the tanning business here and other places, and running saw-mills several years; in spring of 1833, he bought and located upon the place where he now lives, and has since resided, a period of nearly half a century; he was married, Nov. 9, 1828, to Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Millie (Williamson) Hisey, natives of Shenandoah Co., Va.; issue, nine children; seven now survive—Samuel C., Joseph Daniel, John, David, Hannah S., William H. and George. Mr. Gard is now 78 years of age, and his wife is 71 years, they have traveled the journey of life together, bearing its sorrows and enjoying its pleasures, for fifty-three years. Our subject grew to manhood, brought up to farm labor, and remained with his father till about 25 years of age; he then went to Indiana, St. Joseph County, where, on March 2, 1854, he was married to Eliza Barrett, by whom he had two children—Mary H., born Nov. 26, 1855; and John Albert, born March 4, 1858; his wife died May 5, 1864; soon after his wife's death. Mr. Gard returned to Warren Co., Ohio, where he has since resided; on Nov. 29, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cresswell, who was born in Virginia Dec. 27, 1840; by this union they have two children—Wesley E., born Dec. 3, 1867; and Charles C., born April 13, 1871.

CLARKSON GAUSE, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Pennsylvania March 11, 1814; is a son of Samuel and Mary (Pierce) Gause, natives of Pennsylvania; the grandfather, Solomon Gause, as far as known, was also a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Greene Co., Ohio, in spring of 1814, being one of the early settlers, and there resided till his death; Samuel and family came to Ohio at the same time of his father, and located in Warren County, and here resided the balance of his life, engaged in farming; he commenced almost entirely in the woods; he died in April, 1865, aged 83 years; his wife died in the winter of 1867, aged 87 years; they were parents of ten children; three now survive—Clarkson, Martha and Richard. Mr. Gause was a devoted member of the Society of Friends, and was an Elder for many years. Our subject was an infant about 3 weeks old when brought to this county by his parents; was raised and grew to manhood here; was married, Aug. 27, 1842, to Sidney, daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth Thomas, natives of Pennsylvania, by which union they had two children—one son, deceased, and one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born May 31, 1843; his wife died Aug. 5, 1853; in August, 1856, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwood, daughter of Henry Smith, by whom he had one child, Anna R., born Sept. 27, 1858; his second wife died Feb. 3, 1866; for his third wife he married Ruth, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Carter) Richardson, natives of Pennsylvania, Sept. 22, 1869; Isaac and Ann Richardson had four children; three now survive—Ruth, Hannah (now Mrs. Richard Gause) and Caleb. Mr. Gause has made farming his business through life, all in this county, except about five years in Clinton County; in the fall of 1858, Mr. Gause located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided; he and family are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Gause, from principle, desires no office, but he has served as Director in the Miami Cemetery Association for twelve years.

JESSE GIBBS, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Franklin Co., Penn., June 10, 1819; is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Wood) Gibbs, he a native of New Jersey and she of Pennsylvania; they lived and died in Pennsylvania; they had five children—William, Elizabeth, Alexander, Jesse and John. The subject of this sketch, when 12 years of age, came to Ohio with the family with whom he was living, by name of Deffendall, and they located in Montgomery County and lived three years, thence moved to Preble County and lived two years; at 17 years of age, Jesse started out into the world for himself, working here and there as he could find work; in 1839, he came to Warren County and worked for Ellis Ward, and has remained in this vicinity since. On Sept. 3, 1840, he married Hannah, daughter of Ellis and Mary E. Ward, he a native of New Jersey and she of Tennessee; he came to Warren County with his parents in 1804; his father, Isaac Ward, bought a section of land where Mr. Gibbs now lives, being a pioneer, and here he lived and died, and here Ellis grew to manhood, accustomed to the hardships of those times; Mary E., with her father, Jonathan Newman, and his family, came from Tennessee and located at Waynesville about 1805, where they lived and died; Ellis Ward and Mary E. Newman were married and located on the place where Mr. Gibbs now lives, and here resided till their death; he died Aug. 25, 1875, aged 77 years; she died Nov. 7, 1880, aged 83 years; they had six children; four now survive—Hannah; Lydia, now Widow Medenall; Asenith, now Widow Printz; and Cyrus Milton; Hannah was born on the place where they now live June 17, 1824. Mr. Gibbs and wife have had nine children; six now survive—Rebecca Ann, born June 24, 1842; Caroline, Sept. 16, 1848; Elizabeth, Aug. 16, 1850; Jason, March 1, 1853; Oscar, May 14, 1856; and William S., born Sept. 9, 1866. Mr. Gibbs located on the place where his wife was born and raised, this being a part of the section of land of the original purchase of Isaac Ward, and here has con-

inued his residence to the present time; this place has now been in possession of the Ward family for over three-fourths of a century. On Aug. 14, 1862, Mr. Gibbs and Cyrus M. Ward enlisted in the war of the rebellion, in Co. H, 79th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war; Mr. Gibbs was with Sherman in his great march through the South to the sea, and received his discharge at Washington City, June 6, 1865; Mr. Ward was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 24, 1864, and was in the hospitals at different points till May, 1865; at Camp Denison, he was discharged, but, from his disabled condition, has since drawn a pension; is now drawing \$12 per month. Mr. Gibbs' son, Joseph E., also enlisted, at the same time and in the same regiment, and served through the war, but, during his service, he contracted the camp diarrhœa, from the effects of which he died April 17, 1875. Mr. Gibbs' daughter, Lydia, married John T. Davis, of Middletown, Penn.; they moved to Texas, where, April 19, 1879, she died, in her 33d year of age, far from her native home and kindred, but possessing fully the Christian's hope; her remains were brought home, and now rest in the Miami Cemetery, near Waynesville; she left an infant child, Lydia, born April 19, 1879, which Mr. Gibbs has received into his family to raise.

HON. SETH SILVER HAINES, President of Waynesville National Bank, was born in Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1824, and was the son of Noah Haines, who came from near Winchester, Va., in 1807, and settled at Old Town, in Greene Co., Ohio, whence he removed to Waynesville; he was Postmaster at Waynesville from 1817 until his death, in 1834; he was County Commissioner when the present court house was built, which edifice was approaching completion at the time of his death. Noah Haines was married, in 1808, to Miss Anna Silver (the mother of S. S. Haines, who, with her father, Seth Silver, and her sister, Leatitia (afterward Mrs. David Linton), came from Salem, N. J., in 1806, and settled at Waynesville. Noah Haines was highly esteemed as a man of entire probity, and possessed of eminent business ability, and his death was universally regretted; his widow survived him fifteen years; she was esteemed as a woman of eminent virtue. Seth Silver (for whom the subject of this memoir was named) was one of the early merchants of the village, and was also held in great esteem; he died in 1811. S. S. Haines was the youngest of a family of four sisters and three brothers, all of whom lived until they arrived at their majority, but all of whom have long since passed from this life. S. S. Haines was thrown on his own resources at an early age; in October, 1841, at the age of 17 years, he entered as clerk in the village store of Joseph B. Chapman, on the southwest corner of Main and North streets, where he remained until he came of age; the circumstance that he worked in this store the first six months for \$4 per month is still vividly remembered by him, and the fact that, even at that low salary, he came out ahead at the end of the half year specified, was but the foreshadowing of the successful career which followed, and of which it was the happy beginning. In December, 1845, at the age of 21 years, young Mr. Haines felt himself in position to buy out his employer and embark in business on his own responsibility. Soon after attaining his majority, he served one year each as Clerk and Treasurer of Wayne Township. On the 1st of June, 1847, Mr. Haines was married, in Xenia, to Miss Eliza F. Hinchman, daughter of Griffith Hinchman and Mary B. Hinchman, who came from Gloucester Co., N. J., in 1832, and settled in Warren County; the latter died in 1874; she was a woman of sterling good sense and possessed of eminent Christian virtues; her husband survived her but four years, dying in 1879, at the home of his affectionate daughter; he was a hearty specimen of a jovial, warm-hearted man, with a pleasant word for every one, and his memory will long be fondly cherished by a large circle of friends. Mr. Haines

continued in business in Waynesville until Jan. 1, 1850, at which date he disposed of his business to Thomas L. Allen and Benjamin Evans, and engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in Cincinnati, becoming a member of the firm of Wynne, Haines & Co.; under careful management, the business of the firm increased until its annual sales amounted, in 1864, to \$1,250,000; at that time, Mr. Haines disposed of his interest in the house and retired, with a desire to enjoy a quiet home; but he was not long permitted to indulge in his *dolce far niente*; "*Noblesse oblige*" might as well have been the legend upon his crest; he was importuned to do for others what he would have preferred not to do for himself, and in 1866 the wholesale grocery house of Haines & Chapin was established in Cincinnati, in which he remained two and a half years when this partnership was dissolved, and the firm of Chapin, Sampson & Rogers formed, with Mr. Haines as special partner; two and a half years later, he retired from business in the city and confined himself to his agricultural interests at home, four large farms affording, as it would seem, abundant opportunities for even the busiest brain or most methodical manager; yet, such are the possibilities of systematic and diligent application that, in addition to this, and as if to demonstrate the axiom that the more a man has to do the more he can do, Mr. Haines has, since his retirement from mercantile life, enjoyed but brief cessation from labor in one public enterprise or another. In 1856 and 1857, Mr. Haines represented the people of Warren County in the Ohio House of Representatives; and for many consecutive years he was a School Director in his native town, always performing the thankless yet onerous duties of that position willingly and faithfully. It was by his efforts that the first newspaper, the *Miami Visitor*, was established in Waynesville; this was in January, 1850; the same is true of the first telegraph office, which was established in November, 1849. In later times, Mr. Haines being placed at the head and front of two important local enterprises, and retained them through a long series of years, demonstrates beyond question his popularity at home and his recognized fitness for positions of trust; these are the Presidency of the Miami Cemetery Association, and of the Waynesville National Bank, in both of which he was the leading spirit, and has ever since been the controlling influence. Miami Cemetery Association was organized in 1866; the National Bank was established in February, 1875; in the latter, Mr. Haines was much the largest stockholder; that both enterprises have been successful—one in a financial as well as artistic sense, and the other in a purely business regard—is not a question susceptible of debate; the cemetery, especially, being closely identified with the people's interests, is the pride of the community near and far, and is acknowledged without a superior, and with very few, if any, equals in natural and artificial advantages; and no one will deny that the great success of this undertaking is largely due to Mr. Haines' personal supervision and sagacious management. In 1874, Mr. Haines projected the Miami Valley (now the Cincinnati Northern) Railway, and in 1876 procured from the city of Cincinnati very valuable franchises and rights of way; after investing largely of his own private means, and working earnestly and unselfishly in the undertaking for some time, the company became financially embarrassed and its property changed ownership; the enterprise was happily conceived and one of great value, and its failure of immediate success was in no sense due to any want of judicious management or foresight on the part of Mr. Haines, but was owing to bad faith and want of support on the part of those who were to be benefited by it, and whose co-operation he had every reason to expect. Mr. Haines was in earnest; he threw his whole soul into his cherished plan, and worked indefatigably for its accomplishment, and those who, in after years, receive benefit from the success of this new thoroughfare, will owe Mr. Haines a debt of gratitude they

ever can repay. In the annals of Warren County, S. S. Haines will occupy
 honored niche as one of her worthy representative men; when he was born,
 his native village was yet in her infancy, and her educational facilities were
 extremely meager; yet, such as they were, they were made tributary to his men-
 tal development; a little polishing, afterward acquired by a course at R. M.
 Bartlett's Commercial College at Cincinnati, may be mentioned as all the
 schooling he received; but his education did not stop there; with such as he,
 education goes on until the craving and receptive mind forever ceases its ac-
 tivity; a youth who, at the age of 20 years, could satisfactorily transact the
 whole business of selling a farm; who, at \$4 a month, could save money; who,
 at 21, could buy and conduct the principal business in the place of his birth;
 who, at his majority, could be intrusted with the funds and the records of his
 township; and who, when arrived at man's mature age, could be chosen to rep-
 resent his county in the Legislature, preside over a bank, inaugurate enterprises
 that were destined to endure through future ages, and conceive one of the most
 important railway lines in the great West—is he not appropriately singled out
 as a representative man? Not only so in a merely local sense, but, passing be-
 yond the environment of township or county, the career of such a man illus-
 trates the splendid possibilities open to young American manhood everywhere;
 his gifts, prudence, integrity, with a well-directed purpose, are as sure of their
 results to others as they have been in Mr. Haines' experience; and of
 such a man his fellow-citizens have just cause to be proud. Personally, Seth
 Haines is a "gentleman of the old school;" tall, slender and erect, a finely
 developed head surmounting a graceful form, the intelligent observer scarcely
 need be reminded of the fine Old Virginian blood coursing through his veins;
 good will tell in carriage as well as conduct; and Mr. Haines, both in man-
 ners and morals, has long been a model by which the rising generation in his
 community have considered it the correct thing to fashion their characters; pos-
 sessing a keen insight into the subtle operations of the human heart—in other
 words, being a good judge of human nature—Mr. Haines is seldom at fault in
 his measurements of men; he can tell at a glance, as if by instinct, what to
 expect, what to require, from those whom it may be his pleasure or business to
 meet; doubtless this faculty, inherent and fostered, has been one important
 factor in his success in life; quick to perceive, ready to adopt or reject, and a
 perfect diplomatist in the management of men and affairs, the busy brain of the
 man whose salient characteristics we are imperfectly limning, has been and is
 worthy of a far wider field for its powers of usefulness than its modest master
 has been content to occupy during all these years; and this fact suggests an-
 other and an admirable trait, namely, Mr. Haines' attachment to locality, his
 constant affection for the place of his birth, the beautiful hills and dales of his
 native heath, where his home has always been, and where, in all probability,
 his earthly abiding-place will ever be; in this restless, migratory age, it is com-
 paratively rare to find one so fondly endeared to the place of their birth, and
 who would toss aside the allurements of social or political preferment and be
 contented—nay, supremely happy—in the enjoyment of home in the place
 which had been their honored parents' dwelling-place before them; to the
 writer, this phase of Mr. Haines' life is as beautiful in all its meanings as it
 is unusual, and is one of the many evidences of the delicate sensibility and
 mature refinement of his nature. Mr. Haines is still in the vigor of a well-reg-
 ulated manhood, and, if so much had not already been received of him by
 his community that it would seem ungenerous to expect more, it might be said his
 best work still lay before him; whether this be the case or not, his hosts of
 friends and the people who revere him for his many noble and genial qualities
 will be more than gratified if their wishes for his long continuance in his stately

home, presided over by the kindly and gracious lady who so worthily bears the name, and surrounded by all that a cultivated taste and ample fortune can procure to make existence happy, are answered by a kind providence. Mr. Haines has but one child—Dr. James W. Haines, now practicing his profession in Cincinnati; although a young man, his versatile talents and engaging manners have already won for him enviable distinction as a theologian and a practitioner of the healing art; a favorite in whatever circle he chooses to move, with splendid talents and liberal culture, supplemented by the systematic diligence inherited from his ancestors. there is no reason, if life be spared him, why the world should not expect great achievements from him as the years come on; that mantle of exalted merit so long and worthily worn by his father may descend by rightful heritage to him, when cast aside for the brighter robes of immortality, is a hope abundantly warranted by what young Dr. Haines has already accomplished.

ALLEN HAINES, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the farm where he now lives, July 5, 1824; is a son of Jonathan and Naomi Haines, natives of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents were Jacob and Sarah Haines, natives of New Jersey, who lived and died there; the maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Sarah Stratton, natives of New Jersey, who also lived and died in their native State. Jonathan Haines, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and located in Wayne Township in 1811, on the place where Allen now lives; here they opened out in the woods and endured the hardships and deprivations of those early days; and here they lived till, about 1846, they moved to Waynesville, where he died June 5, 1851, aged 65 years; his wife died Dec. 27, 1851, aged 70 years. They had eight sons and four daughters; nine now survive—Ezra; Jacob; Sarah, who married Adam Gaskill; Prudence, who married George Smith and resides in Indiana; Jonathan; Eunice, who married Peter Dunwiddie and also residing in Indiana; Job, who lives in Indiana; Allen; and Mary C., now Widow Satterthwaite. Mr. Haines was a very industrious man, giving his entire attention to the business of farming; never held any desired office or public notoriety, but a man of undoubted integrity and a good neighbor, and a worthy citizen and a devoted member of the Society of Friends. In his death, the community lost a worthy citizen, and his family a devoted husband and a kind father. Our subject was raised and brought up on the old homestead place where he was married, Sept. 17, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Eleanor Smith, natives of Virginia, who became settlers in Greene County in quite an early day and lived and died in that county. By this union, Mr. Haines and wife had six children; two now survive—Jonathan and Naomi, now Mrs. A. Wright. His wife died Dec. 1, 1853, aged 32 years. On June 22, 1854, he was married to Cynthia Ann, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Starkey) Myers, who had four sons and two daughters; four now survive—Andrew, now living in Iowa; Cynthia Ann; Jacob; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Davis; David died in the army, at Knoxville, Tenn., in March, 1865, having served nearly through the war; Joseph died when a child about 3 years of age. Cynthia Ann was born in Ohio, Aug. 25, 1832. Mr. Haines located and has always remained upon the old home place, where he has erected good, substantial buildings and made improvements, and now has a very pleasant home and farmer's residence. The farm has now been in possession of the Haines family for sixty-nine years, and it is expected and hoped that it will continue in their name for many years to come.

NER HAINES, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the place where he now resides, April 19, 1837; is a son of Wesley and Susan (Engle) Haines, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents were Ner and Elizabeth Haines, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County,

out 1819, where he lived and died on the farm where our subject now lives. Wesley was 14 years of age when his parents came to Warren County; here he was raised and grew to manhood; was married and became the father of six children; three now survive—Hannah, now Mrs. Charles Janney; Ner, and Prudence, now Mrs. Amos Sides. Mr. Haines was raised to farm labor, and, after his father's death, took the old home place, where he resided till after the death of his wife in the summer of 1848, when he moved to Waynesville and resided six years; was again married to Mrs. Prudence Haines, a daughter of Isaac Engle; thence he located again on the farm, where he resided a few years, and again returned to Waynesville, where he has since resided; his second wife died in the summer of 1872. Mr. Haines is now 75 years of age; commenced in life with but limited means, and, by his own labor and industry has accumulated a good competency; has never held or desired office, but has devoted himself industriously to his business interests, and has been well rewarded for his labors. Ner, the subject of this sketch, was raised to farm labor; was married, April 5, 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Mary Sides, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn.; Sarah was born May 6, 1842; their issue has been six children; five now survive—Wesley, born Jan. 4, 1861; Daniel Albert, born July 28, 1863; Samuel K., Nov. 22, 1869; Elsworth, Oct. 21, 1871; and Ner W., born Feb. 15, 1874. Mr. Haines located upon the old home place of his father's, where he has since resided. This place has been in the possession of the Haines family since their first location here—a period of twenty-six years.

ALBERT D. HAINES, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Warren County Nov. 10, 1846; is a son of Daniel and Prudence (Engle) Haines, natives of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents were Ner and Elizabeth Haines, natives of New Jersey, but who became early settlers of Warren County, locating there about 1817, and lived and died here. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Engle, was a native of New Jersey; also became a settler of this county, where he died. Daniel, the father of our subject, was a young single man when he came to this county; married here and became the father of one child, Albert D. Mr. Haines died Jan. 14, 1852, aged 48 years; his wife died July 20, 1872, aged 64 years. Albert D. was but 5 years of age when his father died, and was raised by his mother; was married, April 5, 1870, to Susanna E., daughter of John R. and Jane Dunwiddie, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio; he came to Ohio a young man; was married in Greene County, and became the father of nine children; seven now survive—Mary Jane, (now Mrs. Dunwiddie); Samuel G., James, John A., Francis, Sarah M. (now Mrs. John Holmes, Jr.), and Susanna E.; the latter was born Sept. 4, 1849. The grandfather of Samuel Dunwiddie was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1803, and settled in Greene Co., Ohio, and, later in life, in Preble County, where he resided till his death. Mr. Haines and wife, after their marriage, located on the place where they now live and have since resided. This place was formerly known as the James Chenoweth farm; it consists of 57 acres of good land, with good buildings and improvements, and constitutes a pleasant home and residence.

ISRAEL HOPKINS HARRIS, banker, Waynesville, was a son of James Harris and his wife, Rebecca Clark Jennings; the latter was born in New Jersey, and was a daughter of John and Sarah Jennings, two of the pioneers of Waynesville, she being a sister of Samuel Heighway's wife. James Harris was a son of Israel Harris, and was born near Rutland, Vt., March 31, 1801; when he was 5 years old, his father moved to Ohio and settled on the farm near Centerville, Montgomery Co., now known as the Milton McNeill farm; at an early age, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, clerking several years in the store of

John Satterthwaite, in Waynesville; after his marriage, he removed to Centerville, Ohio, and opened a dry goods and variety store on his own account; trade rapidly increased, and in time he established branch stores in Waynesville and Bellbrook, and engaged extensively in pork-packing; in the fall of 1844, he returned to Waynesville, continuing his business here on a large scale. In May, 1849, after a return from Cincinnati, where cholera was at that time epidemic, he was attacked with that disease, and died May 31, 1849. He was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, and of the strictest integrity; few persons have lived in the county who have contributed more to its material interests than he, and few whose loss has been more widely felt. His widow survived him for more than a quarter of a century, living a part of the time in Waynesville and a part at Centerville. Finally, at the ripe old age of nearly 75 years, Mrs. Harris died, at her son's home in Waynesville, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1879. She was a woman of strong individuality, a sincere Christian and a noble example of true womanhood; she left an impress for good upon her posterity and upon society such as only a woman of exalted attributes can. Isaac Hopkins Harris was born in Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1822; he was the eldest of a family of five children; was fitted for college, partly at Centerville, under David Burson, and completed his preparation at Franklin Warren Co., under W. C. Gould; he entered Yale College at the beginning of the Junior year, 1844; after taking his degree in 1846, he returned to his home in Waynesville, and became, at his father's desire, his assistant in the dry goods business. After his father's death, in 1849, he continued the business with his brother Joseph until 1855, when he became a private banker in the firm of Stokes & Harris; this partnership continued till the death of Mr. Jarvis Stokes in 1868, since which time Mr. Harris has conducted the business alone. In November, 1848, he married Esther Ann, daughter of Jarvis Stokes, of Warren County. In November, 1849, Mrs. Harris died, leaving an infant daughter named Mary, who survived her mother only six months. In November, 1851, he married Carrie E. Bunnell, of this county, daughter of Mr. Merritt Bunnell; by her he had three children—Emma, the eldest, died in her 8th year; Jimmie, the second, at the age of 16 months; the third and surviving child is named Laura. Carrie E. Harris died in Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 15, 1873, of pulmonary consumption, whose ravages her husband sought in vain to arrest by a sojourn in a Southern clime. On the 31st of December, 1874, Mr. Harris was married to Edith Mosher, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Mosher; by her he has had two children, one of whom survives, Minnie Mildred, now (January, 1882) in her 5th year. Mr. Harris is now at the age of 58 years, and appears in the very prime of life, the luster of his eye undimmed and none of his natural force abated; his New England progenitor imparted to him the purest of Green Mountain blood, and the son illustrates by his character and physique the inestimable value of such transmission; born in affluent circumstances, Mr. Harris made good use of his opportunities; he was studious and industrious by nature; manly, honest and frank in conversation; bright and vivacious as a companion, and just and true in all his dealings; the boy was "father to the man," and he has proved himself a faithful steward, improving the talents with which by nature he was endowed, instead of squandering his inheritance because the work of cultivating and increasing was not all done for him. In all his business enterprises, Mr. Harris has been successful. Graduating with all the honors at one of the proudest seats of learning in the United States, his energies were at once judiciously directed by his sagacious father, and since then his life has been one of uninterrupted career of industry, his willing hands doing with all their might whatever they found to do; only one change—that of banking succeeding mer-

andising—has marked his busy and successful business life. With perfect integrity in all his business transactions, Mr. Harris finds himself one of the healthiest, as well as one of the most widely known and esteemed citizens of his county. Notwithstanding the active business life of Mr. Harris, he has also devoted much time to the pursuits of the natural sciences, particularly archæology and geology; in these departments he has amassed a collection which is probably not excelled, if equaled, by any similar private collection in the United States; his vast and varied accumulation has attracted and charmed visitors from all parts of the globe, and journalistic representatives from the East and West have from time to time gone through his museum and written it up for the benefit of the public. Especially is this remark true, "treasury of pearls," which, perhaps, no other man living has a larger or finer assortment. Mr. Harris gave the original impetus and has ever been the sustainer of the Little Miami River Pearl Fisheries, which became so famous a few years ago; he fostered this industry by purchasing all the pearls found in the river, continuing the traffic until the supply seemed exhausted; in his treasure house are thousands of dollars' worth of these iridescent jewels, all more or less valuable and rare, from the "Kohinoor pearl" down to the finest seed pearl; the "Kohinoor" is the only agatized pearl upon record, and is regarded by intelligent scientists as a jewel of nameless price. In person, I. H. Harris is of medium stature, slender, very erect and agile; his step is quick and buoyant; his eye, black, brilliant and piercing, though full of humor and kindly light, and that unmistakable expression denoting the possession of intellectual powers which it cannot conceal; straight as an arrow and rapid in movement, his physical characteristics are but a reflex of his mental processes; talented, educated, accomplished, with a beautiful home and charming family, with all the good things of life within his grasp, yet without vain self-assertion or pretension, accessible to all and meeting every man as a member of one common brotherhood. Mr. Harris is the "patron saint" of Harris Guards, Co. F, O. N. G., one of the finest companies in the 13th Regiment; the company having been named for him voluntarily, as a tribute to his worth and popularity. He has held nearly, if not all, the local dignities laid at his feet, from Alderman to Treasurer and School Director; for many consecutive years he has been draughted into this service for the public good, much against his own inclination. At its annual convention in Cincinnati last summer, Mr. Harris was elected member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being proposed as eligible by Prof. R. B. Warder, of the University of Cincinnati. Waynesville is justifiably proud of Mr. Harris as one of the few really representative men of Warren County. Long may he live to inspire and encourage succeeding generations to become the artificers of their own fortunes, as he is so admirably qualified to do, whose good deeds will live long after the active brain and busy hands which conceived and executed them have mingled with their native dust.

AMOS HARTSOCK, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Greene Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1821; is a son of William and Elizabeth (Phinkbone) Hartsock, natives of Maryland; the grandmother was a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Harding; the paternal ancestors being of German descent and the maternal of Welsh descent. Mr. William Hartsock emigrated to Ohio and located in Greene County in 1810, being among the early settlers of that county, and there followed his trade, that of brick-layer, for many years, and is said to have built the second brick house erected in Xenia. In 1831, he removed to Warren County, near Waynesville, and here he entered upon farming, where he continued till his death, in April, 1860, aged 76 years; his wife died in the fall of the same year, aged 73 years. They had twelve children; four now survive—

Jesse, Levi, Amos and Mary, now Mrs. Parkins, living in Milton, Ind. O subject remained with his father till 24 years of age; was married, March 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Rachel Archer, natives of New Jersey. They became settlers of Ohio in 1819, remaining near Cincinnati a short time, thence located in Warren County, where they resided till her death, December, 1867; he is still living, and resides with Mr. Hartsock, now 84 years of age. They had four children; three now survive—Mary Ann, Samuel and John. Mr. Hartsock and wife have four children—John W., born March 1, 1846; Mary Malinda, born March 28, 1849; Charles Edward, born Sept. 1854; and Ephraim Allen, born July 2, 1857. Mr. Hartsock, after his marriage, resided for a few years on three different farms in Wayne Township, then, in 1868, bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided; has a good farm of 120 acres, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and farmer's residence. Mr. Hartsock has been Township Trustee five years, and Assessor one term.

PHILLIP HAWKE, farmer, P. O. Waynesville; born in England Nov. 1828; is a son of Phillip and Ann Hawke, natives of England. The grandfather was Phillip Hawke, who was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a cotemporary of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism and was frequently associated with that eminent divine. He, as well as his son Phillip, lived and died in England. Phillip and wife, the parents of our subject, had nine children: four now survive—John, Phillip, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Mount Joy, and Margaret, now Mrs. Humphreys. Phillip, the subject of this sketch, emigrated to America when about 18 years of age, and located in Warren County. On Nov. 15, 1848, he was united in marriage with Emma Collett, whose ancestors are fully written of in sketch of James Collett (deceased). By this union, they have had seven children; four now survive—Joseph Henry, born Aug. 25, 1849; George W., Oct. 20, 1854; John C., March 17, 1860; and Alice Amelia, born Aug. 26, 1865. Mr. Hawke has always followed farming as his occupation, and all within this township; he has resided where he now lives for fourteen years, and is a man who gives close application to his business, whose integrity is undoubted; is a kind neighbor, and one of Wayne Township's most worthy citizens.

WILLIAM H. HEIGHWAY, retired, Waynesville; born in Cincinnati Feb. 5, 1817; is a son of John and Eliza (Mercer) Heighway; he was born in 1785, in England, and she was born in Cincinnati, March 18, 1791; she was the first female child born in Cincinnati. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Heighway, was a native of England, and emigrated to America about 1795 and came to Cincinnati; was one of the surveying party who came up the Little Miami Valley to survey the lands under the Symmes contract, and, reaching where Waynesville is now located, they surveyed and laid out the town. He afterward returned to England, and again came to America, and died at Cincinnati in 1815 or 1816. The maternal grandfather, John Mercer, was a native of New Jersey, and his ancestry from Holland. About 1790, he emigrated to Ohio, locating at Cincinnati, where he died about 1802, being one of the earliest settlers of that place. John Heighway was about 18 years of age when he came with his parents to Cincinnati. There he married and settled, and became one of the leading and prominent men of Cincinnati; he built the first bank vault ever erected in that city, and was President and Cashier of the United States Branch Bank first established there; he died in 1827, aged 42 years; his wife died Jan. 10, 1866, aged 72 years. They had four children—Samuel M., William H., Archibald E. and Mary E., the eldest and youngest of which are deceased. Our subject grew to manhood, remaining with his mother after his father's death till his majority; was married, April 22, 1851, to Julia,

ghter of Ulysis and Charlotte Salis, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1835 and located in Medina Co., Ohio, where his wife died Aug. 1835. About six weeks after their arrival, Mr. Salis became a resident of Waynesville, in 1866, and died here May 11, 1870, aged 82 years. They had 10 children—Charlotte, now Mrs. Cadwell, residing in Cincinnati; and Julia, born in Germany April 4, 1826. Mr. Heighway and wife have four children John M., born Jan. 25, 1852; Charlotte E., Jan. 30, 1854; Emma, April 8, 1857; and Annette, born Jan. 22, 1861. Mr. Heighway carried on a brass foundry in Cincinnati some years; then engaged in the grocery and rectifying business several years, since which his principal business has been in managing the estates of his mother and the family, the whole care of which has principally devolved upon Mr. Heighway. In 1866, he bought his present property in Waynesville, where he located and has since resided; here he has fine property and beautifully situated, where he now lives retired from all active business. Prior to embarking in the grocery and foundry business, Mr. Heighway was one of the first to cultivate flowers in Cincinnati, and for several years was engaged as a florist; he has now in his possession a fine specimen of the India crape myrtle, which he has grown from a cutting of the first plant brought to New York from India, forty-five years ago.

REV. JOHN HISEY, farmer and minister; P. O. Waynesville; is a son of Jacob Hisey, who was a son of Christian Hisey, a native of Germany, who settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in an early day. Jacob Hisey was born and grew to manhood there, and there married Emiline Williamson. In the year 1816, he moved with his family to Ohio and settled in East Wayne township, Warren Co., where he purchased a small tract of land, which he cultivated in connection with working in and carrying on a blacksmith shop for many years. He raised a large family of children, and lived to see all those who survive well settled in life. By the industry and frugality of himself and wife, besides raising his family he acquired a considerable amount of property. He was for many years a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and was a worthy and exemplary member, and contributed liberally for the support of the church of his choice. In October, 1854, his wife, the partner of his younger and advanced years, departed this life. He was again married, and at his death left a widow. He departed this life May 6, 1870, aged 84 years, at peace with all mankind, and in full hope of a blissful immortality—the noblest work of God, an honest man.

JACOB R. HISEY, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the farm where he now lives, April 3, 1850; is a son of Joseph and Maria (Herr) Hisey, he a native of Virginia and she of Maryland. The grandfather, Jacob Hisey, was also a native of Virginia, and was a son of Christopher Hisey, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather, Abraham Herr, was a native of Lancaster Co., Penn., and was a son of Rudolph Herr. Abraham first moved into the State of Maryland, thence emigrated to Ohio and located in the south part of Greene County in 1836, and in 1837 moved into Warren county, then to the State of Indiana, and, about 1867, became a resident of Miami Co., Ohio, where he died in 1873, aged 73 years. The grandfather, Jacob Hisey, emigrated to Ohio in 1818 and located on the place where our subject now lives. This land was then all in the woods, and he began in a true pioneer and log cabin life, and here he labored and toiled, and before his death was permitted to see a good, cultivated farm, with good buildings and improvements, and to enjoy the general comforts of life. He died in 1869, aged 84 years. Joseph, his son, was 4 years of age when brought to this county, and here was raised and grew to manhood, accustomed to the hardships of those early days; was married, and became the father of two children—

Jacob R. and Jemima E. Mr. Hisey bought the old home place of his father and there he resided till his death, April 14, 1878, aged 64 years; his wife died Dec. 28, 1874, aged 50 years. Our subject, born and raised where he now lives, was married, April 19, 1877, to Miss Amanda Jane, daughter of John and Eliza English, natives of Ross Co., Ohio. The grandfather, John English, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Ohio about 1810. John T. and Eliza English had six children; four now survive—Amanda Jane, John Milton, Henry and Charles. Mr. English now resides in Dayton, Ohio, where he has lived the last seven years; he is a carpenter by trade, and is now 67 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hisey have by their marriage two children—Joseph Milton and John Curtis. Mr. Hisey resides on the old homestead farm, which he has taken since his father's death, and has bought the interest of his sister the only heir. This farm has now been in possession of the Hisey family for sixty-three years.

WILLIAM H. HOBLIT, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; was born in Greene Co., Ohio, Feb. 13, 1834; is a son of Meritt and Anna (Sacket) Hoblit, native of Ohio; the paternal grandparents were Boston and Elizabeth Hoblit, he native of Maryland and she of Virginia; they emigrated to Ohio and located in Greene County between 1790 and 1800, being among the first settlers of the county; opened out right in the woods, braving all the trials and dangers of those early days, and remained and died on the farm where he first settled, living to a very advanced age; he died about 1850; he was a soldier in the war of 1812; was quite a prominent man in his day, and held several offices; was Constable and Township Trustee. The maternal grandparents were Cyrus and Nancy Sacket, natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Greene County very early, about the same time of the Hoblit family, and settled near them, and lived and died there. Meritt Hoblit was born, raised and grew to manhood in the wilds of this new country, accustomed to the scenes of pioneer life; was married and became the father of twelve children, six now living: Sarah, now Mrs. Hagerman, residing in Auglaize County; Nancy, now Mrs. Bowman; Boston, William H., David and Benjamin. Mr. Hoblit died in July, 1877, aged 77 years; his wife is still living on the old home place, now 80 years of age, and has made her continued residence there of sixty years. Our subject was raised in Greene County, remaining with his father till after his majority; was married, July 18, 1863, to Rebecca M., daughter of Edward P. and Abigail Thomas, he a native of Ohio and she of Pennsylvania; Abigail was a daughter of James and Lydia Benham, James being a brother of Robert Benham, of historic fame, who, with his companion, were shot by the Indians and suffered so long in the wilderness before being rescued from their perilous condition. Edward and Abigail Thomas had seven children; six now survive: Julia Ann, Eliza Jane, Benjamin Joseph, Rebecca and Charles Franklin. Rebecca Thomas was born December 18, 1837; Mr. Hoblit and wife have two children, Luvillie Magruder and Valentine Monterville (twins), born May 29, 1864; Mr. Hoblit, after his marriage, resided on a place adjoining where he now lives till 1879, when he bought and located where he now lives and has since resided; here he has erected new and substantial buildings, and now has a very pleasant home and farmer's residence.

MRS. ELIZABETH HOEL, Waynesville, was born in Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, July 9, 1842; is a daughter of Samuel P. Hunt, M. D., and Elizabeth (Thomas) Hunt, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Belmont Co., Ohio. The grandfather, Seth Hunt, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a prominent and popular man of that day, and one who accumulated a large property, being quite wealthy at one time. Dr. Samuel P. was born June 4, 1802, and when young became a resident of Belmont Co., Ohio, where he read medicine.

under Dr. Hoover and became a practicing physician of high character and popularity. He was a member of the convention called by Dr. Aul for the organization of the Ohio State Medical Association, which was ultimately merged into the "Ohio Medical Society," of which he is still a member; was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the society in 1860; was appointed a delegate to the Mexican Medical Association at its meeting in Cincinnati, and again to its meeting at Louisville, in 1859. The Doctor was also appointed by the Legislature of Ohio as one of the State Medical Examiners to attend the commencement of the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in March, 1862; and during the war, by order of the Sanitary Commission, went on board the steamer *Yacon* to Memphis. Dr. Hunt located in Warren County in 1843, near where the town of Morrow now stands; was engaged as surgeon for the Little Miami Railroad Company, and performed the first case of surgery before the road was finished as far as Morrow, and retained this appointment till 1866, when he retired from practice and removed to Sterling, Ill., where he resided some eight or ten years; thence located in Richmond, Ind.; thence at Cincinnati, where he now resides, with two single daughters, in quiet retirement—now 79 years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were parents of eight children; six now survive—Thomas, Local Agent of the Canada Southern Railroad at Cincinnati; Eberle, Local Agent of same railroad at Lexington, Ky.; Elizabeth, Martha, Kate and Samuel (Assistant Superintendent of the Canada Southern Railroad). The subject of this sketch, the eldest daughter of Dr. Hunt, was united in marriage, Feb. 11, 1869, to Capt. William R. Hoel, a son of Edmond and Emiline Hoel. Her father, Edmond Hoel, was an old and well-known Ohio River pilot. William Rion Hoel was born in Sharon, Butler Co., Ohio, March 7, 1824; after a short term at St. Xavier's College, in Cincinnati, he, at a very young age, went on board the steamer *Congress* to "learn the river," under instructions of his father. "The boy was father to the man" in this as in other instances, and which was his application and assiduity, that in the remarkably short time of eighteen months he was "standing watch" for himself. Young William followed the vicissitudes and hardships of piloting in those early days of Ohio river navigation with a persistence and continuity characteristic of him until he was complete master of his profession, and there was no break between him and his career as pilot until 1861, at which time the war began, and he entered the service, still a pilot, at St. Louis. This position was soon resigned for that of First Master on the iron-clad gunboat *Cincinnati*; then he became Executive Officer on the flagship *Benton*; then, when the *Eastport* was built, he became Executive Officer of that vessel; then took command of the *Pittsburg*, and after this commanded the ram *Vindicator*, as A. V. L. Lieutenant Commander. For gallantry at Island No. 10, he was promoted to Lieutenant, and after the fight at Grand Gulf Lieut. Hoel was made Lieutenant Commander, an honor never before conferred upon a volunteer in the whole previous history of the U. S. Navy. While in command of the *Pittsburg*, he gallantly led the fight at Grand Gulf. He afterward was assigned to the *Vindicator*, of which he retained command until the close of the war. It was at the famous running of the blockade, at Island No. 10, however, that Commander Hoel won his most conspicuous laurels for dauntless daring and executive ability. Those who were contemporaries with the occurrences of those days will readily recall the heroic action; but later generations may require a brief description: On the morning of April 4, 1863, Commodore Foote began making preparations for running the blockade, and Commander H. Walker's vessel, the *Carondelet*, was chosen for the important duty. At that time Capt. Dick Wade was Executive Officer of the *Carondelet*, but Capt. Hoel volunteered to act in his stead on this occasion, saying to Capt. Wade, "You have a family, while I have none," and

his offer was accepted. The vessel was at once defended as much as possible on its exposed side. A barge containing bales of hay was lashed to its side, coils of chain plank of a dismantled barge, cord-wood, etc., were also used for protection against the possible attacks of the enemy. An eleven-inch hawser was coiled around the pilot-house as high as the windows, and other precautions suggested by the circumstances were taken to guard the vessel during her perilous trip past the fortress. Mr. C. B. Boynton, in his sketches of "Service in the Navy," speaks of this remarkable achievement, which he styles, "a work which only bold and brave men could perform," as follows: "At 10 o'clock the moon had gone down and the sky, the land and river were alike hidden in the black shadow of the thunder-cloud, which had now spread itself over all the heavens. The time seemed opportune for starting; the order was given; the lines were cast off, and, with her barge of hay on one side and another with coal on the starboard side, the gunboat rounded out heavily and slowly and laid her course down the river. In order to avoid the puffing sound of the high pressure engine, the escape steam was conducted into the wheel-house, where the harsh voice was muffled—a device which probably led to their discovery by the fire from the chimneys. For half a mile everything went smoothly and quietly, and all thought they might succeed in passing the batteries unobserved, when suddenly a bright steady flame rose several feet high from both chimneys, and for a moment the steamer appeared to be carrying aloft two immense torches to light her on her way. Her upper decks and all about her brightened for a moment in the red glare. Strange as it appears, what was deemed by all a very serious accident, which would bring upon them at once the enemy's fire, caused no movement in the hostile batteries. When nearly opposite the upper fort the chimneys again took fire, and then at once the sentinels there gave the alarm to the fort below. Signal rockets were sent up both from the mainland and the island, and a cannon shot came from Fort No. 2. It was evident that the alarm was now general. Not a shot, however, came from the upper battery, and this showed how thoroughly its dangerous guns had been silenced by the bold men who had landed and spiked them. This and the drifting away of the floating battery had much to do with the safety of the Carondelet. But one course was now possible for the officers of the gunboat. The vessel was once put under a full head of steam, and was urged on at her utmost speed for the rebels were now making swift preparations at every gun which could be brought to bear. She was exposed to the fire of forty-seven guns. The storm was then at its height, and its fearful character, which would have been dangerous at any other time, was welcomed as increasing the chances of escape. The darkness was so intense as to shut out earth and heaven alike, except lighted for an instant by the lightning's glare, or the flame of the cannon. The gleam and roar of the guns of the batteries could scarcely be distinguished from the flash and the thunder of the cloud. The fires of heaven and earth were so mingled that none could tell whether the deck was shaken by the explosion above or the cannon below. The rain fell in the sweeping torrents of a summer shower. Shot and shell, and rifle and musket balls, sang, shrieked and roared around them, so as to be heard above the storm. Each flash of lightning revealed the rebels, loading, training and firing their guns as the boat came within range. The steamer could also be seen for a moment, but as she was moving swiftly with the current, it was nearly impossible to get her in range, and it was evident that only a chance shot would strike her. Most of the shot and shell flew high above her, because the alterations of light and darkness were so rapid as to deceive the gunners in regard to the gunboat's position. She was much nearer to them than they thought, and they fired therefore, at a wrong elevation. The boat was kept as close to the shore as she

ould safely run, where, indeed, it would have been difficult to depress their
ans so as to strike her, even had she been plainly seen. At this point their
reatest danger was not from the batteries. The current was not only rapid, but
shifted from side to side with the sharp curves of the stream, and bars ran
at from either shore. The intense darkness prevented the pilots from know-
g the exact position of the boat, and they could learn it only as they caught
impres of the shore by the flashes of lightning. On the forecandle the lead
as kept going and the depth of the water was constantly reported. Yet with
ery precaution, and in spite of watchfulness, the steamer was often in peril.
contributed largely to her safety that she had on board Capt. Hoel, First
aster of the Cincinnati, who had been engaged in navigating the Mississippi
for more than twenty years. This gentleman stood on the deck, exposed to
e double shower of rain and bullets, and watching for each momentary rev-
ation which the lightning made, gave directions for steering the boat. The
eam of the lightning, the frequent report of the soundings, and his intimate
nowledge of localities, enabled Capt. Hoel to judge correctly, in the main, of
e gunboat's position. Once, however, during the passage, she was in immi-
ent danger of being lost. The steamboat and her barges presented, of course,
very large surface to the current, and this gave her occasionally a heavy
eer. In the darkness and the blinding rush of the storm, these could not
ways, on the instant, be noticed. Caught at one time by the swift stream,
e was drifting toward a dangerous bar, where she would have grounded under
e guns of the batteries, when a broad flash lit up the river, and it had hardly
ded before the sharp, twice repeated, "hard-a-port" rang through the boat.
he obeyed her helm and regained the current just in time to save her. Three
iles below, the floating battery, which had grounded there, fired a few harm-
ss shots, and then the peril was over, and exulting cheers burst from the crew
ad the soldiers, signal guns were fired announcing their safety to the fleet
bove, and soon the gunboat rounded to at New Madrid, and was welcomed by
eers and bonfires, and every possible demonstration of joy." Capt. Hoel was
rst married to Miss Mary Riley, daughter of Mr. Daniel Riley, of Cincinnati;
e offspring of this marriage, which, although brief, was an exceedingly happy
e, was one child, which died in infancy. In 1855, Capt. Hoel made a balloon
cursion with Mons. Godard. The aerial excursion started from Cincinnati and
minated at night, three miles south of Waynesville, on the farm of George E.
mith. Mr. Smith extended the hospitalities of his mansion to the stranded
nd more or less damaged sky navigators. Capt. Hoel, becoming infatuated
ith the beauty and fertility of the Little Miami Valley, bought a farm two
iles east of Waynesville, which he christened "Kildere." In 1867, he formed
e of a party who visited Europe and the Holy Land in the Quaker City.
apt. Hunt, by his last wife, Miss Elizabeth Hunt, had two children, Sarah
izabeth, born Dec. 18, 1869, and Rion, born Sept. 15, 1871. For several
ears after the war he abandoned the river and devoted his time to improving
nd beautifying his home, which he spared neither care nor generous expendi-
ure of money to render such a place as his best conception of a home should
e. Yet his active temperament could not endure the uninterrupted seclusion
rustic life for many years with out, at times, pining for the bustling career
he had left behind him, and in 1877, being tendered the command of the Light-
house Service, he accepted and was put in command of the Light-house steamer
ily. At first his duty lay from Pittsburgh to New Orleans; but when the
ervice was revised he plied between Pittsburgh and Cairo. Faithful service
characterized his command in this as in all previous positions, and a material
eduction in the expenses of the Government was made by his judicious and
eonomical management. This engagement was only terminated by death.

He died May 23, 1879, from the effects of a pistol shot. His home was a beautiful place; and there, in the smiles and caresses of his children, the austerity of his aquatic career dissolved as snow in the presence of sunshine; and children were more fondly beloved and tenderly cared for than those who brightened and made merry his hilltop retreat. Capt. Hoel perished while in the prime of vigorous manhood, when it seemed he could have defied death in its most resistless form, while all his faculties and forces were at their zenith and he will continue to be mourned as only heroes and kindly hearts can lamented. by hosts of friends who honored him while living, and cherish and keep ever green by their tears the laurels that bestow his untimely grave. His dust lies beside that of his youthful bride and that of their infant child, Spring Grove Cemetery. A handsome memorial window in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Waynesville, bears this inscription: "In memory of a noble man: William Rion Hoel, one of the founders of this Church; died May 23, 1879." Mrs. Hoel still resides upon the home-place, where she has a beautiful location, on a high and pleasant elevation, with all the comforts and conveniences constituting a pleasant home and residence.

REEVE HOLLAND, retired carpenter and builder, Waynesville, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 24, 1808; is a son of James and Hannah (Reeve) Holland, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents were John and Jane Holland, natives of New Jersey, the ancestors being of Scotch-Irish descent. James and family emigrated to Ohio, and located near Waynesville in 1818, being among the early settlers of this county. He was a weaver by trade, and soon after he came here located in Waynesville, where he followed his trade the most of his life; he died in Waynesville about 1857, aged 85 years; his wife died about 1861, aged 85 years. They had ten children, six now survive: Reeve, Franklin, Wesley, Maria (now Mrs. Parker, residing at Camp Dennison), Ruth Ann (now Mrs. Bodine, residing at Madisonville), and Emiline (now Mrs. Leatcham, residing in Iowa). The subject of this sketch was but 9 years of age when their family came to this new county, and here he was raised and grew to manhood, fully accustomed to all the rough scenes of those early days; was married, Jan. 21, 1835, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Ellen Bowman, natives of Virginia, but who emigrated to Kentucky, where they resided till 1817, when they removed to Warren County and located near Waynesville, where they lived and died; they had eleven children; five now survive—John, living in Indiana; Didema, now Widow Carr, living in Iowa; Sarah, and Maria Ann, now Mrs. Retallick. Mr. Holland and wife have had four children, three deceased; the youngest Joel Marshall, grew to manhood and gave promise of becoming a prominent man. During the administration of President Lincoln, he was appointed United States Mail Agent, on the C. C. R. R., which office he filled about one year; thence assumed the duties of the Distributing Department in the Post Office at Cincinnati, where, after a few months' service, he was prostrated with sickness and returned home, where he died, Sept. 2, 1862, aged about 24 years, his young, promising life being thus early cut off. Mr. Holland when sixteen years of age learned the carpenter trade and became one of the best and most prominent builders of that day; erected a large number of the buildings in Waynesville and vicinity. In 1863, Mr. Holland retired from all active business, having acquired a good competence. He has resided on the property where he now lives for forty-five years; he erected a good substantial frame house, and has everything comfortable and convenient around him; where he and his companion have lived for almost half a century, and can now enjoy the fruits of their labors under their "olive vine and fig-tree."

JOSIAH HOUGH, tile manufacturer, Raysville; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Oct. 5, 1823; is a son of Townsend and Catharine Hough; he was a native of Peach Bottom, Penn., and was a descendent of John Hough and his wife Hannah Janney. Townsend Hough married Catherine McCurdy, and came to Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, June 23, 1838. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan Hough, of New Jersey, and Ann Michner, his wife. Jonathan Hough's great-grandfather was the John Hough above mentioned of Penn's colony, who was drowned in attempting to swim the Delaware, to meet the provincial Assembly, of which he was a member. The subject of this sketch was in his 15th year, when his father's family came to Warren Co., Ohio; there he grew to maturity; was married Oct. 1, 1843, to Miss Phebe, daughter of Amos and Margaret (Blackford) Kelsey, natives of Kentucky, but who came among the early settlers of this county; the Kelsey family located near the north line of Clear Creek Township, and the Blackford family near Ridgeville. Amos Kelsey was a son of Daniel Kelsey. Margaret Blackford was daughter of Nathaniel Blackford, who settled near Ridgeville about 1797, one of the first pioneers. Amos and Margaret Kelsey were parents of eleven children; five now survive—Phebe, Amos, Albert, Jane and Mollie. Mr. Hough and wife have had twelve children; six now survive—Amos, Catherine (now Mrs. Thomas Johns), William, Charles, Ida (now Mrs. Charles Hosier), and Nettie. Mr. Hough first located in Clear Creek Township, and engaged for several years in farming. About 1869, he removed to Raysville and engaged in the mercantile trade, till the spring of 1874, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Edwin Sweny in the manufacture of tile, which business he has since followed. They are devoting their whole attention to this business, and are doing an extensive trade. They manufacture the best of tile, and have a sale for all they can make. Mr. Hough is a very active, industrious man, and takes great interest in all public improvements and progress of his community. He has been Assessor and Trustee of his township, and is one of the substantial citizens of this community.

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, cooper; P. O. Waynesville; born in Washington Township, this County, Dec. 13, 1829, is the son of James and Elizabeth (Long) Humphreys, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated to Ohio and located in this county in 1815, and here opened out a farm from the woods, and passed through the trials and deprivations of pioneer life, and died on the same farm where he first located, departing this life Feb., 9, 1879, aged nearly eighty-seven years; his wife died Jan. 31, 1855. Of the thirteen children born to them, eight now survive, viz., John L., Lewis, David L., Tamson L., William, Elizabeth, James and Sarah E. Mr. Humphreys was thrice married; first to Phebe Rose, by whom he had two children—one now surviving—Hannah, now Mrs. Stearns, residing in Illinois. His third and last wife was Sarah Riley, whom he was united in marriage March 12, 1856, and with whom he lived till his death. Mr. Humphreys made a continued residence on his farm in Washington Township of sixty-three years—a period of time equaled by but few even of the pioneers. He was one of the permanent and prominent farmers of that township, and was Township Trustee for many years. Our subject remained with his father till his majority, brought up to farm labor; then he worked at sundry places for wages for a time, when he finally learned the cooper trade; was married, June 22, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of Phillip and Ann Hawke, natives of England, who were parents of thirteen children, of whom three now survive—Philip, Mary Ann and Margaret. Mr. Hawke was thrice married. By his first wife he had two children, both now deceased. By his second wife he had two children—one surviving—John. Mr. Hawke departed this life in England, Oct. 8, 1848, aged 71 years. In 1853, his widow

and her family emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County. She died at Waynesville, Nov. 4, 1858, aged 69 years. Mr. Humphreys and wife have had five children, all deceased but one—Ann Elizabeth. Mr. Humphreys has followed coopering and made that his principal business for thirty years. He located in Corwin in April, 1872, where he is still carrying on the cooper business.

JOHN HUNT, farmer; P. O. Dodds. We find that the Hunt family descended from two brothers, who came from England to America prior to the Revolution and settled in New Jersey, when these States were colonies of England, and of their descendants, Ralph Hunt was the grandfather of our subject and was born and raised in New Jersey and married Rachel Campbell, a lady of Scotch descent, but born and raised in New Jersey. In 1765, they removed into Pennsylvania; thence about 1772, removed to Union District, South Carolina, where he died in 1803; his wife died several years prior to his death. They had six sons and four daughters, all now deceased, of whom John, the second son and third child, was the father of our subject, and was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 27, 1768; hence, was four years of age when they moved to South Carolina, and there he grew to manhood and married Jane Little. In November 1805, they came to Ohio, crossing the mountains to Kentucky, thence to Ohio and located on Sec. 15, Wayne Township, Warren Co., making the entire trip with wagons. They arrived here Dec. 3, and opened out right in the woods, and at once erected a temporary structure in shape of a shed for immediate shelter; then as soon as possible cut down timber and erected a primitive round-log cabin with puncheon floor, and thus commenced in true pioneer style to make a home and a farm. Here they toiled and labored, gradually opening out the forest and making visible some degree of progress, when in July, 1811, Mr. Hunt was called to mourn the death of his wife. By her he had five children—three grew to maturity—all now deceased. Rebecca and Rachel died in childhood; Ralph married Mary Wolf, had five children all deceased; Jane married Vatchel Tharp, both deceased; and Anna married Thomas Wilgus—left two children, who married and resided in Miami Co., Ohio. On Jan. 15, 1815, Mr. Hunt married for his second wife, Mrs. Rachel Morey, whose maiden name was Jones, a native of Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1798. She, by Mr. Morey, had one son, Carpenter, who was twice married, first to Amy Kirby, who died in 1835; his second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins. He died in 1856, leaving five children. One son and one daughter reside in Iowa, one daughter in Indiana and one daughter, Mary Harford, in Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio. Mr. Hunt by his second wife, had three children, Mary, Sarah and John. Mr. Hunt died July 20, 1855; his wife died Sept. 5, 1858. Mr. Hunt was one of those noble pioneers whose life was made up of honesty and integrity of character—one who did a great amount of hard pioneer work, the fruits of which his children and future generations may continue to reap and enjoy for years to come. He had the full confidence of his community and held several offices in his township; was Township Trustee and School Director. He lived and died honored and respected by all who knew him. Mary, the eldest of his last children, and John, the youngest child and only son, were born and raised on the old home place, where they still reside unmarried. Mary was born Nov. 9, 1815; John was born Dec. 5, 1819; Sarah, the second daughter, was born Oct. 5, 1817, married Thomas B. Elsey, by whom she had one daughter and one son who grew to maturity, George and Eva. Mr. Elsey died Aug. 28, 1858. Our subject, like his father, is modest and reserved in his habits, never desiring office, but has by the wishes of the people, served as Township Trustee and School Director; is an excellent neighbor and a good citizen.

CHARLES L. JANNEY, farmer and horticulturist; P. O. Waynesville; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1831; is a son of James M. and Sarah (Lupton) Janney, natives of Virginia. The grandparents were Abel and Lydia (Mendenhall) Janney, also natives of Virginia. Abel was a son of Jonas Janney, who lived and died in Virginia, the ancestors of whom trace back to their originator in this country, Thomas Janney, and his wife Margery, who emigrated from England to Pennsylvania in 1683; he died Dec. 12, 1696. His descendants came among the early settlers of Virginia, and most of them, from Thomas down to the present generations, were and are members of the Society of Friends, and as such have possessed the principles of good-will and peace to all men: opposed to war, and strong advocates of the Anti-Slavery cause. Abel and family, in 1833, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Springboro, Warren Co.; here he resided about four years; then moved into Greene County, and purchased three farms about six miles east of Xenia; there he died in the fall of 1848, aged about 75 years; his wife survived him about twenty years, and died near Waynesville, having moved with her son Jonas to Warren County in the spring of 1853; she reached nearly 91 years of age. They had three children—Nancy, James M. and Jonas; the latter the only one now living. James M., the father of our subject, with his family, in company with his father and family, at above date, came to Warren County and located at Springboro, where James M. entered upon mercantile trade till 1838; he retired from that business, and purchased the place known as the Edward Thomas farm, in Wayne Township, where he resided till his death, April 10, 1864, aged 60 years; his wife survives him, and now resides in Waynesville, aged 76 years. They had eleven children—Charles L., William P., Edward E., Samuel L., Lewis W., Mary, and Louisa, now Mrs. Walter Zell. Mr. Janney in many respects was a remarkable man; was an earnest and ardent supporter of the Society of Friends, with whom he was identified all his life; a man of undoubted integrity, very just and exact in all his dealings with his fellow-men; a careful and correct business man; a good financier, and successful in all his undertakings. He had a great taste for and devoted himself largely to writing, being an extensive contributor to many of the papers of the day; and his poetical productions were numerous and extensive, and of a high order, many of which have never been published, but are held as valuable mementoes in possession of his family. Our subject was in his 3d year when brought to this county, and here grew to manhood; was married Nov. 15, 1855, to Hannah B., daughter of Wesley and Susan Haines (whose history appears in sketch of Mr. Haines); issue, one child—Walter H., born Dec. 3, 1858. Mr. Janney first located where he now lives, and has now resided for twenty-five years. This place was known as the Thomas Thomas farm; it consists of 60 acres of good land, good buildings and improvements; the dwelling is built of stone, and was erected in 1806, having now withstood the elements of time for three-quarters of a century, and its walls are still as substantial as ever. Mr. Janney is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and has devoted his main energies in this field of labor. He has cultivated and prepared the grounds and surroundings of his home with care and taste, being ornamented with evergreens, ornamental trees, flowers and shrubbery, constituting a beautiful home and residence. His green-house is filled with flowers and plants of new and choice specimens, and is now giving special attention to the cultivation of palms. Thus Mr. Janney has attached to his farm and home an interest which is ennobling and beautifying in its nature, and from which he is enabled to derive the greatest pleasures of his life.

NATHAN JONES, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Wayne Township, June 21, 1831; is a son of Nathan and Margaret (Hawkins) Jones; he a native of New Jersey and she of Ohio. The grandparents were Samuel and Drucilla Jones,

who, it is believed, were born in New Jersey, and he died in his native State; the ancestors were of Scotch descent. Nathan, the father, about 1820, then a young man, emigrated with his mother and her family to Ohio, and located in Warren County; here his mother died May 9, 1847, aged 87 years. Mr. Jones married Margaret Hawkins, by whom he had ten children, two now survive—Nathan and Benjamin F. Mr. Jones was a farmer by occupation, a very unassuming man, never holding or desiring office, but a man of strict integrity, careful, just and exact in all his dealings; commencing in life a poor man, by his own labor and industry he obtained a good competency; was a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. He died July 31, 1865, aged 68 years, his wife is still living, and resides with her son, at Mooresville, Ind. Our subject was married April 29, 1852, to Mary Jane, daughter of Seth and Sarah Cartwright, whose history appears in sketch of Septimus Cartwright in this work; issue, four children—three now survive—Samuel T., born Oct. 12, 1853; Laura J., Oct. 2, 1855, now Mrs. Frank Zell, and John W., born Aug. 29, 1866. The maternal grandparents were Isaac and Mary Hawkins, natives of South Carolina, who were among the pioneers settling here in 1803. Mr. Jones has spent his life in this township devoting his attention to farming as a business; has been a resident on the farm where he now lives about twenty-three years; has erected and remodeled the buildings and made improvements till he now has a very pleasant home and farmer's residence.

CAPT. JAMES A. KEARNEY, druggist and Postmaster, Waynesville, born in county of Kerry, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1846; is a son of Patrick and Sophia (Apjohn) Kearney, natives of Ireland. Mr. Kearney was a civil Engineer in his native country, which business he followed till 1849, when he with his family emigrated to America, and soon after located in Cincinnati. In the building of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, Mr. Kearney entered into contract and built several miles of the road, and like hundreds of other contractors and stockholders, sank thousands of dollars, as the company broke up and paid but little of its indebtedness. In 1865, Mr. Kearney came to this county and located on a farm near Waynesville, for the improvement of his health, which seemed to be in a decline; here he died Jan. 10, 1874, aged 74 years; his widow is still living, now residing with our subject in Waynesville. Their children numbered seven, of whom six now survive—Dr. Thomas H. Anna O., Sophia; Mary, now Mrs. Sweet; Kate, now Mrs. Egan; and James A. Our subject was 3 years of age when brought to this country, and here was raised and brought up under American institutions, and in this noble "Buckeye" State, and it seems imbibed the true spirit of our free institutions, for at the trial of our Government's strength in the war of the rebellion he came forward to her support by enlisting Aug. 8, 1861, in the naval service, being at the time in his 16th year of age. He served about two and one-half years and resigned, returning to Cincinnati; after which he was engaged in various capacities in the employ of the Government, till the close of the war, after which Mr. Kearney engaged in mercantile trade at sundry places in the States of Alabama and Arkansas; thence for a time engaged in the employ of railroad companies in the South. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Kearney returned to Waynesville and engaged as a clerk in the drug business; and in the spring of 1880, he purchased a new stock of drugs and entered upon trade on his own account; and April 22, 1881, received the appointment as Postmaster of Waynesville.

SAMUEL KELLY, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in South Carolina Nov. 17, 1798; is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Pearson) Kelly, natives of South Carolina. The grandfather was John Kelly, born in Ireland, who with one brother Samuel and one sister Abigail, were brought to America by their

her about 1750. Samuel married Ann Belton, whose daughter married
 O'Neill (see sketch of Abijah and George O'Neill); Abigail married a man
 the name of Millhouse, a native of Ireland; John married Mary Evans of
 Pennsylvania, had six sons and one daughter—Isaac, who married Merris
 Nathan; Anna, married Abijah O'Neill; Samuel (our subject); Timothy, who
 died at 16 years of age; John, who married Amy Devenpore, and lived and
 died in South Carolina; Robert, who married Sarah Paty; and Moses, who
 married Mary Teager. John, the grandfather, located in South Carolina, and
 was one of the people of that day become a slave-owner. Having one slave
 particularly attractive and interesting, he promised him if he would be good and
 faithful he would make him free; this pleased the slave very much, but finally
 became so anxious to gain his freedom, that he concluded to try and expe-
 dite the matter by bringing about the death of Mr. Kelly; so this plan was
 carried out, and Mr. Kelly was poisoned by a fatal dose administered by the
 slave. Isaac, being the eldest of his sons (who are above mentioned), accord-
 ing to the custom of that time, came in possession of the property of his father,
 and at his death Samuel succeeded in possession of the estates. After getting
 the estate settled, he moved with his family further up into what was known
 as the "Newbury District" on the Bush River. During the war of the Revolu-
 tion his father had lost a great deal of property, taken from them by the Tories.
 Mr. Kelly continued to reside in the Newbury District, till in the year 1800.
 With his family emigrated to Ohio, and located in Warren County. But
 prior to leaving their native State, he freed all his slaves, but two old and
 feeble ones, whom they brought with them, and kept them as long as they
 lived; they were provided with a cabin by themselves, and one night the cabin
 took fire, and the wife was burned to death. In 1798, prior to above date, Mr.
 Kelly and Abijah O'Neill left South Carolina on horseback, and visited this
 county prospecting for a home, having previously purchased 3,000 acres of land
 in this county, as they determined to get clear of slavery. They returned to
 South Carolina, and Mr. O'Neill returned with his family to Ohio; but Mr.
 Kelly had to dispose of his property and settle up his affairs, and having ac-
 complished this, as stated above in 1800, he with his family removed to War-
 ren County, and located on the place where Samuel now lives; here he com-
 menced in true log-cabin and pioneer life, being one of the first settlers of the
 township. But they could never find the full 3,000 acres of land; some fraud
 was perpetrated upon their titles, but finally scattered here and there in va-
 rious counties they obtained titles of about 2,000 acres. Here Mr. Kelly lived
 till his death, having performed his allotted pioneer work; he died Feb. 4, 1851,
 aged 91 years; his wife died July 26, 1839, aged 74 years. They had eight
 children—Mary, Isaac, John, Timothy, Samuel, Moses (died in infancy), Moses
 and Anna—all now deceased but Samuel, our subject. Mr. Kelly was a true
 pioneer and remarkable for his kindness and hospitality; as he was one of the
 first settlers in this neighborhood, many who came later found shelter and wel-
 come under his roof; "the latch-string of his door" was always out, and the
 old and hungry, or weary traveler, or emigrant, ever found succor and relief
 at his friendly hands. He was also the leading, active spirit in establishing
 the first Society of Friends at Waynesville, the meetings being frequently
 held at his residence, prior to the erecting of the house of worship; and
 during his life he was a devoted and diligent attendant of their meetings, and
 took great delight in reading the Scriptures. His upright life was lengthened
 out to many years; and when the frosts of fourscore and ten years had whitened
 his locks, the true beauty of his Christian character shown forth more bright-
 ly, his very countenance beaming with the joy within him; his cheerfulness
 and child-like simplicity won the esteem and respect of all, and even his chil-

children arise up and call him blessed. Our subject was 2 years of age when brought to this county; here was raised and grew to manhood, inured to the roughness of log-cabin life. Mr. Kelly has been thrice married; first, Aschah Stubbs; issue, four children, three now living—Isaac, Anna and Hannah; second, to Ruth A. Gause, May 3, 1843; issue, two children (deceased); third, to Sarah Pine, April 30, 1868, with whom he lived till April 27, 1877 when she died. Mr. Kelly first located in Salem Township, where he resided eighteen years; thence, by request of his father, returned to the old home place where he has since resided, and where are clustered all the fond reminiscences of his early childhood. He is now in his 83d year; has lived in this country over fourscore years; has seen vast changes take place; forests have disappeared; log-cabins supplanted by fine frame and brick houses, and such general improvements that comfort and plenty now prevail, and future generations may reap the benefits arising from the vast labors of these noble and worthy ancestors.

LEVI H. KELLY, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the farm where he now lives, Aug. 27, 1853; is a son of Moses and Ann (Hatton) Kelly; he was also born on this same farm, and she was born in Massie Township. For the ancestral history, see sketch of Samuel Kelly in this work. Moses was born Sept. 25, 1803; was raised and grew to manhood in this then wilderness of a country, fully inured to the deprivations and hardships of those early days. Mr. Kelly was twice married; first to Abigail H. Satterthwaite, by whom he had five children, two now survive—Ethan C. and Sarah S., who married Everard D. Robert Nov. 2, 1865, by whom she has three children—Abigail, Mary E., and Bertram K. Mrs. Kelly died Feb. 26, 1843, aged 37 years. On May 1, 1850, he was united with Ann, daughter of Edward and Rachel (Lukens) Hatton, who were parents of eleven children, six now survive—Ann, Levi, George, Jervis, Mary and Deborah. Ann was born Sept. 4, 1819; by her Mr. Kelly had one child—Levi. Mr. Kelly passed his entire life upon the old homestead place where he was born and raised; was a man of firm principles and undoubted character; good citizen and neighbor, and a devoted member of the Society of Friends. He departed this life July 19, 1878, aged 75 years. Our subject grew to manhood, brought up on the old homestead place; was married Oct. 12, 1876, to Harriet C., daughter of Arnold and Harriet Sabine, whose history, and that of the ancestors, is given in sketch of Arnold Sabine, in this work. By this union they have had two children, one now surviving—Alice Hortense. Mr. Kelly located upon the old home farm, and since his father's death the farm has been divided between the three children, Levi taking that portion embracing the buildings and improvements of the old homestead, where his grandfather first located and began to open out in the unbroken forest. This farm has now been in possession of the Kelly family for fourscore years; is very beautifully located on a high elevation, giving a fine view of the surrounding country and of the town of Waynesville.

JUDGE JOHN W. KEYS. This gentleman was born at Hulmeville (Old Milford) in Bucks Co., Penn., on the 28th of August, 1814. His father was of Irish and Scotch extraction, and was born and partly raised in Philadelphia, and his mother was of German and Welsh origin, and was raised in Salem Co., N. J. In 1819, his father, a tanner and currier by trade (which trade he learned at Attleboro, Penn., serving as an apprentice nine years eleven months and fourteen days), emigrated to Ohio with his family, consisting of himself, wife and three children, and located at Waynesville, arriving there in October. This was his residence until the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1830. This event left the family, comprising his wife and seven children—five sons and two daughters—with no pecuniary resources whatever.

The oldest child, the subject of this sketch, was then only 15 years old. But
 Mrs. Keys was a woman of rare executive ability, and proved herself amply
 equal to the situation, in which the most of women would have failed. She
 inspired her children with the same self-reliance, courage and hope that dwelt
 in her, and procured for them such employment as they were able to discharge,
 thus early initiating them into the stern realities of life, and developing in
 them the elements of a substantial manhood and womanhood. That this mother
 has lived to see her children all useful and respected members of society is a
 matter of special congratulation. She still resides in Waynesville with her
 daughters, her health fair and mind good, in the 94th year of her age, at which
 age also resides three of her sons, with their families—John W., Joseph G.
 and Isaac E. The second son, William, served in the war of the rebellion, and
 died at Chattanooga, in January, 1864. The third son, Thomas J., settled in
 California in 1850; he has served in both branches of the Legislature, besides
 holding other positions of importance and honor. Her father was a soldier in
 the Revolutionary war. The first sixteen years of the life of the subject of this
 sketch, his labors were upon a farm; he then went to Lebanon, where he served
 for three years as an apprentice at the cabinet and undertaking business, and
 subsequently served about the same length of time as a journeyman. In 1836,
 he commenced the business of his trade in Waynesville, which he continued
 until 1876, and during that time there were preparations made at his shop for
 the burial of about two thousand persons. In February, 1842, he was married
 to Miss Sarah B. French, a native of New Jersey, and by this union there were
 born unto them six children, three sons and three daughters, but one daughter
 and one son, and two grandchildren of a deceased daughter, only, survive them.
 Judge Keys' facilities for acquiring an education were quite limited; the cir-
 cumstances of the family after the death of his father prevented him from attend-
 ing school, with the exception of fourteen days, but by a faithful improvement
 of occasional periods of leisure, he acquired quite an extensive fund of general
 information, which qualified him for various positions of honor and influence,
 which he has since filled. In 1839, he was honored with the office of Mayor of
 Waynesville; in 1842, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, which office he
 held for thirty years, with the exception of a single term, during which time
 he served one year as Township Clerk, one year as Corporation Recorder, sev-
 eral years as Village Councilman, and about twenty years as a Notary Public.
 One thing especially characterized his administration as a Justice of the Peace,
 and exemplified to a great degree his natural kindness of heart and magnan-
 imity of nature. In numerous instances where complaints were laid before
 him, arising from petty differences between neighbors, he exerted his influence
 to have them amicably settled without a resort to litigation, and thus many a
 wrangling law-suit was prevented by his timely counsel, evincing a less desire
 to pocket a fee than to secure and preserve the peace of the community. This
 liberal course, continued through a justiceship of upward of a quarter of a cen-
 tury, secured for him a host of friends. In the fall of 1872, he was elected
 Probate Judge of the county, which position he held from the last of October
 of that year until the 9th of February, 1879, and therein rendered himself very
 acceptable to the people by the efficiency, promptness and fidelity with which
 he discharged the duties of the office. He is a man of more than ordinary natu-
 ral ability, and possessed of a very discriminating judgment, a remarkable
 memory, and of perceptive faculties of unusual acuteness and activity; hence
 his conclusions, which are quickly reached, are safe and sound. The Judge is
 a genial gentleman, modest and unassuming, and though firm and decided in
 his opinions, and bold and fearless in expressing them upon proper occasions,
 he never seeks to intrude them upon others. He carries a heart big with benev-

olence and liberality, and is very warm in his attachments to the neighborhood in which he has so long resided. He began life without position or fortune, but by frugality, industry and strict integrity, has acquired some property, and now enjoys the fruits of his toil, together with the esteem of his fellow citizens.

HIRAM KILBON, general store; P. O. Waynesville; born in Waynesville Sept. 19, 1840: is a son of John T. and Julia Ann (Appleton) Kilbon. He is native of Worcester Co., Mass., and she of New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Jesse Appleton, was born in New Jersey, March 22, 1799, grew to manhood and married, and became the father of five children, of whom only one now survives, Andrew Mode. In 1836, Mr. Appleton with his family emigrated to Ohio and located at Waynesville, where for a time he ran a woolen factory. In 1849, his wife died. In 1851, he married Mrs. Maria Braddock, daughter of Josiah and Mercy Steward. Mrs. Braddock by her first husband has six children, two now living—Martha Jane, now Mrs. Thompson; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Dunham. About 1849, Mr. Appleton purchased a woolen factory on Caesar Creek, which he ran about twenty years; then he engaged in farming for a few years, when from advanced years, he retired from all active labor, and has since resided with Mr. Kilbon; is now in his 83d year, having greatly surpassed the "threescore years and ten," the allotted age of man. John T. Kilbon, born and raised in Massachusetts, was brought up to the boot and shoe manufacturing business. About 1837, he emigrated to Ohio and located at Waynesville and here carried on the manufacture of boots and shoes; was married Dec. 17, 1839. In 1849, he moved to Illinois, first to Greene County, thence to Mason County, thence to Scott County, where he died, Dec. 31, 1863, aged 50 years; his wife died July 31, 1865, aged nearly 46 years. Of six children born to them, all died in infancy but two—Hiram, and Julia Ann, now Mrs. James A. Lloyd, residing in Clinton Co., Ohio. Mr. Kilbon carried on the boot and shoe business but a short time, then entered upon the grocery trade, which business he conducted with success for many years and accumulated a good competency, after which he entered upon some speculations which proved unfortunate, and he met with heavy losses. Our subject remained with his father, assisting him in the grocery business, till 18 years of age; then he labored on a farm till the war of the rebellion. On Aug. 20, 1862, he enlisted in the 129th Ill. V. I., and served through the war; was discharged at Washington, June 8, 1865, having been engaged in the battles of Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Nashville, Decatur and others, and fortunately escaped without a wound. Mr. Kilbon was married, April 19, 1866, to Miss Rebecca M., daughter of Charles and Maria Braddock, natives of New Jersey; had one child, Ola M.; his wife died Sept. 23, 1870, aged 24 years. On April 11, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Braddock, by whom he has three children, viz., Walter J., Sarah Etta and Julia M. In August, 1866, Mr. Kilbon located at Corwin and opened out in the grocery trade, and from year to year has increased his stock and business until he now has a large stock of goods embracing everything usually kept in a general country store; has now been in business here fifteen years; has established a trade and a character for fair and honest dealing second to but few in the county; and, as is usual with that class of business men, has made a financial success. Mr. Kilbon's children were born as follows: Ola May, May 26, 1867; Walter J., April 14, 1873; Sarah A., May 5, 1875 and Julia M., born April 18, 1878.

DAVID LASHLEY, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Warren County, June 8, 1829; is a son of John and Grace (Borton) Lashley, natives of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio and were among the early settlers near Waynesville, locating here when there were but a few houses in the town, and

re they resided the balance of their lives. Mr. Lashley died very suddenly; was working in his field or burning up log-piles in the evening, and about 10 o'clock was found dead; his wife died in December, 1863. They had five children, three sons and two daughters; four now survive—Job, Lydia, David and Elizabeth. David, our subject, remained at home with his mother till after his majority; was married, April 27, 1856, to Sarah, daughter of Job and Rebecca Slack, natives of Pennsylvania, but who became settlers in Warren County in 1820, and here they resided till their death; he died in August, 1827, aged 35 years; his wife died June 3, 1868, aged 78 years. They had six children; three now living—Ann Eliza, Grace and Sarah; the latter was born July 2, 1826. Mr. Lashley and wife had seven children. Six now survive, Rebecca, born Sept. 17, 1856; Alfred, Nov. 26, 1857; Sylvester, Nov. 3, 1859; William, May 20, 1861; Eugene (deceased), March 23, 1863; Florence, Jan. 16, 1865; and Robert, Sept. 10, 1867. Mr. Lashley has always followed farming as an occupation and has resided all his life within three miles of Waynesville. He bought and located on the farm where he now lives in spring of 1860, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 69 acres of land, with good buildings and improvements and is situated about one-half mile northeast of Waynesville.

JOHN R. LINCOLN, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the place where he now lives, June 10, 1831; is a son of Isaac and Eliza (Robertson) Lincoln, a native of Philadelphia and she of Stafford Co., Va. Isaac was a son of Abraham Lincoln, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Eliza was a daughter of John Robertson, who was a Scotchman by birth, and had set sail from America on his return home to his native land, and as he was never heard of afterward, it is supposed perished in the ocean. Isaac Lincoln emigrated to Ohio and located at Cincinnati in 1822; in 1828, he removed to Warren County and located on the farm where John R. now lives; here he did a great amount of labor and pioneer work in opening out his farm from the woods, and here he resided till his death, July 8, 1857, aged 70 years. Mr. L. was twice married; first to Margaret Smith, issue, two daughters—Elizabeth and Jane. His wife died in March, 1829. By his second wife he had one child—John R.; she died Aug. 3, 1849, aged 58 years. Our subject was raised and grew to manhood on the farm where he now lives; was married March 24, 1870, to Miss Harriet, daughter of George and Eunice Zell, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of George Zell in this work. By this union they have three children—Eunice E., born July 22, 1872; Grace A., born March 10, 1876, and Isaac W., born Oct. 12, 1877. Mr. Lincoln, after his marriage, located on the old home place, where he still resides, and has made a continued residence from his birth, a period of half a century. Thus the farm upon which his father first located still remains in the ownership of his son.

JOHN W. MARLATT, grocery, milling, etc.; P. O. Spring Valley, Greene Co.; born in this county May 22, 1831; is a son of John and Mary (Jennings) Marlatt, a native of Virginia and she of England. The ancestors of the Marlatt family were of French origin. John, the father, was born and raised in Virginia, and followed teaming for several years; was married and emigrated to Ohio, and located near Springboro, Warren Co., about 1830, where he continued teaming, in connection with farming, till his death; making several round trips to Baltimore and the East with his team, his life doubtless being shortened by his hard work and exposure; he died in the winter of 1833, aged 43 years. They had two children—John W. and Joseph. His widow has been twice married since. First, to Timothy Brelford, by whom she had five children, two now survive—Mary, now Mrs. Brandon, residing at Franklin, and Fanny, now Mrs. James Brandon, also of Franklin. Mr. Brelford died with cholera in

1849. Second, she married Alexander Brandon, by whom she had three children—Roxanna, now Mrs. Sylvester; Rebecca, now Mrs. Thompson, and Alexander. Mr. Brandon died, and she is again a widow, and resides with her son on the home place, near Springboro. Our subject, who was under 2 years of age when his father died, was raised by his mother till 12 years old, then started out in the world and worked here and there for wages; then learned the cooper trade, which business he followed for several years. About 1854, he opened a grocery store in Mt. Holly, employing a clerk to attend to the store, while he continued the cooper business. Mr. Marlatt has been an active business man since his first locating at Mt. Holly, branching out in business interests till now he is proprietor of a grist-mill, saw-mill, grocery, and owns a farm, carrying on at the present time the principal business interests of the place. Mr. Marlatt was married, in 1851, to Miss Ellen, daughter of John and Elizabeth Buckles, natives of Virginia, by which union they have had twelve children, eleven survive—Timothy, Mary, Florence, Isadora, Anna, Joseph, Jefferson, Eva, George, Edward, Ora and Burt. Mr. Marlatt has been a resident of Mt. Holly most of the time since 1845, a period of thirty-six years.

DAVID MASON, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1822; is a son of John and Mary (Bevan) Mason, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather was a native of Wales; the maternal of Virginia. John Mason with his family, emigrated to Ohio and located in Belmont County about 1814, and there resided till, about 1833, they removed to Greene County, where they died. He died in June, 1880, aged 85 years; his wife died March 4, 1877. They had eight children, seven now living—Stacy; David; Lydia Ann, now Mrs. Jacob Ellis; Gideon; Catharine, now Mrs. Beal; John B., and Susan, now Mrs. J. Simmons. Mr. Mason was in the war of 1812, and in consideration of which he was drawing a pension at the time of his death. Mr. Mason and his wife enjoyed the remarkable long period of sixty-three years of married life. David, our subject, remained with his father till 18 years of age, when he started out into the world for himself, and for a few years was engaged in various kinds of business; then he entered into a general merchandise trade with his brother Stacy, at Paintersville, Greene Co., where he continued about thirteen years; then located in Warren County and engaged in farming and a general trading business, and has thus continued to the present time. He was married in December, 1849, to Miss Susan, daughter of Peter and Charlotte Dutterrow, he a native of Warren County and she of Pennsylvania; they had two children, one now survives—Susan, born June 16, 1828. Mr. Dutterrow died March 5, 1850, aged 63 years; his wife is still living, now 94 years of age, and resides with our subject, and is probably the oldest person in Wayne Township. Mr. Mason and wife by their union have had ten children—eight now survive—Emily Jane, born July 22, 1850; Lydia Ann, born June 30, 1852; John, April 7, 1856; Emerson, Aug 2, 1860; Clement, May 16, 1863; Elvira, Oct. 9, 1864; Lee, March 16, 1869, and Alice, born April 9, 1874.

ACQUILLA C. MCCOMAS, grocer, Waynesville, born in Waynesville, Dec. 16, 1839, is a son of Thomas B. and Julia A. (Cummings) McComas, he a native of Maryland, and she of Waynesville. The grandfather, Daniel McComas, was a native of Maryland, and lived and died there; he married Elizabeth Scott, of a prominent family who are at present, as their ancestors were before them, prominent office-holders in Harford Co., Md. Thomas B. was raised in Maryland till sixteen years of age, when in 1827, he with his brother emigrated to Ohio, and located in Xenia, Greene County, where he served several years at the blacksmith trade, with Samuel Harry; thence he located in Waynesville, and worked at his trade as journeyman a short time; then set up in the business on his own capital and account, which business he

carried on through his life with fair success; he died Dec. 27, 1878, aged out sixty-seven years. He was the father of fifteen children, nine now survive—Jasper L., Aquilla C., Julia A., Sarah P., Thomas B., Mary Elizabeth, Liza, Margretta C. and Ella J. The eldest Jasper L., is now a resident of California; all the others reside in this county. Our subject remained with his father till 25 years of age, brought up to his father's trade. On Sept. 5, 1864, he enlisted in the defense of his country, in the war of the rebellion, in the 30th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was mustered out at Charlotte, N. C., July 13, 1865, having passed through without a "scratch," and returned to his home and friends; then entered again upon his trade with his father. On Jan. 1, 1866, he formed a partnership with his father which continued several years; then he engaged in a variety of businesses, such as represented itself for his best interest, till April 21, 1876, he opened a blacksmith shop upon his own account, which he has carried on to the present time. In February 1881, Mr. McComas left his shop in charge of his workman, and opened his present store in the grocery trade, in which he is now devoting his time and attention. Mr. McComas was married April 3, 1866, to Kate E., daughter of Benjamin and Annette Fahnestock, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of South Carolina. Mr. Fahnestock was educated in Baltimore, Md., and then became a resident of Xenia, Ohio, and for many years carried on the foundry business in that city; he is now a resident of Newtown, near Cincinnati, living retired from all active business. Mrs. McComas is a teacher of music, in which occupation she has been engaged since her residence in Waynesville, thus helping to build up the musical talent with all its pleasures and elevating influences in Waynesville.

JOSHUA C. MCKAY, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the place where he now lives, Jan. 21, 1837; is a son of Jonas T. and Matilda (Ferguson) McKay, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Moses McKay, was a native of Virginia, and married a Miss Shinn; they emigrated to Ohio in 1818: they came by wagons to Wheeling, Va.; thence by flat-boat to Cincinnati; thence by their wagons to Warren County, and to Wayne Township, and located on the place where Joshua now lives, residing here till their death. They raised a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom came to Ohio, but the eldest son, who remained in Virginia, and lived and died here. When Mr. McKay came to Ohio, he brought twenty or more slaves with him, who of course were all set free. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Ferguson, was a native of Virginia, and married Mildred Garrison, and emigrated to Greene Co., Ohio, about 1824; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, for which services he obtained a land warrant, and drew a pension. The ancestors of both the McKay and Ferguson families, were of Scotch descent. James T. the father of our subject was five years of age when brought to this county, and here grew to manhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life; was married and became the father of seven children—Emma; Sarah C., now widow Allen; Joshua C.; Harriet E., now Mrs. O'Neill; M. Horace; Eusebia, now Mrs. Welch, and Letitia. His wife died June 1, 1855. On May 24, 1864, he married Matilda Brown; by her he has two daughters—Lida and Belle. The second son, M. Horace, was in the war of the rebellion; enlisted in the 79th O. V. I., and served about two and one-half years, until discharged for disability, and has since drawn a pension. Mr. McKay has been actively engaged in business most of his life; he dealt extensively in stock and also in pork, and was in the mercantile trade in Waynesville for a considerable time. Our subject was brought up to the honest occupation of farming; was married Sept. 11, 1861, to Victoria, daughter of Henry and Ann (Antrim) Clark, he a native of South Carolina, and she of Virginia. The Clark ancestors were of English

descent, and we trace their genealogy to Henry Clark, born in England in 17 and he was a son of Jonathan Clark. Henry is supposed to have emigrated America and located in Pennsylvania, where his son John was born and raised to manhood, and married Mary Campbell, and in an early day emigrated with his family to South Carolina, where they lived and died. Their son Henry was about 2 years of age when taken to South Carolina by his parents, and there grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Alexander, who was born in South Carolina, and whose father was killed in the war of the Revolution. After their marriage they resided in that State till 1805, when he with his family emigrated to Ohio and located on the same tract of land where Frank Clark now lives, opening out his farm right from the woods, and here they lived till their death. They had four children, who grew to maturity—Jonathan, Henry, Cornelius and Elizabeth; the latter now Widow Antrim, is the only one now surviving. Henry was born in South Carolina Nov. 14, 1800; hence was about five years of age when he came with his parents to Warren County, and he was raised to manhood, accustomed to the scenes and trials of pioneer life, but who came among the early settlers of this county, locating here in 1805. Mr. Clark and wife had four children who grew to maturity—Franklin, Elizabeth, Hannah and Victoria. Mr. Clark located and remained through life upon the old home place of his father; was a man of firm principles and undoubted integrity; a representative of a type of independence of character, yet kindly social and genial in his nature, and was a citizen highly esteemed in his community, and one in whom the people placed implicit confidence; he served as Township Trustee many years; he raised a very interesting family of one son and three daughters, and their loving family circle remained entire and unbroken for over half a century; when on May 14, 1880 the grim messenger of death suddenly and almost without warning snatched in his cold embrace, he who had been his companion and support for fifty-three years; and in less than twelve months, on May 5, 1881, death again visited their family circle in a like sudden manner, and deprived him of his beloved daughter Eliza. This double affliction so sudden and unexpected, was more than his aged and shattered frame could endure, and in just nine days after the death of his daughter his spirit took its flight to that realm where sorrows and death never enter; he died May 17, 1881. But the remaining members of his family, in the midst of these afflictions, have the consolation that theirs was a life well spent, their reward sure, and their lives and good deeds will long be cherished by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. McKay and wife have three children—Henry C., born June 21, 1864; Anna Cora, born Oct. 20, 1868, and Robert C. born June 26, 1876. Mr. McKay after his marriage located upon the old home place upon which his grandfather located, and lived, and died and here has resided up to the present time; has a fine farm of 261 acres, with good improvements constituting a pleasant home and residence.

HENRY MCKINSEY, stock and grain dealer, Waynesville, born in this township, March 17, 1840, is a son of Patrick and Elizabeth McKinsey, he is a native of South Carolina and she of Virginia. The grandfather, George McKinsey was also a native of South Carolina and emigrated to Ohio, locating in Warren County in 1806, being one of the early pioneers of the county, opening out right in the woods and enduring all the deprivations and hardships connected with such early settlers, and here he resided till his death. Patrick McKinsey was 1 year old when brought to this county, and here he was raised and grew to manhood accustomed to the hardships of pioneer life; was married and became the father of ten children; eight now survive, viz., George, Mary Ann, Ellen, Abraham, Henry, Nehemiah, Joseph and Madison. Mr. McKinsey followed

arming as his occupation through life and resided on the old homestead place of his father; was a very industrious and prosperous farmer, accumulating quite an amount of property; a man of undoubted integrity and well and favorably known throughout his community, holding many of the offices of township; was Township Trustee many years; and an earnest politician, first a Whig then as a Republican; a constant reader and well posted on the general affairs and events of his country and the best interests of his community. Our subject remained at home with his father on the old home farm till his majority; was married Feb. 24, 1869, to Lydia Alice, daughter of Joseph and Mary Nedry, and located at Corwin, where he had previously established himself in the business of stock and grain dealer, which business he has now carried on very successfully fifteen years. Mr. McKinsey by his marriage has two children—Joseph and Mary.

MADISON MCKINSEY, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born on the farm where he now resides, Dec. 18, 1849: is a son of Patrick and Elizabeth McKinsey, whose history appears in sketch of Henry McKinsey in this work. Mr. McKinsey was raised and grew to manhood, brought up to farm labor; was married, March 7, 1876, to Ella, daughter of Gideon and Anna Leak, by whom he has one child, Edna, born Dec. 21, 1880. After his marriage, Mr. McKinsey assisted his brother, Henry, in the grain and stock business one year at Corwin; then he located on the home farm, which has been divided into two shares, his brother Nehemiah taking the old homestead part, and the other part Mr. McKinsey has located upon, where, in 1879, he erected a fine large frame house and in the spring of 1880 occupied it with his family; has a beautiful locality and a fine residence.

ABRAHAM MENDENHALL (deceased); was born in Knox County, Tenn., June 16, 1816; was a son of Samuel and Sophia (Ghants) Mendenhall, natives of Tennessee. During the war of 1812, he started for Memphis, but was never heard from, and it is believed he was killed or met with death in some form. His wife subsequently moved to Brown Co., Ohio, where she married Mr. McCoy, by whom she had one child, Lydia. By her first husband, she had three children—Mahala, Samuel and Abraham, all now deceased. She again married for her third husband, John Hatfield, by whom she had two children, Luhania and Alphonzo, both deceased. She died in Indiana, and was buried at Lafayette. Mr. Mendenhall was but an infant when his father died; and his mother with her family moved to Brown Co., Ohio, and there he remained with his mother several years; then was placed with a man by the name of Howland, with whom he lived till 17 years of age, then came to Warren County and here resided till his marriage, Sept. 23, 1847, to Lydia Ward, whose ancestral history is given in the sketch of Jesse Gibbs. Lydia was born Jan. 20, 1826. By this union they had eight children, six now survive, viz., Ellis W., born Oct. 9, 1848; Jason, Jan. 23, 1850; Ulysses O., Oct. 19, 1851; Hannah, Sept. 9, 1856, now Mrs. Cox; Amos Lindley, Aug. 13, 1864; and Narcissa Jane, June 5, 1867. Mrs. Mendenhall died Dec. 7, 1880, aged 64 years 5 months and 21 days. In 1842, he learned the auger-making business of David Burnett, with whom he served two years. This business he followed about twelve years; then he engaged in farming and fruit culture. He purchased the farm where his widow still resides, in 1854, and here he resided till his death. In November, 1880, he went to Indianapolis to visit his sisters and his son who were residing there; was taken with apoplexy and died at above-mentioned date. His remains were brought home and interred in the Miami Cemetery near Waynesville. Ellis W., the eldest son, on March 13, 1872, was married to Lydia Mason (see sketch of David Mason), by whom he has three children—Lee, born Nov. 18, 1873; Lucy, March 16, 1877; and Harry, Aug. 12, 1878.

Ellis is a carpenter by trade, but has given his main attention to dealing fruit, residing in Warren County and at Dayton, with the exception of one and one-half years' residence at Indianapolis; was residing at the latter place at the time of his father's death; then he returned to the farm and has since resided with his mother in charge of the farm.

GEORGE MYER, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Newark, N. J. Oct. 21, 1799; is a son of Isaac and Phebe (Riggs) Myer, natives of New Jersey, the paternal ancestors being from Germany and the maternal from Scotland; Isaac and family emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio and located in Warren County in 1809; they journeyed through in one wagon with all the effects, over the mountains to Pittsburgh, having a very laborious and tedious journey; thence they came by flat-boat to Cincinnati, arriving there about the 1st of July; thence by wagon to Lebanon, over the then terrible mud roads. After a short time prospecting for a location, he purchased and settled on the place where George now lives; here he commenced right in the woods in company with his brother-in-law, Gabriel Crane; here they toiled and labored in their pioneer work. They were shoemakers by trade, and followed that business many years, often exchanging works with their neighbors—making shoes for them, and then in return, doing work for them in opening out the farm. Mr. Myer continued to live on the place where he first located till his death, Nov. 13, 1845, aged 76 years; his wife died Jan. 13, 1861, aged 85 years; they had six children: Jabin, born 1794; Charles, born 1797; George; Julia, born 1801; Louisa, born 1805; and Esther, born 1809, the latter born just after their arrival at their new home in this wilderness; all are now deceased but George, our subject, who was in his 10th year when brought to this county, and here was raised to manhood and made fully familiar with the trials and hardships of pioneer life. He was married, May 11, 1826, to Lucretia, daughter of David and Sarah Cleaveland, natives of New England, but who became residents of Clinton Co., Ohio. Mr. Myer and wife, by their marriage, had five children, three now living: Carrie, born Jan. 7, 1827; Chesterfield, born Nov. 5, 1829; and Lucretia A., born Oct. 8, 1833. Emily, now deceased, was born March 10, 1828; was married twice, first to William F. Thompson, by whom she had four children, all deceased except Carrie M.; her second husband was John McBryant, by whom she had one child, Effie; Emily died Jan. 30, 1869. Their other child, deceased, Francis, born Aug. 25, 1831, died in the army, at Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 1864; was married to Hannah Dudley, by whom he had four children: Florence E., George D., Ernestine and Ruby C. Mr. Myer obtained a good education, and taught school many years in this and adjoining counties, being one of the pioneer teachers; in the meantime he gave his attention to the study of law, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar, passing an examination under the celebrated Thomas Corwin, Phineas Ross, A. H. Dunlevy, and others. After a short time of practice of law, and after the death of his wife, Feb. 13, 1833, he returned to the old homestead farm where he was brought up, and he settled down with his remaining children, and has since devoted his attention to his farm; has now made a continued residence of forty-six years, and the farm has always remained in possession of Mr. Crane and the Myer family since its first purchase, in 1809, a period of seventy-two years.

ISAAC MICHENER, deceased. Information of this family extends to John Michener, who, with his two sons, William and Thomas, emigrated from England to America with William Penn; of William's family, his son, Mordecai, was born Jan. 30, 1723, and died Sept. 25, 1795; of his family, his son John was the grandfather of our subject, who married, and his wife Martha bore him five sons and five daughters; John and Martha lived and died in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Abigail Stanton, native

North Carolina, but who became residents of Jefferson Co., Ohio, where they died; they had five sons and six daughters, of whom Benjamin was the father of the late Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War; the five sons were all practicing physicians. Benjamin Michener, the father of our subject, with his family, came to Harrison Co., Ohio, in 1821; in 1832, they removed to Logan County, where he died in 1854, aged 71 years; his wife died about 1838, and about 1840 he married for his second wife Sarah Canby, who departed this life about 1863. Mr. Michener was the father of six sons and four daughters; four now survive—Susanna, now Mrs. Jehu Brown, residing in Logan Co., Ohio; Lydia, now Mrs. Graves, living near Richmond, Ind.; David; and Martha, now Mrs. Dr. Allen Williams, residing in Kansas. Mr. Michener was a man of firm principles and unflinching character, an earnest Abolitionist and a devoted temperance man; opposing the use of tobacco and intoxicating drinks, and whose whole life was devoted to reform and justice to all men. His devoted wife, Abigail, was known as a woman of extraordinary talents and possessing a noble Christian character. Some of her children possessed, in a marked degree, her superior abilities, and were men and women of influence, and noted for their temperate, honest, Christian lives. Isaac Michener (deceased), the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, July 10, 1820; was married, Oct. 27, 1842, to Martha Gause, who was born May 3, 1821, whose ancestral history is given in the sketch of Clarkson Gause; by her he had five children; four now survive—Mary Ann, born June 12, 1847; Edwin B., March 11, 1851; Samuel K., June 10, 1855; and Richard J., born Sept. 11, 1858. Mr. Michener, after marriage, resided in Logan County till 1855; then in Union County till 1865, when he removed to Warren County, where he died June 22, 1869. Mr. Michener was a man of firm principles, an earnest advocate of temperance, and, practicing what he professed, used no liquors or tobacco, neither tea nor coffee; was prompt and exact in all his dealings, and whose life was a model of uprightness, and a remarkably kind and affectionate husband and father, thus being an example worthy of all imitation. It is generally expected that in every numerous family to find some whose characters are more or less tainted, but of Mr. Michener it is said, that, of one hundred first cousins with which he was favored, not one was known to commit a disreputable or disgraceful act, which is certainly a great honor to the family name; and it may be hoped their descendants may keep up the glorious name and character of their noble ancestors.

JOHN F. MISSILDINE, merchant, Waynesville, born in Greene Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1839; is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Kenton) Missildine, he a native of London, England and she of Maryland. The grandfather, George Missildine, was a native of England, and lived and died there. Robert was raised and educated in England, and became a more than ordinary scholar, and resided in London till about 48 years of age. In 1832, he emigrated to America, landing at Charleston, S. C.; then, or shortly after, he emigrated to Ohio, and located in Greene County, where he resided the balance of his life. As stated above, he was a man of good education, and after settling in Ohio he adopted the profession of a teacher, which business he followed most of his life; he was also an active Christian worker, and a preacher in the Baptist Church. Mr. Missildine was twice married; first, to Miss Mary Griffin, in 1806, by whom he had seven children, five now living; his second wife was Elizabeth Kenton, by whom he had two children—John F. and Benjamin. Mr. Missildine departed this life Aug. 6, 1850, aged 66 years; his wife died in March, 1863, aged 65 years. Our subject was about 11 years of age when his father died; his mother with her family then located at Waynesville, where John was raised and grew to manhood, receiving a good education; he then

labored on the farm during the summer and taught school in the winter several years; was married in June, 1865, to Miss Jemima, daughter of Thor and Elizabeth Burnett; she died in September, 1868. In February, 1870, was married to Druscella McLary, by whom he has six children—Oliver Oscar Ella J., Howard, Mary Etta, Cecelia and John Henry. In February, 1878 Mr. Missildine entered into partnership with John Funkey, and purchased stock of goods of J. M. Hadden, one of the longest established merchants Waynesville, and commenced his mercantile career; this partnership continued with a successful trade till March, 1881, when by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved and the stock divided, and Mr. Missildine opened out trade at his present location; has a good stock of goods, a pleasant room, and is doing a successful trade, with good future prospects.

BENJAMIN MORRIS, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in New Jersey July 23, 1814; is a son of Adam and Lydia (Mathers) Morris, natives of New Jersey. The grandfather was Benjamin Morris, who, it is believed, was born in New Jersey and lived and died in his native State. Adam with his family emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County in the fall of 1817, and he resided till his death. They had three sons and one daughter—William Benjamin, John and Abigail. The latter married William Lewis of Lebanon. She died in July, 1881, aged about 60 years. Mr. Morris, when he came to this county, started out as a poor man, but was a man of energy, and by his own industry and by applying his hands to all kinds of work, he being a natural mechanic, was able to make most of the articles of utility of those days, and by economy he became possessed of about 300 acres of land, and his last days was able to enjoy all the general comforts of life. Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, was a little past 3 years of age when they came to the county, and here was raised and grew to manhood accustomed to the rough fare and hardships of those times; was married, July 2, 1840, to Cynthia daughter of John and Catharine Clements, natives of Pennsylvania, whose history is further given in sketch of John D. Clements. Mr. Morris and wife have had three children; only one now living, William H., born March 2, 1847; the two deceased were Lydia and Susan; the latter married Eugene Evans, by whom she had one child, Lydia Esther. William H. married Lucinda Davis on Sept. 30, 1879, and resides on the home place with his father. Mr. Morris after marriage, located on the place where he still lives, having made a continued residence here of forty-one years; he has erected and improved the buildings on the place, which are now good and substantial with good improvements; he now owns 225 acres of good land, and is one of the substantial farmers of Wayne Township, and is one of the few pioneers still residing in this vicinity, and who experienced and remembers distinctly the rough fare and hardships of pioneer life of which the rising generations know so little about and of which by experience have no knowledge.

JAMES O'NEALL, farmer; P. O. Oregon; born in Wayne Township Dec. 7, 1816; is a son of William and Martha O'Neill, whose history is given in sketch of Abijah P. and George T. O'Neill in this Work. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood on the old home farm, and remained with his father till 27 years of age. On March 24, 1844, was united in marriage with Martha S., daughter of Joseph A. and Judith (Hampton) Salee, he a native of Virginia, and she of Kentucky. Issue, eight children—six now living—Joseph W., Mary J., Willis H., Martha J., Anna B. and Lennis E. His wife died Jan. 25, 1859; on July 3, 1861, he was married to Isabel, daughter of George and Elizabeth Longstreth; he is a native of New Jersey, and she of Warren County; by her he had one son, Abijah T. His second wife died Sept. 24, 1863; and Sept. 7, 1865, he married for his

d wife Mrs. Olive Daniels, a daughter of John and Rebecca Hazzard; he a ve of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and she of Connecticut. Mr. Hazzard became a dent of Ohio about 1814, and Rebecca about 1816, and were married in aton County; they were parents of seven children, four now survive—James, mas, Olive and Anna. Olive was born in Clinton County, July 18, 1827.

O'Neill, after his marriage, resided four years on the old home place with father. In May, 1848, he located where he now lives and has since resided. s farm consists of 192 acres, of which 150 acres are now in cultivation; n he came upon the place, there were about thirty acres cleared; thus hown the vast work that has been accomplished by Mr. O'Neill, in bringing wilderness into fine cultivated fields; he has also erected all the buildings on place, and brought everything into its present state of improvement. This tch is another link of the pioneer history of the O'Neill family, who have formed so extensive a part in the early settlement of this township, in re- ing those primeval forest, and making these fine fields and farms. Mr. eall is now in his 65th year of age, and his entire life has been spent in yne Township; being perhaps the longest life spent from birth, without ng any part of it elsewhere, of any resident in the township.

A. P. & G. T. O'NEALL, farmers; P. O. Waynesville. In the early set- nent of Wayne Township, among the first and most prominent of the pio- r families, we find the O'Neill family demands an extended and especial sideration. The genealogy of this family we are able to trace to early in eighteenth century to one Hugh O'Neale, of Irish birth, born at Shane's tle, County Antrim, Ireland, who was a midshipman in the British Navy, was in service in the American colonies, but became dissatisfied with the vice and determined to leave it, and, in pursuance of this resolve, while in Delaware River, he jumped overboard and swam to the shore. From this e he had no communication with his family; he altered the spelling of his ae by changing the last letter (e) at the end of his name to "l." He settled Maryland and married Ann Cox, whose father was a Captain in King Will-'s army at the battle of the Boyne. His son William married Mary Frost, p, as well as himself, was a member of the Society of Friends. He moved n Virginia to South Carolina and settled on Mudlick Creek, Laurens Dis- t; thence he moved to Bush River, Newbury District. He was the father six sons and one daughter, the eldest son, Abijah, being the grandfather of subject; he married Anna Kelly. About 1797, he made a visit to this stern country, on horseback, prospecting for land and a location; there were n seven families in Waynesville, and while here one of his horses was stolen, is supposed, by a half-breed Frenchman; he returned home and he and Sam- Kelly purchased 3,000 acres of land to be located in Warren County, situ- d on the east side of the Little Miami River, immediately north of Caesar's ek. In 1799, Mr. O'Neill, with his family, left South Carolina and came his county to occupy his land; he settled where Mr. Graham now resides, tract embracing a large scope of land where the village of Corwin is now ated, he being the first settler east of the Little Miami River. The next r, or in 1800, Mr. Kelly came and located where his son Samuel still resides. O'Neill remained where he first located till his death, May 19, 1823, aged years; his wife died April 21, 1831, aged 73 years. They had eight chil- n; seven grew to maturity; all married and raised families except one—the est—who died soon after his marriage, leaving no issue. Mr. O'Neill was ore than ordinary man, firm and unyielding in his principles, yet kind-hearted t free almost to a fault—giving a helping hand to every neighbor who needed istance. He was the leading spirit in the business community, and, being ood surveyor, he had much of that work to do, and bought and sold large

amounts of land for himself and others; and, as he was the first settler in the neighborhood, so he was first in activity and first as a useful and worthy citizen. William O'Neill, the father of our subject, was born in South Carolina in 1791; hence was about 8 years of age when brought to this county by his parents; here he was raised, inured to the scenes and hardships of pioneer life; was married, Jan. 11, 1816, to Martha, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Porter) Smith, natives of Powhatan Co., Va., by whom he had four children—James S., John K., Abijah P. and George T.—all married and residents of this county, and all prominently and favorably known. Mr. William O'Neill was in faith and principle a Quaker, being born and raised in that Society; he seemed to possess all those firm and excellent principles of his father, embodied fully in his nature; kind and generous, energetic in all his undertakings, and whose life was a success to himself and family, and an ornament and a credit to his community; he lived to the advanced age of 83 years, and enjoyed the companionship of his noble wife for fifty seven years. He departed this life July 18, 1874; his wife, Jan. 18, 1873, aged nearly 82 years. The subjects of this sketch, the two youngest sons of William and Martha O'Neill, were raised and grew to manhood upon the old homestead farm, Abijah remaining with his father till his death; was married, Jan. 4, 1875, to Anna C., daughter of Dr. Elias and Letitia (Haines) Fisher; by this union they have one child—Margaret, born March 28, 1877. In the summer of 1875, Mr. O'Neill erected a fine large frame house upon the eastern portion of the home farm, where he located and has since resided; has all good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Mr. O'Neill is one of the directors of the Waynesville National Bank, having been such since its organization; is also Trustee of the Miami Cemetery Association, in which capacity he has acted since its first organization, in the spring of 1866. George T. O'Neill was united in marriage, Jan. 24, 1860, with Harriet, daughter of Jonas T. and Matilda (Ferguson) McKay. Mr. O'Neill located upon the eastern portion of the home farm, where his parents spent many years of the prime of their life; here he has erected fine and commodious buildings and every comfort and convenience constituting a very pleasant farmer's residence.

HENRY PRATER, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Wayne Township Sept 8, 1840; is a son of William and Ann Eliza (Slack) Prater, he a native of this county and she of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were Zachariah and Elizabeth (O'Neill) Prater, natives of North Carolina; emigrated Ohio in 1810 and located in Wayne Township, being among the early pioneers and here they resided till their death; he served in the war of 1812. William, the father of our subject, was born in 1812, two years after their location in this then wilderness of a country, and here was raised and grew to manhood inured to the scenes and hardships of pioneer life; was married and became the father of seven children—Henry, Elizabeth Ann, Job, Rebecca, Emily (now Mrs. Sylvanus Hartsock), Mary and Alice (now Mrs. William Hawke). Mr. Prater was a farmer through life and passed his entire life in this township; he died April 27, 1855, aged 42 years; his wife is still living, now a resident of Waynesville. The subject of this sketch was 15 years of age when his father died, and, being the eldest of seven children, great care devolved upon him as mother, but she faithfully did her duty and raised them all to maturity. Henry was married, Dec. 10, 1863, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Matilda Sands, whose ancestral history is given in Jonah Sand's sketch in this work. Isaac and wife had two children—Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 11, 1844 and Laney Jane, now Mrs. William Thompson, residing in Clinton Co., Ohio. Mr. Prater and wife have had five children; four now survive—Harry C., born Oct. 3, 1866; Walter, April 17, 1868, died in August, 1868; Lee and Stel-

(ns), born April 27, 1873; and Isabella, born March 28, 1875. Mr. Prater served two years in the war of the rebellion; enlisted June 10, 1862, in 84th V. I., and served three months, the term of his enlistment; on Dec. 18, 63, he again enlisted in the 34th O. V. I., and served till the close of the war; was with Sheridan in all his campaign up the Shenandoah Valley, and in nineteen marked battles, some of which were hard contested conflicts; once taken prisoner, but made his escape; was mustered out July 27, 1865, having passed through the war without receiving a wound or scratch. Mr. Prater has devoted his life to farming, and all within Wayne Township; takes great interest in the subject of education, and has been School Director for many years and is a member of Township Board of Education.

JESSE PUGH, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in this county and township April 4, 1831; is a son of Jesse and Mary (Woodruff) Pugh, he a native of South Carolina and she of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents were John and Phebe (Coppack) Pugh, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated to North Carolina, and thence to Ohio and settled in Warren County about 1800, being among the pioneers; at or about the same time, his brother, David Pugh, also settled here, having purchased two sections of land direct from the Government, and here they commenced their great pioneer work of opening out new farms and making homes. After more than thirty years of hardships and labors, the grandfather passed away, dying about 1836. Jesse Pugh was twice married, his first wife dying after several years' residence in this county; they had seven children—all deceased except Elizabeth, who married Joseph Young and moved to Illinois many years ago. By his last wife, Mary Woodruff, he had eight children; three now survive—Samuel, James and Jesse. Mr. Pugh died in the fall of 1842, aged 68 years; his wife died about 1871, aged 77 years. Mr. Pugh was a very unassuming man, never holding or desiring office or notoriety, but even refused them and paid his fines rather than serve. He was a hard-working, industrious farmer, and one whose word was as good as a note; was just and upright in all his dealings—whose integrity was unquestioned, and, like many others of those noble pioneers, were examples worthy of all honor and should be imitated in their pure, honest and upright lives. The subject of this sketch was married, Feb. 20, 1868, to Jane Ann, daughter of Thomas and Susan (Carpenter) Collett, natives of England, who emigrated to America and resided in New Jersey several years, and, about 1839, came to Ohio and died in Warren County; his wife still survives and resides in Waynesville; they have five children still living—Emma, now Mrs. Hawke; Thomas, now Mrs. Hammel, of Cincinnati; Joseph and John W. Mr. Pugh's first wife have had three children, only one surviving—Walter, born Oct. 5, 1868. Mrs. Pugh died July 14, 1873, aged 32 years. David Pugh, mentioned above, was the father of Lot Pugh, who was prominently known as a large and extensive pork-packer and dealer in Cincinnati in former days, and the Hon. George E. Pugh, of political fame and notoriety, was a son of Lot Pugh. Our subject has always followed farming as a business; purchased the place where he now lives in March, 1863, it being a part of the land of the original purchase made by David Pugh mentioned above; this farm consists of 158 acres, mostly in cultivation. Mr. Pugh moved on to the place in 1868, where he has since resided.

SAMUEL PUGH, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Wayne Township May 15, 1826; is a son of Jesse and Mary Pugh (see sketch of Jesse Pugh). Our subject was about 16 years of age at the death of his father, but remained with his mother until after his majority; was married, April 23, 1861, to Aseith Ward, whose ancestors are given in the sketch of Jesse Gibbs. Mr. Pugh was married to his second wife, Rachel Joseph, June 26, 1877, a daughter of

Clement and Martha (Pugh) Joseph, he a native of Virginia and she of the county. The grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Fields) Joseph, native of Virginia, but who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Brown County in quite an early day, where they lived and died. Clement Joseph was a small boy when his parents located in Ohio, and was raised and grew to manhood in Brown County, thence came to Warren County, where he was married and resided here a few years; thence returned to Brown County, thence removed to Indiana, where they resided till their death; he died Nov. 3, 1877; his wife died Sept. 27, 1872, aged 60 years. They had thirteen children; nine now survive—James A., Nathan B., Samuel F., Mary M., Hannah, Rachel, Minerva, Sarah E. and Melvina. Rachel was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 24, 1841. Mr. Pugh and wife have two children—Vain Victor, born Feb. 18, 1878, and Mary Minerva, born Nov. 27, 1879. Mr. Pugh has made farming his main business of life. On March 10, 1879, they located where they now reside; the place now consists of 115 acres, 72 of which are in cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Pugh has never held or desired office, but has devoted himself exclusively to his farm and business interests.

JOHN T. ROBERTS, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Bucks Co. Penn., May 2, 1800; is a son of Edward and Ann (Trump) Roberts, natives of Pennsylvania, who were raised and grew to maturity and were married in the native State. Mr. Roberts was for many years a teamster over the mountains in Pennsylvania in an early day. About 1805 or 1806, they emigrated to Ohio and located at the mouth of the Little Miami River, at Jarrett's Station, where he lived till about 1811; thence he moved to the American Bottoms, twelve miles below St. Louis; here his wife died in the fall of 1811; thence moved to Six Mile Prairie, above St. Louis, and, in 1812, when the war broke out, they came back to Ohio and again located at Jarrett's Station, where he resided till about 1816; thence he removed into Clermont County, near Richmond. While at Jarrett's Station, Mr. Roberts married for his second wife, Mrs. Rachel Mills; they resided at New Richmond until about 1820; they removed to Warren County and located on the place near Harveysburg, where Edward Roberts now lives; here he resided till his death, at the advanced age of 93 years. Mr. Roberts was a remarkably strong and healthy man, and a great worker; a man of good habits, and when he died passed away with but little sickness or pain. By his first wife, he had six children, two now living—Charlotte, now Widow Tetterrow, aged 94 years, and John T., who, when a young man, learned the cabinet-making business in Cincinnati, serving an apprenticeship of five years; this business he followed till about 23 years of age; was married, in the fall of 1822, to Hannah, daughter of Jesse Pugh, by whom he had eight children; six now survive—Adolphus D., Elizabeth, Jane, Benjamin D., Everard D. and Amanda M. and John A. G. Mr. Roberts' wife died May 5, 1846. On Aug. 14, 1862, he married Lydia H., daughter of Archibald and Ann Edwards, natives of North Carolina, but who became settlers of Ohio in 1806. Mr. Roberts has followed farming and the carpenter trade most of his life, the former having been his principal business. He bought and located where he now lives about 1837, where he has now resided forty-four years; has a fine farm of 117 acres, upon which he has erected good buildings, and now has everything comfortable and convenient around him, constituting a very pleasant home and a farmer's residence. Three of Mr. Roberts' sons—Everard D., Benjamin D. and John A. G.—all served through the war of the rebellion, and all escaped without a wound except Everard D., who was severely wounded and is now drawing a pension; he married Sarah Kelly, whose ancestors are given in the sketch of Levi Kelly. By this union, he has three children—Abigail Hannah, Mary Ethol and Bertram.

was a farmer by occupation; was the father of eleven children, eight daughters and three sons, and two only now survive—Susanna, now Mrs. John Whinery, residing in Clinton Co., Ohio, and Jonah. In the fall of 1832, Mrs. Sands with her family emigrated to Ohio and located in Greene County, where she resided her family and resided till her death; she departed this life in December, 1840, aged 64 years. Our subject was 10 years of age when brought to this State; was raised and grew to manhood in Greene County, receiving a good common-school education, and his physical strength well developed by manual labor on the farm, till 18 years of age; thence he learned the cabinet trade, which business he followed till 1850, in Waynesville, Warren Co.; thence entered upon mercantile business, in Spring Valley, Greene Co., continuing there until in the spring of 1855, when he located in Waynesville in the same business, under the firm name of Sands & Klein, which thus continued till 1860. Mr. Sands bought Mr. Klein's interest and then continued business two years and sold out, shortly after which he and Mr. Sweet became proprietors of the *Waynesville Gazette*, a weekly paper of Waynesville, in which he has since been identified; also carried on a general trading business, buying and selling whatever presented itself in a business way for his financial interests. About 1872, he purchased the drug store of Dr. Cary, in Spring Valley, which he conducted about four years and sold; thence, in the spring of 1876, he opened out in the drug trade at his present locality, under the firm name of Sands & Janney, which continued thus two years, and Mr. Sands bought Mr. Janney's interest, and has continued the business in his own name to the present time. His store is now the oldest established in the town, has a good complete stock in his line of trade, and, by his long and extensive acquaintance and upright dealing, his general business tact and ability, has established a good prosperous trade. Mr. Sands' life has been one of activity and general prosperity, and, in the business interests of Waynesville, has been a prominent and active man: public-spirited and interested in the general public welfare of his town and community. In Greene County, was Treasurer of Sugar Creek Township; has been Mayor of Waynesville and filled other minor offices.

ABEL SATTERTHWAITE, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; was born on the place where he now lives, Oct. 24, 1824; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Linton) Satterthwaite, natives of Bucks Co., Penn. The paternal grandparents were William and Mary Satterthwaite, natives of Pennsylvania, and who lived and died in their native State. They had eight sons and two daughters, all now deceased. William was a very successful and prosperous farmer, and provided each of his children with a farm near Philadelphia. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Linton, who was probably a native of Pennsylvania, but became a resident of Warren County in June, 1802, and died in Clinton County. John Satterthwaite emigrated to Ohio about the same time, or soon after, the Linton family came; here he married and became the father of seven children; two now survive—Mary, now Widow Bailey, and Abel. These were true pioneer families, opening out right in the woods and experiencing all the roughness of those early days. When the Linton family settled in Clinton County, there were no roads—nothing but blazed paths through the unbroken forests. John Satterthwaite was one of the active prominent men of his day; he engaged in mercantile trade in Waynesville for several years; thence engaged in the milling business at what is now Mt. Holly, and started that town; he also established and run a line of stages from Cincinnati to Columbus for many years, and was the contractor and builder of the Old Friends' Meeting-house, and erected a great many houses in Waynesville—in fact, was the leading active spirit in the business and progress of this community; he died in June, 1837, aged 51 years; his wife died Dec. 25, 1871, aged 85 years. The

subject of this sketch was raised to manhood on the place where he now lives, was married, in April, 1864, to Lydia, daughter of Abraham and Ruth Cook, whose history is given in the sketch of Levi Cook; issue, four children, three sons and one daughter—Israel, born March 3, 1867; Henry, born Aug. 29, 1869; Sarah, born Aug. 2, 1871; died Sept. 23, 1880, aged 9 years, and Willie, born Jan. 29, 1874. Mr. Satterthwaite has given his main attention to raising and dealing in stock, and has always resided upon the old homestead place. This farm has now been in the possession of the Satterthwaite family for three-quarters of a century, and a part of the brick house now standing on the place was erected in 1812. Mr. Satterthwaite is a man of firm principles and integrity of character; a strong advocate of temperance and moral reform, and is one of the substantial and most worthy citizens of this community.

HENRY SHERWOOD, retired farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born at Columbia, near Cincinnati, July 13, 1807; is a son of Thomas and Dorcas Sherwood, whose history is contained in the sketch of Jonathan Sherwood, of Massie Township. The paternal grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth Sherwood, natives of Maryland, and their ancestors, it is believed, came from Wales. The grandparents lived and died in Maryland. The subject of this sketch was a child 3 or 4 years of age when brought to the then wilderness of Warren County, and here was raised and grew to manhood; was married, June 9, 1833, to Hester A., daughter of Francis and Eleanor Jeffry, natives of New Jersey, by whom he had six children; four now survive—Elizabeth, born June 17, 1834, now Mrs. G. W. Terry; Thomas, born Dec. 8, 1835; Sarah, born June 10, 1837, now Mrs. George W. Elbon, and Francis, born June 8, 1839. Two deceased were Mary and Samuel; the latter enlisted in the war of the rebellion in the 79th O. V. I., in the summer of 1862, and was accidentally shot by one of his comrades at Lavern, Tenn., living but a few hours, and died Aug. 9, 1863. Mrs. Sherwood died May 20, 1863. On March 15, 1866, he married Mrs. Malinda H. Campbell, a daughter of Eli and Ann (Hadley) Hale, natives of South Carolina, but who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clinton County about 1803 to 1810. The grandparents were William and Sarah Hadley, natives of South Carolina, and settled in Clinton County, in 1816, both these families being pioneers of Clinton County. Mr. Sherwood by his last wife has one child—Anna, born Jan. 24, 1867. Mr. Sherwood, in 1833, located on a farm he purchased of Noah Haines, where he resided nearly half a century. In February, 1880, he removed to Waynesville, where he has since resided, retired from all active business. Mr. Sherwood has been one of the prominent farmers of Warren County—an active, industrious man, whose labors have been crowned with success; he held many of the offices of the Township and was County Commissioner from 1851 to 1868 inclusive, a period of eighteen years; was a Justice of the Peace, Appraiser, and held the office of Township Trustee for many years, and whose official work and active useful life will be found more fully written of in the history of Washington Township in this work.

AMOS B. SIDES, dealer in grain and agricultural implements, Waynesville, born in Warren County Sept. 5, 1839, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Rutter) Sides, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn.; they emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County in 1837, about three miles north of Lebanon, and here they spent the balance of their lives; he died June 23, 1854, aged 55 years; his wife died Nov. 22, 1858, aged 57 years. They were parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters; eight now survive—Samuel, John R., George W., Henry K., Amos B., Sarah (now Mrs. Haines) and Martha M. (now Mrs. Dunwiddie). Mr. Sides, when he arrived in this county, was a poor man; his capital consisted of two \$10 gold pieces, one of which he gave

one barrel of potatoes, the largest of which was not larger than a walnut. He rented land for several years. In 1849 or 1850, he purchased a farm of 50 acres, upon which he lived two years, when he sold this place and bought 120 acres, upon which he lived till his death, at which time he was worth \$8,000—the fruits of industry and energy. The subject of this sketch was 15 years of age when his father died, after which he worked from place to place by the month till 20 years of age; thence he entered upon farming, which business he followed about ten years. In the spring of 1870, he, with his brother, John, entered upon the lumber trade at Corwin, at which they continued three years; thence he formed a partnership with his brother, George W., as dealers in grain and agricultural implements, in Waynesville, where they have continued to the present time. They have established a good trade and are doing a very prosperous business, second to but few in the county. Mr. Sides is not only an active business man, but has filled many of the offices of his township, having served as Assessor, Township Trustee and a member of the Council of Waynesville. On April 11, 1861, he was married, to Miss Prudie E., daughter of Wesley and Susan Haines, whose history is given in the sketch of Ner Haines. By this union they have one child—Susan F., born Jan. 30, 1862.

ALBERT STACY, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in the State of New York Sept. 4, 1819; is a son of John and Mary (Wilson) Stacy, he a native of Vermont and she of the State of New York. John Stacy grew to manhood in his native State; was married and emigrated to the Western part of the State of New York; in 1832, emigrated to Ohio and located in Wayne County; in 1836, removed to Mercer County, where he died in 1846, aged 56 years; she survived him about two years and died, aged 58 years; they had four sons and three daughters; three now survive—Albert, Henry and Phoebe Jane (now Mrs. Blue, residing in Champaign Co., Ohio). Mr. Stacy was a soldier in the war of 1812; was one of the pioneers of Mercer County and there performed much hard labor in opening out a farm right from the woods. The subject of this sketch was about 17 years of age when they located in Mercer County, and here remained with his father till his death; was married, in May, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Harper and Catharine Martin, Harper, natives of Jefferson Co., Penn.; they had eleven children; six now survive—Elizabeth, Mary, now Mrs. Robert Dill; Catharine, now Mrs. J. Austin; Caroline, now Mrs. Harb; Daniel Wesley and William. Mr. Stacy and wife have had eight children; five now survive—Joseph Milton, Henry R., Elizabeth Ann (now Mrs. Taylor), William H. and Sabina Jane, now Mrs. Lamb. In 1856, Mr. Stacy moved from Mercer to Warren County, and, in 1857, located at Raysville and entered upon the mercantile trade; also ran a saw-mill in partnership with Mahon and Owen Mills; thence the firm changed to Mahon & Webster Mills; thence, in 1860, Mr. Stacy bought out the interests of his partners and carried on a successful business till 1866, when he sold out to George Sides, since which he has devoted his attention to farming, with the exception of two years of mercantile trade with Josiah Hough as partner. Mr. Stacy has been a man of great energy and industry, and, as he expresses it, has seen many “ups and downs,” but his life has been one of success and usefulness. He served as Justice of the Peace in Mercer County and has been one of the substantial citizens of his community.

DREW SWEET, editor *Miami Gazette*, Waynesville; born in Tyndreath, Cornwall, England, Feb. 24, 1839; emigrated to the United States in the fall of 1851, with his mother and sister, and with them settled in Waynesville, in December, of the same year. The sister, Anne Drew, died in the March following, in a house which stood where now the Episcopal Church stands; her age was nearly 15 years. Thomisine Sweet, the mother (whose maiden name

was Kingdon), married James Sweet, who died in Kingston, Jamaica, W Indies, in 1843, he being at the time engaged as Inspector of Mt. Vernon M in that island. The youngest child of this marriage, Kingdon Drew, died the age of 5 years at the place of his birth. The only remaining offspring Drew Sweet, the subject of this sketch, has been, since 1865, the founder a editor of the village paper of Waynesville, the *Miami Gazette*, and had p viously been joint publisher of the *Miami Visitor* of Waynesville, and t *Herald* of Astoria, Long Island. Of th : Drew and Kingdon antecedents, be belonging to Mrs. Sweet's maternal side, we quote from Chambers' Encyc :pedia "Drew, Samuel, 1763—1833—a native of Cornwall, England. In 179 published some 'Remarks on Tom Payne's Age of Reason.' This was follow by 'Remarks on Payne; Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of t Soul; E-say on the Identity and General Resurrection of the Human Bod a 'History of Cornwall,' and 'An Attempt to Demonstrate from Reason a Revelation the Necessary Existence, Essential, Perfection and Superintendin Providence of an Eternal Being, Who is the Creator, the Supporter and t Governor of all Things.'" The founder of the Kingdon family "came ov with William." Loyson's History of Cornwall, speaks of the family th "Kingdon, of Trehunsey, in Quithock and Trenouth, in St. Cleer, an ancie family, the present representative of which is William Kingdon, Esq., of S Cleer. There are several clergy in the northern part of the county descende from a younger branch of this family, settled in Devon. Arms of Kingdo Arg., a chevron sable, between three magpies proper." Drew Sweet was mar ried, July 2, 1874, to Mary Agnes Kearney. Of this union, two daughters we born—Anne Kearney, May 29, 1875, and Sophie Kingdon, born Dec. 3 1877; died Aug. 13, 1878.

EDWIN SWENEY, tile manufacturer, Waynesville; born in Clear Cree Township, Warren Co., Oct. 14, 1827; is a son of James and Clarissa (Coffee) Sweney, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Jefferson Co., N. Y. The p ternal grandparents were William and Sarah Sweney, he a native of Pennsy vania and she of Virginia; they emigrated to Ohio, landing at Cincinnati i 1799; thence into Warren County, and settled four miles north of Lebanon, an here spent the balance of his life, performing his full share of pioneer life. He was a natural mechanic and in that day made himself very useful in man facturing shoes, chairs and articles of general utility and demand in that day. James Sweney was 3 years of age when brought to this wilderness, and he was raised to manhood, inured to the roughness and deprivations of those earl days; was married and became the father of five children; four now survive—D. Clinton, Edwin, Monroe and Helen (now Mrs. Dr. Thomas G. Farr, residin at Selma, Greene Co., Ohio). Mr. Sweney located upon the part of the sectio of land which was purchased by his father when he first located in this county and here he resided during his entire life; he died in January, 1879, nearly 8 years of age; his wife still resides on the old home place, now 80 years of age. This land, their first purchase, has now been in possession of the Sweney famil for more than fourscore years. Mr. Sweney devoted himself exclusively t farming—a very unassuming man, not courting or desiring public office or nc toriety, but a kind neighbor and a good citizen; served one term as Count Commissioner. The maternal grandparents were Goldsmith and Reform Coffee natives of Vermont, who first emigrated to Jefferson Co., N. Y.; thence to War ren Co., Ohio, where they lived and died near Red Lion. The subject of thi sketch was raised to farm labor, and remained with his father till 1850, whe he emigrated to Iowa, where, on Feb. 18, 1851, he was united in marriag with Dorcas F., daughter of Solomon and Rebecca Redman, natives of Ken tucky; Solomon was a son of Thomas Redman; Rebecca was a daughter o

James Williams, of Kentucky. Solomon and family emigrated to Iowa about 1837. In 1849, he went to California, where he died about one year after leaving home; his wife died in Iowa about 1871. They had ten children; five now survive—William, Elijah, Martha (now Mrs. Smith), Dorcas and George, all of whom reside in the West, except Dorcas; she was born Dec. 28, 1833. Mr. Sweney and wife have three children—Clara, born Nov. 10, 1851; Arthur L. and Ella L. (twins), born June 16, 1867; Mr. Sweney was a carpenter by trade, and after his marriage followed that business in Iowa till 1855; thence he moved to Wisconsin; thence in the winter of 1859-60, removed to Warren Co., Ohio, and here carried on his trade till in 1869, when he engaged in the business of manufacturing tile at Red Lion. In 1874, he formed a partnership with M. Josiah Hough, of Raysville, where they have continued the business to the present time. Mr. Sweney is one of the pioneers in the tile manufacturing business, and we may safely say, in the quality of their tile, they are probably not excelled by any and equaled by very few.

HIRAM C. TAYLOR, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 19, 1832; is a son of Hiram W. and Rachel (Morgan) Taylor, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Abraham Taylor, was also a native of Virginia, and lived and died in his native State. Hiram W. was raised and grew to manhood in his native State, and married and became the father of eleven children; seven now survive—Morgan, James, John, Hiram C., Martha, Edna and Elizabeth. Mr. Taylor resided in Virginia till 1856, when he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Wayne Township, Warren Co., and engaged in teaching school, which, with the mercantile trade, he followed for the balance of his life. He lost his wife in Virginia, who died June 9, 1856. He married for his second wife Mary Ann Chenoweth, by whom he had one child (deceased). Mr. Taylor died Aug. 1, 1868. The subject of this sketch was raised in Virginia, and married Margaret Lloyd, Jan. 28, 1858, a daughter of James and Sarah Lloyd, natives of Virginia, who, with Mr. Taylor, emigrated to Ohio in November, 1860, and located in Wayne Township. Mr. Taylor and wife have had six children; five now survive—Rochell, William, Charles, Lizzie and John. Mr. Taylor followed milling about four years in this county; the balance of his life has been devoted to farming; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives in March, 1880, where he has since resided and has a very pleasant home and good farm.

ANDREW J. THORPE, retired merchant, Waynesville; born in Kentucky Dec. 7, 1814; is a son of John and Mary (Hall) Thorpe, he a native of Kentucky and she of New Jersey. The grandfather, Andrew Thorpe, was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky, where he lived and died. Mr. John Thorpe married his wife in this county about 1811, and located in Mason Co., Ky., where he resided till 1820; he located in Cincinnati and entered upon the mercantile trade, which business he carried on for about thirteen years; he died in 1833, aged about 52 years; his wife died in December, 1878, aged 81 years. They were the parents of six children; three now survive—Ann, now Widow Johns, living in Indiana; Andrew J. and Thomas W. Our subject remained with his father till his death, being then about 19 years of age, and brought up and educated to the mercantile trade, which business he followed and prosecuted with vigor at various points in Ohio and Indiana, until about 1850, when he entered upon trade in Cincinnati, where he continued an active successful business man till 1873, when he sold out and retired to his present place of residence, in Waynesville. Mr. Thorpe's life has been one of great activity, conducting business with energy, tact and ability, which has been crowned with financial success, and now is living at his fine residence in Waynesville in his advancing years, in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his

past labors and industry. Mr. Thorpe was united in matrimony, in 1836, with Mirriam Fallis, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth Fallis, natives of Pennsylvania; issue, two children—Mary Elizabeth, born Aug. 26, 1838, and William H. H., born June 7, 1841.

J. WOODROW WARNER, retired, Waynesville, born near Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1823, is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Winder) Warner, native of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Levi Warner, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and lived and died in his native State; he married Lydia Woodrow who lost her life by being burned to death in the house of a neighbor, which took fire, the roof falling in upon her, from which she could not be extricated. The father, Levi, was raised in Pennsylvania, and when a young man emigrated to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe in a very early day, when there was but one cabin where now stands the flourishing town; here he remained a short time, and returned to Philadelphia and resided about three years, employed in the custom house; thence he returned to Chillicothe, was married, and settled on a farm, and engaged extensively in stock-raising and as a dealer in the sand driving through to Philadelphia large droves of cattle every year; he resided in Ross County till 1852, when, to be convenient to meeting—as he was a member of the Society of Friends—he moved into Clark County and there resided till his death, which occurred March 9, 1853, aged 76 years; his wife died April 8, 1844, aged 57 years; they had two children—J. Woodrow and Levi. Mr. Warner was thrice married—first, to Massey Winder; issue, six children; five now survive—Annie, Massey, Lydia, Simeon and Abner; his last wife was Margaret Smith, daughter of a Mr. Wilson; she by her first husband had two children—Margretta and Mahlon. Our subject remained with his father till his majority, brought up on the farm; thence he engaged as clerk in a general store, and for several years remained engaged in a store and on the farm; was married, March 22, 1849, to Mahala, daughter of John and Ruth (Hale) Hadley, natives of North Carolina; the maternal grandparents, Jacob and Martha Hadley, were among the pioneers of Ohio, locating near Cincinnati when there was but one house on this side of the river; Mahala was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1827; the paternal grandparents were William and Sarah Hadley, who were also pioneers, and settled in Ohio only one year after Mr. Hale and family. John and Ruth Hadley were parents of six children, who grew to maturity; four now survive—Maria, Mahala, Julia and Eli.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Sept. 10, 1830; is a son of Alexander and Mary (Gordon) Williams, he a native of New Jersey and she of Virginia. Mr. Williams, when a small boy, was stolen from his home by the Indians and carried away and kept in captivity nearly four years, when, fortunately, a white trader happened among them, observed the boy and succeeded in capturing him, and brought him to Cincinnati and put up at the tavern where the landlord was an uncle of the child; he recognized the child by a small hone or whetstone which had his father's name engraved upon it, and which the child had with him when taken from his home, and which the child had carefully treasured and kept at that time; the child was now with his friends, and remained with his uncle, who, it seems, not only kept the tavern, but ran a boat across the river for the transfer of persons from Ohio to Kentucky, and vice versa; one morning very early, a man called to be transported across the river, and the uncle sent the boy to take him over; when a short distance from the shore some men came hurriedly to the river and demanded the boy to return with his man, but the stranger presented a revolver to the boy's head and forced the boy to row on; at this instant, one of the men on the shore drew up his rifle and shot the stranger in the boat dead on the spot, who, it seems, was

riminal of some kind; this was a trying ordeal for the lad, and so frightened that he was not fond of rowing any more strangers across the river. The lad grew to manhood; was a soldier in the war of 1812; was married and came a resident of Warren County, locating near Springboro, where he resided till his death, about 1852, aged 65 years, his wife having died many years previously. They had twelve children; eight now survive—William, Catharine, Robert, Thomas, Samuel, Alexander, Amanda and Richard. Our subject was very young when his mother died, but remained with his father till the age of 14 years, when he received a home with James O'Neill, where he resided till his majority; was married, Aug 12., 1855, to Miss Mary, daughter of Joel and Lucy Ann (Thompson) Venard, he a native of Kentucky and she of Ohio; Israel was a son of James and Nancy Venard, and was born Nov. 21, 1806, and when about 6 weeks old was brought to Warren County; located in Deerfield Township, where they resided several years, and where James Venard died; Israel grew to manhood; was married, Jan. 20, 1828, and, after several years' residence in Deerfield Township, he removed to Butler County; in 1850, returned to Warren County and located on the place where Mr. Williams now resides, and here resided till his death, Nov. 6, 1880, aged 84 years; his wife died in 1844; they had three children; two now survive—James Harvey and Mary; she was born in Deerfield Township July 31, 1835. Mr. Williams and his wife have had eleven children; seven now survive—Harry Edgar, Anna Laura, John M., Martha Jaue, G. Wilbur, Maggie May and Catharine Amanda. Mr. Williams, in 1859, located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided.

FRANCIS A. WILLIAMSON, M. D., deceased, (late of Waynesville), was born Nov. 14, 1812, at Manney's Neck, North Carolina, near the line of Virginia; was a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Worrel) Williamson, natives of Virginia, his ancestors being of Scotch descent. Mr. Williamson was possessed of a large estate, which was located partly in Virginia and partly in North Carolina, being at one time a large slave-owner, and was a very prominent man of that State—a man of good education and high intellectual attainments, a devoted Christian gentleman, and a minister in the Christian denomination for twenty years; a liberal thinker and progressionist, far ahead of most of his cotemporaries of that day, and convinced of the evil of slavery, he gratuitously liberated all his slaves; he was the father of six children; three now survive—Elijah, James, and Mary, now Mrs. Bryant, residing in Virginia. Our subject, at quite an early age, was sent to school and acquired a good education under the instructions of the teachers of Murfreesboro, N. C.; he early acquired a taste for literature, and about 1832 taught a classical school at Hanover, Va., after which he read medicine with Dr. Trezvant, of Jerusalem, Va.; thence attended two courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and thence two courses at Cincinnati, and received his degree of M. D. in 1845. In 1837-38, he traveled over the Western States, lecturing on one of his favorite themes—phrenology; he visited jails, asylums and penitentiaries, traveling over twenty States of the Union, and occasionally delivering lectures before literary institutions. In December, 1839, was celebrated his union with Miss Miriam Pierce, who was born in Wilmington, Ohio, in 1822; she was a daughter of Richard and Mary (Fallis) Pierce, he a native of Wilmington, Del., and she of Virginia; the great-great-grandmother, Miriam Pierce, was a physician and nurse in the Revolutionary war, for which services she received \$700 per year. The ancestors of the Fallis family were of English descent, and became early settlers of Virginia, and were among the most prominent families of that State; John Fallis, the father of Mary, became very wealthy, owning large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, and later in life he

owned 3,000 acres of land in Clinton Co., Ohio. Dr. Williamson and wife by their union, had six children; four now survive—Mary, now Mrs. Cadwaller; Agnes E., Frank F. and Charles G. The Doctor was a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery forty years. In 1862, he entered into the exciting arena of the war as a Surgeon, and shortly after was, by Gen. Rensselaers, promoted to a Surgeon on his own staff. He was passionately devoted to his profession, and to the very last was a close student, ever keeping pace with the onward march of science and the unrestrainable progress of ever-advancing knowledge. After the war, he settled down to the practice of his profession at his chosen home, leading a scholastic and domestic life, suited to his nature—fond of his home, family, friends and books; and in their enjoyment he passed the evening of his life, which ended before the night of old age and infirmity dawned down upon him; he died of paralysis, July 15, 1878. His widow, Mrs. Williamson, is very pleasantly situated, having a beautiful home and residence with the society of a loving daughter and son; she was a faithful and devoted wife, and upon whom the Doctor relied to a great extent for his intellectual strength in his later years; she is also a physician of thirty years' practice, and more, and has a noted reputation over a large extent of country for her magnetic powers and skill in the treatment of disease, her field of practice reaching to the large cities of Dayton, Cincinnati, Richmond, Chicago and others.

ANDREW H. WILLIAMSON, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born near Trenton, N. J., Sept. 4, 1819, is a son of John and Ann (Hagerman) Williamson, natives of New Jersey. John Williamson was a farmer in his native State, and lived and died there, departing this life in the spring of 1820, aged 35 years, leaving his widow with five small children, viz., Permelia, Eliza Sophia, Cornelius, Andrew H. and John, the latter being born six months after Mr. Williamson's death; two of the children, Andrew and Eliza, were taken and raised by their uncle, Andrew Hagerman, and the others Mrs. Williamson managed to keep and raise to maturity. About 1831, she, with her family, emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County, where, the next year, she bought a farm in Clear Creek Township, and there resided till her death; she departed this life Dec. 6, 1859, in her 78th year of age. Our subject was about 16 months of age when his father died, and, as stated above, was raised by Mr. Hagerman who emigrated to Warren County a few years prior to Mrs. Williamson's death. Andrew was married, Feb. 6, 1849, to Matilda, daughter of James and Catharine Boyle, he a native of Kentucky and she of New Jersey; they had nine children; five now survive—Matilda, Amanda Jane, Achsha Anna, Joseph and James. Mr. Boyle came to Warren County when a boy; was raised and married here, and has always remained a resident of this county. His wife died Aug. 21, 1877. He is a resident of Lebanon, where he has lived thirty-three years, and is now 79 years of age. Matilda was born in Warren County, July 6, 1827. Mr. Williamson and wife have had six children—Sylvan S. born March 18, 1850; Luella B., March 10, 1853; Florence Rosaline, Sept. 2, 1856; Harry H., April 4, 1860; Clifford Wade, March 8, 1868; and Mary Mare born Feb. 3, 1872. The eldest daughter, Luella B., was married, March 1, 1875, to Marion F. Ramsey, a native of Montgomery Co., Ohio, born Dec. 1, 1848, a son of Bloomfield and Matilda Ramsey, by whom she had one child, Ernest Waldo, born Dec. 29, 1876; Mr. Ramsey was killed by being kicked by a horse Aug. 13, 1880, aged 32 years. Mr. Williamson, after marriage, located on a farm near Lebanon, where he remained two years, thence moved to the old homestead place, the Williamson farm, near Ridgeville, where he resided twenty-four years. In February, 1876, they located upon their present farm where they have since resided. This farm is known as the old Good farm, and is beautifully located on a high elevation one mile east of Corwin, and constitutes a very pleasant home and farmer's residence.

GEORGE M. ZELL, undertaker and furniture-dealer, Waynesville, born Harrison Co., W. Va., Oct. 8, 1814, is a son of John and Mary (Tyson) Zell, a native of Pennsylvania and she of West Virginia; the grandfather, Jacob Zell, was a native of Pennsylvania, his father being born in Germany; Jacob Zell lived and died in his native State. The maternal grandfather, Enos Tyson, was born in Baltimore, Md., and eminent in the Quaker Church, as were also his ancestors, and noted for their philanthropy and the great aid and influence they gave to the anti-slavery cause in this country. About 1787, Mr. Tyson moved into Virginia and entered a large amount of lands under Gov. Lee, of that State, and there resided till his death, which occurred about 1820; their children grew to maturity, and most of them located in Ohio, and their mother, then a widow about 75 years of age, felt a great desire to go to her children, and though in the middle of the winter of 1829, she, aged as she was, started on horseback to make the entire journey, which she accomplished nicely—a remarkable feat for a woman of her age; thence she resided with her children till her death, dying in Warren County in 1839, aged 86 years. John Zell, when but a boy, his mother having died, left his native State with the family who had raised him and settled in Virginia about the year 1800; there he grew to manhood and married, and became the father of twelve children—nine sons and three daughters—of whom eight now survive—George M., Ruth L., Olive, Oliver, Edgar, Jacob, James Harvey and Benjamin Franklin; the first six mentioned were born in Virginia, and the last two in Ohio. Mr. Zell was a farmer by occupation; in the fall of 1828, he emigrated to Ohio and located in Clinton County; thence, in spring of 1836, located near Waynesville, where they resided till their death; she died in the summer of 1845, aged 50 years; he died in 1851, aged 60 years. Our subject, the eldest of his father's family, remained with his parents till of age, and rendered them great assistance when often they needed it in support of their large family. Mr. Zell has been twice married—first, in 1836, to Miss Eunice Kelley, a descendant of the old Quaker family from South Carolina who settled here in an early day; issue, three children—Harriet A., Cicero and Calvin. His wife died in the summer of 1845. In the spring of 1849, he was married to Mrs. Grace Hendley, daughter of Paul and Naomi Huston, natives of New Jersey; issue by this marriage, three children—Walter, Lola and Della; Mrs. Hendley had one child, William, by her first husband. Mr. Zell has spent his business life mostly in Waynesville; has done much for the public interests of this town and its surroundings; has been a great friend of schools and education; he took an active part in getting the system of graded schools established in Waynesville, and has been a member of the School Board twenty years; has held many offices of the village and township, as Constable, Assessor, etc. Mr. Zell is now in partnership with his son, Walter, and George W. Hawke, in the manufacture and sale of furniture and the undertaking business, which they have successfully carried on for six years.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

PHILIP ALEXANDER, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born on the same section of land where he now lives, May 31, 1807; is a son of Andrew and Sally Alexander, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Warren County, on Sec. 31, Clear Creek Township, in 1798, one of the earliest settlers in this vicinity; here he purchased a pre-emption right for a tract of land for which he gave "one white steer," and here he opened out right in the woods and endured all the roughness of log-cabin life. Prior to settling on the above land, Mr. Alexander was an early settler in Kentucky, and there experienced much rough pioneer life; he was a soldier with the old pioneer, Daniel Boone, in the defense of the settlers against the Indians, and his noble wife "run out" bullets for them; those were days that tried men's souls, but the brave pioneers endured it all to make homes and prepare the way for all the comforts which the present generations enjoy; here, on the farm where he first settled, on Clear Creek Township, he lived and labored till his death, which occurred by an accident in falling from a fence, by which his neck was broken, producing instant death; this occurred July 6, 1822, aged 68 years; his wife survived him till 1861, aged 94 years. They had one son and three daughters—two now living—Betsy, now widow Wheaton; and Philip, our subject. Philip was 15 years of age when his father was killed, but remained with his mother till 26 years of age; was married, March 28, 1832, to Lydia Ann, daughter of Philip and Mary (Walter) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Warren County in 1830; by this union they have had ten children; eight now survive—John Andrew, Mary Ann (now Mrs. Deacons), Sarah Jane (now Mrs. Henry Trow), Harriet Elvira (now Mrs. J. Decker), Cornelia (now Mrs. William Sheets), Samuel Snyder, Philip Milton and Lydia Melvina (now Mrs. Frank Inglebrant). Of these sons, John A. and Samuel S. were soldiers in the late war of the rebellion; John A. enlisted, in 1861, in the 35th O. V. I., for three years or during the war; he served over a year, and was discharged on account of sickness, but subsequently returned and did Government service on bridges for two years; Samuel J. enlisted, in 1862, in the 2d O. V. H. A., and served through the war, and received an honorable discharge Aug. 23, 1865. Thus, while our subject performed his full share of pioneer work, he also furnished two sons, in a later day, to fight in defense of the rights and liberties of one of the best governments on the face of the earth. Mr. Alexander is now 74 years of age, and the entire three score and fourteen years have been spent on the same section and near the spot where he now lives; he and his companion have journeyed together, bearing life's burdens and enjoying its pleasures, for half a century; have witnessed the vast changes that have taken place in the transformation of the wilderness into fine cultivated farms, with all their present comforts and conveniences; and we may hope that the present and future generations may give due honor to these worthy pioneers, who have done so much and endured so many hardships for their future comfort and happiness.

W. WALLACE BAIRD, miller, Springboro, Ohio, was born at Miamiburg, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Aug. 8, 1846. He was a son of Bedent and Margaret (Silver) Baird, who were of Scotch and German descent. Our subject came to Springboro in 1872 and took charge of the mechanical department of the Miami Valley College, in which capacity he continued for two years.

le afterward purchased the old Spring Garden Mill, one of the early mills of the county, and in 1877 built a new mill near its site; since then, he has made milling his principal business. He was married, June 22, 1876, to Catharine L. Maltbie, a daughter of Arthur and Nancy J. (Moses) Maltbie; by this marriage, two children were born, viz., Arthur, deceased, and Mable, now living. In 1878, Mr. Baird built a fine brick residence on Main street, in Springboro, where he now lives; it is one of the finest residences in the town, and attracts attention by its commanding appearance and the beauty of its construction.

WILLIAM H. BALLARD, merchant and Postmaster, Red Lion; born in Connecticut July 1, 1817; is a son of Jesse and Thankful (Warren) Ballard, natives of Connecticut, who emigrated to the State of New York; thence, about 1843, to Ohio and located in Warren County; thence, in 1846, removed to Preble County, where he died; his wife returned to Warren County, where she resided with her son, our subject, till her death, about 1858. She, it is believed, was grand-daughter of Gen. Warren, of Revolutionary fame; they had three sons, one only now living—William H. Mrs. Ballard was twice married, first, to a Mr. Smith, by whom she had one daughter—Wealthy (deceased). Our subject was but three years of age when his father moved to New York State; where he grew to manhood and married, and, in 1840, emigrated to Ohio and located at Red Lion, where he has since resided—a period of forty-one years. Here we desire to revert back to the time of Mr. Ballard's arrival in this county with his family, consisting of his wife and two small children. Their worldly possessions consisted of one bed and a few household goods in one medium-sized store-box, with \$1.25 in money, which he immediately laid out for medicine to cure his wife of the ague. The first work he did was cutting up corn at 50 cents per day; he then entered upon the manufacture of matches by hand, with a knife, having been fortunate enough to bring with him from the East a small amount of compound for the dipping of the matches; for these, he found ready sale, though the demand was limited; he succeeded in making enough to procure a very scanty living; he continued on, and the demand for his matches increased, and his manufacture and sale increased in proportion. At the same time, to obtain timber for his matches, he walked four miles to the Shaker hill and obtained a large pine slab, and carried it home on his shoulder; this made him quite an amount of stock for trade. Having thus far traveled on foot to make sale of his goods, he now built and caused to be built a rough heap wagon, and, in the spring of 1845, bought an old horse for \$18, for which he gave his note; this was one degree of improvement in business. When his note became due, he met its payment. Thus little by little he plodded on. In 1846, he obtained the appointment of Postmaster, which then paid him \$7 to \$10 per quarter. He then purchased a very small stock of groceries; his wife attended the post office and store and to her household affairs. This yielded a small profit, while Mr. Ballard continued the manufacture of matches with increased zeal. His next step of progress was the manufacture of a machine of his own invention for splitting out his matches; this enabled him to increase the rapidity of manufacture, commensurate with the demand. Thus he continued onward and upward in progress, till he was able to enjoy a few of the common comforts of life. He then purchased a vacant lot, then an old building, which he moved on to it; continued active in business; invented more improvements on his machine, and finally purchased a small engine and boiler; employed more help and increased his volume of business and profits; purchased another property, and, from time to time, another, till at the present time, by his business and traffic, he has become one of the wealthiest men in Red Lion. After Mr. Ballard had made a good start in life, he entered upon the study of law, under and through the aid of Maj. Williams, of Lebanon,

and, although he has never applied for admission to the bar, he has done large practice at home and in the Probate Court. He has held the appointment of Postmaster continuously since 1846, except four years under Buchanan's administration—a period of thirty-five years, unsurpassed, perhaps, by any present incumbent in the county. This is a brief sketch of one who has arisen from poverty and obscurity to wealth and prominence by his own industry and energy—a purely self-made man, which has few parallels, and we hope that its presence upon these pages may in future times inspire many a poor young man with nerve and energy and induce him to “go and do likewise. Mr. Ballard and wife had six children; three now survive—George, Laura (now Mrs. Kellenberger) and Mary M.

JONATHAN J. BANER, carriage manufacturer and Justice of the Peace Springboro; born in New Jersey Nov. 3, 1812; is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Jones) Baner, natives of New Jersey, the Baner ancestors being of French descent. Isaac was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that business in his native State till 1818; he and his family emigrated to Ohio and settled near Waynesville; thence, in 1821, moved to Springboro, where he carried on trade the balance of his life; he died, in 1869, aged 80 years; his wife survived him till 1875, when she died, aged 86 years. They had four children—Jonathan J.; Lydia, now Mrs. James Crosby; William, residing in New York City, and Joseph, who resides in Illinois. The maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Mary Jones, natives of New Jersey, who lived and died in their native State. The subject of this sketch was 6 years of age when his parents came to this county, and here he was raised and grew to maturity; when young, he learned the carriage-making business, which he has followed the greater part of his life. On Sept. 14, 1837, was united in marriage with Rebecca Ann, daughter of Isaac and Ann Thomas, natives of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio and became residents of Warren County in 1805, where they lived and died, being among the pioneer settlers of the county. They had six children—three sons and three daughters; the three daughters now survive—Mary, now Widow Smith; Elizabeth and Rebecca Ann (who was born in Warren County in 1805). Mr. Baner and wife have had five children, all now deceased. Mr. Baner has now been a resident of Springboro for sixty years; has seen many and wonderful changes take place during these threescore years; is one among the few old settlers who have lived here for that long period of years and has taken a part in and witnessed the growth and progress of the village and surrounding country from its infancy to the present time. Mr. Baner is a man of remarkable kindness of heart, beloved and respected by all who know him, whose integrity is undoubted and whose word is as good as his note, and who has the unbounded confidence of his community; has held several offices of his township and village; has been Township Clerk and is now Treasurer of the School Board and of the village of Springboro and also Treasurer of the township; the latter office he has held sixteen consecutive years, and is now Justice of the Peace.

JOHN M. BLACKFORD, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Clear Creek Township Nov. 9, 1846; is a son of Ephraim and Anna Maria (Bacon) Blackford, he a native of this township and she of New Jersey. The paternal grandfather was Ephraim Blackford, who, it is believed, was born in Virginia, but became an early settler in Kentucky, and, in 1796, moved to Warren Co., Ohio and settled on Section 31, Clear Creek Township, on the place now owned by Joseph Hare. At this time, there was one settler by the name of Richardson near Springboro, on Section 7, the place now owned by Mahlon T. Janney from this to Waynesville, there was no settler but Mr. Blackford. The rising generation can gain but a faint conception of the vast wilderness and wildness

this country in that day—not a neighbor near; nothing but Indians and wild beasts to break the solitude and monotony of the vast unbroken forest; not a road of any kind—nothing but blazed paths and Indian trails for miles around. Who can imagine the fortitude, courage and self-sacrifice it took to settle and open out a farm in this wilderness? The present and future generations cannot render too much honor and praise to these worthy ancestors and pioneers for the great work they did. Here upon the place where Mr. Blackford first settled, he continued to live till his death, and his remains now rest in the Clear Creek Graveyard near Ridgeville. He raised a family of ten children, seven sons and four daughters, seven of whom settled in Indiana and three in Ohio, all of whom are now deceased but Ephraim, the father of our subject. His maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Rebecca Bacon, natives of New Jersey, who became settlers of Warren County about 1821, where they lived and died on the place where Ephraim now lives. The father of our subject is now 71 years of age—born and raised and has always lived on the same section where he still resides, having experienced all the roughness of true pioneer life; he has witnessed the wonderful changes and transformation from the vast wilderness to the now fine cultivated farms and all the present comforts of this now rich and beautiful county. Over “threescore years and ten” spent on the same place! Such has but few parallels in the history of men. Mr. Blackford and wife have had five children; four now survive—Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Jacob S. Pence; Rebecca Jane, now Mrs. George R. Duke, residing in Indiana; Charles W. and John M. Mrs. Blackford died in the fall of 1855, aged 41 years. Mr. Blackford is one of the prominent farmers of Warren County. Starting in life poor, by his own industry and energy, coupled with good management, he has acquired a good competency; is one whose honor and integrity has ever been of the highest order and stands among Warren County's most worthy citizens. The subject of this sketch, the youngest son, born Nov. 19, 1868, was married to Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Morton, natives of Warren County. By this union, they have had four children; three now survive—Anna Clara, born Oct. 1, 1869; Alice May, born Aug. 26, 1871, died Dec. 31, 1876; Charles Franklin, born Jan. 26, 1875, and Valter B., born July 11, 1878. Mr. Blackford has adopted the honorable occupation of farming and located on the place where he now lives in the spring of 1880.

CHRISTOPHER BLIN, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born in Clear Creek Township July 13, 1827; is a son of Christopher and Mary Ann (Fry) Blin, he a native of Warren County and she of Virginia. The grandfather was Adam Blin, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America in an early day, and, being without means, was sold to pay his passage, and, after serving three years, was a free man and emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County, Clear Creek Township, on Section 5, the place now owned by George Blin, his son; here he settled right in the woods, having entered the land from the Government and was one of the earliest settlers of this township, and here he remained till his death. Christopher, the father of our subject, was born and raised on the old home place, where his father lived and died; grew to manhood, fully inured to pioneer work; he married and located on a part of the tract of land which his father entered, and there commenced in the woods, not a stick amiss; erected his log cabin and there toiled and labored to clear up his farm and make a home. During his life, he erected a second log cabin, much better than the first, and finally erected a good brick house; had the greatest portion of his farm cleared, with good improvements. He died in January, 1856, aged 58 years; his wife subsequently removed to Indiana, where she spent the balance of her life with her children; she died in 1878,

nearly 80 years of age. They had twelve children, two sons and ten daughters all grew to maturity but one; three now survive—Henry, Christopher and Rachel (now Mrs. Wentle Eyer). Mr. Blin was a man of great physical endurance, strong and hearty, and did a great amount of hard work; of his farm of 112 acres, he cleared all but about 25 acres, and brought everything in good condition for comfort and convenience; was a man whose honor and integrity were undoubted; one of the kindest and most accommodating of neighbors, too much so, many times, for his own good and prosperity. He was faithful and devoted member of the United Brethren Church for many years, having united with the church when a young man; was a class-leader and trustee in the same for many years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm, accustomed to hard work, where he remained till 2 years of age; was married, July 25, 1852, to Miss Margaret Jane Eyer, born April 3, 1834, a daughter of John and Mary Jane Eyer. By this union, they have three children—John C., born May 17, 1853; William H., Oct. 31, 1858, and Ellen Jane, born Oct. 6, 1862. Mr. Blin has made farming his business through life; he bought and located where he now lives in the fall of 1853 this place he purchased of Elizabeth Fry, upon which he has erected all the buildings on the place, and has everything in good trim, constituting a pleasant home and farmer's residence. Although Mr. Blin obtained but a limited education, yet, by his industry and careful business habits, he has obtained a fine farm and a pleasant home. Mr. Blin and wife are devoted members of the United Brethren Church, to which they have belonged for many years, he having united with the church when 18 years of age; is trustee of the church and Superintendent of the Sabbath school; is an active Christian man and worthy citizen.

GEORGE E. BUNNELL, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born in Bourbon Co., Ky., March 15, 1802, is a son of Jonas and Sallie (Tomlin) Bunnell, he a native of New Jersey and she was raised in Tennessee. The grandfather, Stephen Bunnell, was a native of New Jersey, but emigrated to Kentucky after the Revolutionary war, and resided there during the great trouble with the Indians. Subsequently, on account of slavery and its evils, he removed to Warren County, and about 1806-08 located on Section 10, Clear Creek Township, where William Bean now lives, and there he resided till his death, during the war of 1812. Jonas Bunnell, the father of our subject, was quite young when his father moved to Kentucky, and while living there was married and moved to Ohio, and located east of Cincinnati about four miles north of the Ohio River, remaining there one year, or little more, during which time his wife died, leaving him with nine children; these were most of them placed among friends and relatives. About two years after, he married for his second wife, Betsey Hathaway; she lived but a short time and died with consumption. She bore him one child (deceased). During the war of 1812 he removed to Clark Co., Ohio. His oldest son, William, served two years in that war and his son John served a short time. Mr. Bunnell died in Clark County about 1817. He has four children now living—William, who resides in Missouri; Sytha, now Widow Hayes, living in Indiana; George E.; and America, now Mrs. Huggins, living in Kentucky. Mr. Bunnell and his brother-in-law, Mr. Tomlin, served in the war of the Revolution, in which Mr. Tomlin was killed. Mr. Bunnell saw his full share of pioneer and frontier life, first in Kentucky and then in Warren and Clark Counties. The subject of this sketch was about 15 years of age when his father died, and was then thrown mainly upon his own resources. He came to Warren County and lived a short time with an older brother; thence he worked by the month for wages for several years; was married March 15, 1821, to Miss Sallie, daughter of John and Mary Peck, natives of Pennsylvania

to become settlers of Kentucky and subsequently of Warren County, where their children all grew to maturity and married. Mr. Peck died at Fairfield, Greene Co., Ohio, and his wife near Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio. Sarah was born in Kentucky, Aug. 29, 1799, and was 11 years of age when her father with his family came to Ohio. By this union, Mr. Bunnell and wife have had nine children. All grew to maturity, married and have children—even still living—Richard, Archibald, Isaac, William, Lucinda now Mrs. Meyer, John and Henry. Mr. Bunnell has followed farming as his principal business through life, and all in Warren County, but three years spent in Montgomery County, near Centerville. In September, 1832, he bought the farm where he now lives, and moved on it in April 1833, where he has since resided, a period of almost half a century. Mr. Bunnell and wife commenced life without a dollar and have worked their way through life dependent upon their industry and good management; they experienced their full share of the trials and hardships of log-cabin life, but they toiled on knowing no such word as "fail;" they raised a large family of children, were blessed with health and prosperity, and to-day they "sit under their own vine and fig-tree" and enjoy the competency their own hands and united labors have won for them. He owns 179 acres of fine land, has erected all the buildings on the place and has a good home and residence. Mr. Bunnell and his companion have traveled the journey of life together bearing its burdens and enjoying its pleasures for the remarkable period of three score years, and have witnessed the wonderful changes in the transformation of the wilderness into these fine cultivated farms; the log-cabins replaced by fine brick and frame houses; the vast improvements in farm implements, and the means of transportation of the products of the farm to distant markets—all this they have seen and experienced, and when their time shall come to leave all these earthly scenes, as it must come to all these worthy old pioneers—these brief records of their lives may serve to their grandchildren as a kind remembrance that shall call forth praise and honor for their noble lives and labors. Mr. Bunnell has been a member of the Christian Church for sixty years, during which period his noble wife has borne him company on the heavenly road.

STEPHEN CLEVINGER, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Clear Creek Township Jan. 6, 1827; is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Venard) Clevinger, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she, probably, of this county. The grandfather, Zachariah Clevenger, was a native of New Jersey; thence became a resident of Pennsylvania; thence removed to Kentucky, and lived a short time, when about the year 1800 became settlers of Warren Co., Clear Creek Township, being among the earliest settlers of the county, and here he lived and died. The father, Jonathan, was about eight years of age when brought to this county, and here grew to manhood, fully acquainted with pioneer life; was married and became the father of ten children; seven now living—Thomas, Joseph, Barbara, Lucinda, Stephen, Zachariah and Lovina. Mr. Clevenger bore his full share of pioneer work in this county in bringing from the wilderness our present fine farms and comforts; was a very industrious, hard working man; possessed a high standard of moral character, whose integrity was un doubted; unpretentious in his habits, never holding office or desiring public notoriety, but one of those sturdy farmers who constitute the best society, a kind neighbor and worthy citizen. He died in April, 1870, in his 78th year; his wife died in October of same year, aged 74 years. Our subject was born and raised in this township; was married April 10, 1853, to Mary, daughter of John and Jane (Vandiver) Crain. he a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and she of his county. The grandfather, Joseph Crain, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio, coming down the Ohio River on a flat-boat, and located at

Cincinnati, one among the first settlers; erected a house which was the first in Cincinnati that had a floor; it was made from the floor of the flat-boat. He kept a house of entertainment, which was said to be the first hotel ever kept in the city. They then moved to Franklin, Warren County; thence to Montgomery County, where the grandfather died, about 1831; John, the father, was three years of age when they came to Franklin, and five years when they moved to Montgomery County, and there he grew to manhood, and married and spent his entire life. He died in May, 1874, aged 78 years; his wife died about 1851. They had ten children; seven now living—Mary, Arthur, Sidney, Sarah Jane, Jemima Anna and John. Mr. Clevenger and wife by their union have two children—Arthur Elwood, born May 10, 1854; and Charles Oscar, born July 21, 1857. Mr. Clevenger has made farming his occupation through life; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives, in the spring of 1859, where he has since resided; he erected all the buildings on the place, and made general improvements such that he now has a pleasant home and farmer's residence. Mr. Clevenger is much like his father in his habits and character, and is among the substantial farmers of Clear Creek Township.

SAMUEL R. CRANE, retired farmer; P. O. Red Lion; was born in the house in which he resides, in Section 15, Clear Creek Township, Warren Co. Ohio, Sept. 3, 1818. He is a son of Abner and Huldah (Robertson) Crane natives of New Jersey. The paternal grandmother of our subject, a widow with six children—Abner, Jonathan, Stephen, Moses, and two daughters, one of whom married Daniel Doty, who accompanied them—emigrated to Warren County in the year 1795. Abner, while out hunting, followed a beautiful stream to its source, which proved to be two fine constant springs, and so struck his fancy that he concluded to locate near them; accordingly he entered from the Government the land surrounding them, and here lived until his death, which occurred April 3, 1848. The mother died at Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, at the advanced age of 91 years, and her remains were interred there. The mother of our subject having died in January, 1835, the land descended to the heirs, and was purchased by him who has since owned it. He has followed farming during the whole of his life, until his recent retirement. He has amassed a handsome fortune, including over 1,400 acres of land and town property to the value of \$18,000. He was married, March 18, 1840, to Elenor J. a daughter of Samuel and Keturah (Townsend) Dearth; the former a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he emigrated to Warren County in 1798, and remained here until his death July 19, 1862; the latter a native of New Jersey with two brothers Josiah and Jesse, and mother Judith, a widow, emigrated to Warren County in 1810. She died Dec. 31, 1868. Mr. Crane by his marriage had the following children—Sylvester E., who married Sarah A. Eyer, April 3, 1862, and to whom was born one son who died March 6, 1864. Sylvester enlisted during the late war in Co. B, 64th O. V. I., and died at Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 12, 1862, of a relapse of the measles; William A. married Sarah E. Blinn, and has had seven children—Zina, Ida B., George, Samuel, Emma F., Charles and Mary E.; Keturah J. married Gilbert H. Doty, she died Feb. 11, 1874, leaving four children—Mary F., Ellen M., Charles B. and Jennie. Judith A., married David D. Monger, and has one child—Leroy E.; Ruth A. married Hugh P. Vail, and has one child, Charles E.; Mary E. died unmarried; Huldah A. married Benjamin E. Blackburn, and has one child, William C. The subject of this sketch has lived to see his surviving children all well settled in life and is now enjoying the peace, quiet and rest that he has so well earned. His portrait appears in this work, as one of the wealthiest farmers in the county; though more than threescore years of age, he is still hale and hearty. He has met with a number of serious accidents, his escape from

th in some cases being little less than miraculous. In February, 1871, while in a tree adjusting a rope, a tree which he was uprooting fell and threw him to the ground a distance of sixty feet by actual measurement, falling in a place in the ground with the tree-top over him; he escaped without broken bones, but with a bruised and lacerated body. He has also been kicked by horses, and thrown out of vehicles by runaway teams. As Mr. Crane himself emphatically expresses it, he has been killed six times.

CALEB M. CRANE, farmer; P. O. Ridgeville; born on the place where he now lives, Dec. 13, 1820; is a son of Judge Daniel and Elizabeth (Merritt) Crane, he a native of Vermont and she of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were Amos and Huldah Crane, natives of New Jersey, where they lived till about 1790; they removed to Vermont; thence, about 1802, they returned to New Jersey, and in 1803 came to Warren Co., Ohio, and here resided till their death. He died Sept. 4, 1818, aged 54 years, dying suddenly of apoplexy; his wife died June 7, 1834, aged 68 years. Judge Daniel Crane was the third child and second son of Amos and Huldah Crane; was born in Vermont Sept. 21, 1792, and was 11 years of age when brought to Warren County; here he grew to manhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life, receiving a very meager education—such as those log-cabin days afforded, but he was a man of more than ordinary ability, and held many of the highest positions in the county; was a Justice of the Peace thirty years, and during that long period of service there were but two of his decisions ever reversed, showing the strong mind and correctness of his judgment; was Representative to the Legislature and an Associate Judge of the court for seven years, and in his official life his labors were characterized with great proficiency and justness. His integrity of character and honesty of life stood so high in the estimation of his fellow-men that he was intrusted with a great amount of public business; probably settled up more estates than any other man of his day in the county, and in his death was lost one of Warren County's ablest and truest men. The Judge was thrice married, first Oct. 31, 1816, to Elizabeth Merritt, by whom he had seven children, four now survive—Caleb M.; Amos; Emiline, now Mrs. Plunkett; and Joseph J. His wife died July 29, 1833, aged 33 years. On March 3, 1835, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Carter, by whom he had two children (deceased). She died July 8, 1840, aged about 40 years. He married for his third wife Lewezer Warton, by whom he had five children, three now survive—Huldah, now Mrs. Burnett, Susan, and Lester. His last wife still survives, aged 63 years. The subject of this sketch was the second child of his father by his first wife; was married March 22, 1844, to Phoebe, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hathaway, he a native of Kentucky and she of Pennsylvania, but who became pioneer settlers of Warren County about 1800. By this union Mr. Crane and wife have had six children—Elizabeth H., born July 10, 1846, married C. M. Earnhart; Daniel, Dec. 16, 1848, married Elizabeth Rosier; Benjamin H., born May 12, 1851, married Addie Lewis; Mary E., Sept. 21, 1854, married Charles Cafferty; Dora M., Dec. 28, 1859; and Amos McClellan, born Sept. 1, 1862. Mr. Crane has made agricultural pursuits his business through life; has never held or sought office, but has refused the earnest solicitations of his many friends to accept many local offices; is a very social, congenial man in his nature and in honor and integrity sustains well the character of his noble father; is an excellent neighbor and a most worthy citizen. We would add that Judge Daniel Crane served in the war of 1812, entering the war as a substitute two different times during the campaign.

AMOS CRANE, farmer; P. O., Pekin; born on the old farm of Judge Crane, Oct. 12, 1821, is a son of Judge Daniel and Elizabeth Crane,

whose history is given in sketch of Caleb Crane. Amos was married May 2, 1849, to Emily H., a daughter of Joseph and Amy (Hormel) Evans, he a native of New Jersey and she of Warren County. Her grandparents were Joseph and Elizabeth Evans, natives of New Jersey but who became early settlers in Warren County, where they lived and died. He was twice married and had five children by each wife, all now deceased but Job and Aaron. Her maternal grandparents were John and Rachel Hormel, who were also very early settlers of Warren County; the great-grandfather, John Hormel, also came to the county and died, and was buried here. Joseph and Amy Evans had five children, three sons and two daughters—George W. H.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Job Bean; Japhet; Elias; and Emily H., who was born in this county, Nov. 2, 1831. Mrs. Evans died April 29, 1835, aged 39 years; Mr. Evans died Sept. 2, 1851, aged 54 years. Mr. Crane and wife have had three children—James Elias, born Feb. 27, 1850, died Aug. 11, 1850; Ella Jane, Oct. 20, 1852, died Dec. 30, 1877; and Ada A., born Jan. 14, 1856. Mr. Crane is a carpenter and farmer; the former trade he followed about ten years; the balance of his life has been devoted to farming, and all within this county and all on the same section of land where he was born and raised. He purchased the place where he now lives in 1847, of Margaret Hormel and heirs, and moved on to the same in the spring of 1850, where he has since resided. Mr. Crane is a fair representative of his ancestors in character and integrity; although he quietly follows his occupation of farming from choice, avoiding all notoriety by holding public offices, yet is one of Clear Creek Township's best and most worthy citizens.

MARMADUKE CROCKETT (deceased) was born near Springboro February 19, 1815; was a son of Andrew and Sarah (Mullen) Crockett natives of New Jersey. Mr. Crockett was thrice married—first, in his native State, New Jersey, where he lived several years, during which time his first wife died. About 1810, he emigrated to Ohio and located near Springboro. In November, 1812, he married Sarah Mullen, by whom he had three children all now deceased; his second wife died Nov. 24, 1817. On March 7, 1819, he married for his third wife Mrs. Margaret Freeman, by whom he had one child Susannah Sarah Ann, who married John Fox and resides in Indiana. Mr. Crockett died May 21, 1849, aged 93 years; he was an active and industrious man, who started in life from a poor bound boy, and acquired a good competency; he then purchased some military lands in Clark County, soon after which a second claimant appeared, and he again paid for his land; finally, a third claimant presented himself, when, rather than to run any further risk, he gave up his land; he had nearly exhausted his means, and, after so much hard work and toil with good success in former years, he was now, by this misfortune, obliged to live the balance of his life in limited circumstances. The subject of this sketch, born in this county, grew to manhood and married Jane S., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Mullen, whose ancestral history is fully given in sketch of Job Mullen; by this union they had twelve children; nine grew to maturity—Mary E., born March 28, 1838, now Mrs. David Merring; Sarah M., Sept. 13, 1842, now Mrs. Easton; Letitia, Jan. 23, 1847, now Mrs. William H. Maltbie, residing in Missouri; Charles A., May 21, 1850; Oliver E., Sept. 26, 1852; Mordecai M., March 2, 1855; William H., July 10, 1857; Ruth Evaline, Nov. 14, 1859; and Elmer E., born June 26, 1862. Mr. Crockett followed farming till about 25 years of age; thence he entered upon the milling business, which he followed about eight years; thence again gave his attention to farming. In 1854, he bought and located upon the place where his widow and family still reside; here he resided till his death, Oct. 19, 1867, aged 52 years. Mr. Crockett started in life a poor man, but full of energy and determination, and, by his industry and economy, he became possessed of a good farm and

me, and raised a large family of children; his character and integrity were doubted, and he lived beloved and respected by those who knew him best.

WILLIAM L. DEARTH, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born on the place where Samuel Dearth now lives, Nov. 7, 1810; is a son of James E. and Elizabeth (Long) Dearth, he a native of Fayette Co., Penn., and she of Virginia. The grandparents were Edward and Elizabeth Dearth, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County, on the place where Isaac Dearth now lives, in 1798, and there spent the balance of their lives; they were among the true pioneers of the county, enduring all the many deprivations and hardships of the log-cabin life; he finally purchased more land and became owner of 1,150 acres, all in one body of land. The first burying-place was Franklin, where many of the early settlers were buried—their last resting-place. But, as public improvements advanced, the canal was built and passed through the burying-grounds. The bodies were then removed and buried further back; and again, when the railroad was built, it passed through where the bodies were deposited, and again they were taken up and removed to Springboro. Thus were they troubled in early times, being unable to see the progress and demands of the future. They had five sons and one daughter, one deceased. James E., the father of our subject, was a young man of 19 years of age when the family came to Warren County, and here was married and became the father of seven children; five now survive—Allen, now resides in Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Bedford; William L., Samuel, and Eleanor S., now Mrs. Earnhart. Mr. Dearth passed his entire life on a part of the old home place; was one of the prominent farmers of this community; was a Justice of the Peace for many years; a good neighbor and an excellent citizen. He died March 24, 1856, aged 77 years; his wife died Dec. 18, 1860, aged 78 years. William L., our subject, at 15 years of age was placed as an apprentice to the tailor's trade, in Richmond, Ind., where he remained five years, thence returned to Springboro and carried on the business twelve years; then engaged in farming, which business he has since followed. He resided in Clinton county six years, and while there served as Township Trustee two years. In the spring of 1854, he located on his present farm, where he has since resided. He was married, Jan. 1, 1833, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Thomas and Jane Bedford, he a native of England and she of Pennsylvania; by this union they have had six children, two now living—James B. and Cornelia Jane, now Mrs. Rockett, residing at Lima, Ohio.

ISAAC N. DEARTH, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born on the place where he now lives March 12, 1841; is a son of Samuel and Keturah (Townsend) Dearth. The paternal grandparents were Edward and Elizabeth (Roberts) Dearth, whose history is given in sketch of William Dearth. The maternal grandparents, Jesse and Judith (Smith) Townsend, natives of New Jersey; he lived and died in his native State; subsequently, his widow married Philip Bedrick, and became settlers of Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, thence removed to Warren County, Wayne Township, where they resided fifteen to twenty years; thence removed to Wayne Co., Ind., where they died. Samuel was 8 years of age when brought to this then wilderness of a country; he was the seventh son of his father's family, and here was raised and grew to manhood, nurtured to the roughness of pioneer life; was married, Dec. 7, 1820, and became the father of five sons and five daughters; four now survive—Eleanor Jane, now Mrs. Crane; Ambrose T., Mahala A. and Isaac N. Mr. Dearth served as a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Wayne, for which he obtained a land warrant for 160 acres of land; he was a prominent, substantial farmer, who gave his whole attention through life to that occupation; was a man very prompt and peaceable in his habits, never holding office to much extent, and

never having a lawsuit in his life; an excellent neighbor and a worthy citizen and a devoted member of the Christian Church; he died July 19, 1862, aged 70 years; his wife died Dec. 31, 1868, aged 70 years. Our subject grew to manhood on the old home farm, and married, Dec. 4, 1862, Cornelia, daughter of Isaac and Tacy (Wilkinson) Peacock; he was born in New Jersey April 1803, and she in Virginia. He came to Warren County when 12 years of age, was married, near Springboro, in 1826; he was Surveyor of Warren County nine years or more; was quite a prominent leading man of the county; he moved to Hamilton, Ohio, in 1863, and served four years as civil engineer, and still resides there; they had ten children; six now survive—Rachel, Maria, Angelina, Eliza, Cornelia and Ellen. Mr. Dearth and wife have four children—Edith, born July 27, 1864; Anna, April 27, 1866; William E., July 2, 1868; and Mary E., born April 30, 1875. Mr. Dearth has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, with the exception of three years' residence in Franklin and has resided on the old home place of his father and grandfather, which has now been in possession of the Dearth family for eighty-three years.

JOSEPH DECKER, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born in Warren County June 21, 1815; is a son of Joseph and Hannah (Earnhart) Decker, natives of Pennsylvania, who, in 1812, emigrated to Ohio and located with his father-in-law on Sec. 34, Clear Creek Township, residing there only a short time, when he bought a tract of land on Sec. 10, where George Munger now lives, and there he located and opened out a great portion of the farm; after residing there about sixteen or eighteen years, he exchanged his place for a farm on Sec. 17, which is also now owned by George Munger, and here he spent the balance of his life, and died at the age of about 68 years; his wife survived him about fifteen years and she died aged 71 years; they had fourteen children—nine sons and five daughters; ten now survive—Mary, now Mrs. George Munger; Joseph; John; Lucinda, now Mrs. Jackson Thompson; Henry; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Hoover; Jesse; William; Hannah Ann, now Mrs. Oscar Dearth; and Albert. Mr. Decker did much pioneer work; was a hard-working, industrious man, and opened out and cleared up a great portion of two farms, was noted for his kind, jovial nature, whose honor and integrity were undoubted and was respected by all who knew him. The subject of this sketch was born and raised on his father's farm on Sec. 10, and grew to manhood well acquainted with the work of helping his father clear up the farm; was married Sept. 29, 1836, to Elizabeth, daughter of Allen and Sarah Thompson, native of Rockingham Co., Va., who moved to Ohio and settled in Turtle Creek Township, and lived and died in Warren County. By this union, Mr. Decker and wife have had seven children; six now survive—Inman, born July 6, 1837 (deceased); Jackson, Feb. 20, 1839; Sarah Maria, July 12, 1841, married David Stace; Hannah, Jan. 1, 1844, married Thomas Adams; Mary Ann, June 2, 1846, married Edward Coffin; Calvin, Aug. 20, 1849; and Clara, born Jan. 1, 1853, married Layton Graham. Mr. Decker, after his marriage, located on a piece of land in Franklin Township, and moved into an old log cabin, which had been used as a sheep pen; to this he built a chimney, cleaned it up preparatory to housekeeping, and there they were, without a dollar in the world, they then and there resolved to start out for an "honest living or none at all." He went to Franklin to John Thirkield, and said to him: "I want to buy \$25 or \$30 worth of utensils for housekeeping, and that if he lived one year he would pay him; if he did not, he would have to lose it, as he was not worth a dollar in the world." Mr. Thirkield replied: "I will try you." They selected such articles as they needed, returned home and went to work; success and prosperity followed their united labors, and to-day Mr. Decker is comfortably situated, with a good competency, owns a good farm of 120 acres, with good

improvements, and 4 acres where he lives, with good buildings and improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. They kept their resolution—they made their living, and a good one, and did it honestly, by their own labor, industry and economy; and all this accomplished without any education—not even as much as to enable them to write their own names. Here we leave this remarkable record of these pioneers to be seen and read by future generations for their instruction and encouragement.

ARTHUR D. EASTON, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1838; is a son of Daniel and Tabitha (Bradbury) Easton, he a native of Connecticut and she of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, B. J. Easton, was also a native of Connecticut, where he lived and died. The maternal grandparents were James and Elizabeth Bradbury, natives of Virginia. But who, about the year 1839, became residents of Ohio, thence of Kentucky, where they resided several years; thence returned to Ohio and located in Montgomery County, where they died, near Germantown; she died about 1863, and he about 1870. Mr. Bradbury was a soldier in the war of 1812, being in service till the war closed. Daniel Easton, after arriving at manhood, emigrated to Virginia, where he was married and resided till the fall of 1838; he removed with his family to Ohio and located in Montgomery County; thence removed to Kentucky about 1842, where he purchased military land, built a cabin and paid for his land; subsequently, another party laid claim to his land, and he paid for it again; finally, a third party laid his claim, and he paid the third time, thinking surely that would end all controversy; but it was but a short time before a fourth claim came against him, and he gave up his land, after having performed a large amount of labor in clearing up and improving his land; he then removed to Cincinnati with a broken-down constitution and much disheartened, and there he resided a few years, when death relieved him from all further toils and labors; he died in the fall of 1846, aged about 52 years; his death was sudden; he and his two sons, who were quite young, went out into the woods beyond Walnut Hills to dig out some snake-root, where he was taken suddenly ill, and attempted to return home, but died before reaching the city, as was supposed with heart disease. They had three children—Brewster G., Arthur D., and Mary E., now Mrs. Somers. His widow married for her second husband Michael Protzman, by whom she had two children—Hiram and Rebecca. Mrs. Protzman died in October, 1876. The subject of this sketch was about eight years of age when his father died; thence he lived with his grandfather for a time; thence, after his mother's second marriage, lived with her a few years; was married, Oct. 19, 1865, to Sarah, daughter of Marmaduke and Jane S. Crockett, natives of Ohio (see sketch of Marmaduke Crockett, deceased); by this union they have five children—Charles C., born Oct. 3, 1866; David Edwin, Sept. 11, 1869; William O., June 29, 1872; John C., April 19, 1874; and Earnest D., born Nov. 3, 1876. Mr. Easton located, after their marriage, on the place where he now lives, which he bought in 1861, and here he has since resided, and is one of the prominent farmers of Clear Creek Township, and one of her best citizens.

CHARLES H. EULASS, Postmaster and general store, Ridgeville, born in Warren Co., Ohio, May 22, 1840, is a son of William and Ruth Ann (Smith) Eulass, he a native of Warren County and she of Rhode Island; the grandparents were Jacob and Phoebe Eulass; he was born in Kentucky; when a young man, about the year 1797, came to Warren County, where he married and settled, being one of the first settlers of Clear Creek Township; he owned, and it is believed, entered from the Government, the south half of Sec. 26, and here remained till quite advanced in years, when he removed to Lebanon, where he died aged 82 years, and his remains now rest in the Clear Creek Graveyard.

near Ridgeville. William Eulass grew to manhood accustomed to the pioneer work of clearing up the farm. Just prior to his majority, he engaged in the mercantile trade at Raysville, where he continued a few years; was married while there; thence he bought a farm on Sec. 25, Clear Creek Township, and entered quite largely upon dealing in hogs and driving them to the Dayton and Cincinnati markets; also engaged quite extensively in pork-packing at Franklin and Cincinnati. In 1846, Mr. Eulass was elected Sheriff of Warren County, and moved from his farm to Lebanon; he filled this office four years. He was also a Justice of the Peace six years prior to his election as Sheriff. After the expiration of his term of office as Sheriff, in 1850, he returned to the farm, where he died in 1852, aged 44 years. Mr. Eulass was one of the active leading business men of the county, being well and favorably known, and although dying in the prime of life, yet he had accumulated quite an amount of property; owned 260 acres of land, and in honor and integrity of character he commanded the respect of all who knew him. His wife survived him till 1866; she died aged 50 years; they had six children; four now survive—Caroline, now Mrs. Lafayette Lackey; Charles H., Isabella, and Jennie, now Mrs. Billmeyer. Our subject arrived at manhood on his father's farm; was married Oct. 5, 1864, to Anna E., daughter of Benjamin A. Stokes, whose history appears in this work; by this union they have had six children; five now survive—Alfred, Charles Carroll, Mabel, William and Ralph. Mr. Eulass continued to reside upon the old home farm till July, 1876, when he sold his farm and engaged in the mercantile trade in Ridgeville, purchased the stock of goods and property of Samuel Graham; here he has continued in trade to the present time, and is doing a good business. Mr. Eulass is a man of pleasing address, social in his nature, and possesses the confidence and respect of his community, and we may safely predict a future and permanent success in business; he has held the most prominent offices of his township; was Township Trustee eight years, a Justice of the Peace three years, and has been a Director of the Board of Warren County Agricultural Society eight years.

CHRISTOPHER FRY, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born on an adjoining farm to the one where he now lives June 20, 1834; is a son of J. Philip and Catharine (Blin) Fry, he a native of Virginia and she of Warren Co., Ohio. The grandfather, Henry Joseph Fry, who, it is believed, was a native of Germany, emigrated to America in an early day, and, the first knowledge we gain of him, he was a resident of Loudoun Co., Va., where they lived till 1816; they removed to Ohio and located upon the place where our subject now lives; here he opened out the farm principally from the woods, and in 1818 erected the large brick house which still stands here, in which our subject now dwells, and is still a good house and in good condition; here the grandfather died aged 60 years; he was a well-educated man, and was a physician, and also a minister of the Gospel in the United Brethren Church, and did much ministerial work, preaching in both the English and German languages. Philip, the father of our subject, was a young single man, about 22 years of age, when they came to Warren County; was married here, and became the father of several children—five sons and two daughters—three now living—Henry J., now a resident of Cass Co., Ind.; Julia Ann, now widow Snell, living in Carroll Co., Ind.; and Christopher. Mr. Fry located on Sec. 10, where the widow of Jacob Fry now lives, and here he resided till his death, in October, 1873, aged 79 years; his wife died in spring of 1863. Mr. Fry was a very devoted member of the United Brethren Church, having united with that church when 18 years of age, and was always faithful in his attendance, his seat never vacant when it was in his power to be there; he held, during his life, nearly every office in the church—in fact, was a main pillar in the church, and at his death had been

faithful servant and worker for fifty-seven years. The subject of this sketch, the youngest child of his father now living, grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he remained till the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when, on Aug. 20, 1862, he enlisted in the 79th O. V. I. and served through the war, and received his honorable discharge at Washington June 10, 1865; he served in the 20th Army Corps in the Cumberland Army, under Gen. Joe Hooker; was in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Middlebury, N. C., and others, but was favored to pass through all and escape without a wound, and enjoyed good health throughout his service, and returned home; remained with his father till his death, thence located where he now lives and has since resided.

EVAN E. GITHENS, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Warren Co., Ohio, June 23, 1833; is a son of George W. and Mary C. (Ellis) Githens, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents were Joseph and Sarah Githens, also natives of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren county, near Raysville, in Clear Creek Township, on the place then known as the Jacob Hampton farm, in 1823; there his wife died Dec. 3, 1834, aged 66 years; he died June 5, 1842, aged 82 years; they had seven sons and four daughters, all now deceased but two—John and Elijah; the first resides at Centerville, Ohio, and the latter at Richmond, Ind. George Githens, the father of our subject, was born Aug. 1, 1797; Mary C., his wife, was born Feb. 14, 1798; they were married in Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1821; Mary C. was a daughter of Aaron and Lucretia Ellis, natives of New Jersey, who lived and died here; he died Jan. 24, 1836, in his 62d year; his wife survived him till March 3, 1863, aged 89 years. Mr. Ellis was engaged in the war of 1812, and held the office of Colonel. George Githens came to Warren County with his father, and returned to New Jersey; thence, about 1826, with his family, moved to this county and settled on his father's farm, and spent his entire life in Clear Creek Township; his wife died July 11, 1871; he died Feb. 5, 1879; they had nine children; five now survive—Rachel, now Widow Walker, residing at Paris, Ill.; Bowman H.; Lucretia, who married Phineas Maloy, resides in Edgar Co., Ill.; Evan E. and Aaron E. Mr. Githens was a mason and brick-layer by trade, which business he followed most of his life, and his sons carried on the farm. Our subject grew to manhood, and was married, Aug. 19, 1855, to Sarah Jane, born March 12, 1836, daughter of Henry P. and Emily Bradstreet, he a native of Warren Co., Ohio, and she of Virginia; the grandfather was Daniel Bradstreet, a native of Massachusetts, who was one of the early settlers of Clear Creek Township, where he lived till his death. Henry and wife located on the old home place of his father, where they remained through life; they had seven children—Amanda E., Hamilton M., Smith R., Sarah Jane, Francis M., Rhoda and Albert Q. Mr. Bradstreet was twice married; by his second wife, Kesiah Deardorf, he had two children—Anna and Ellis. Mr. Githens and wife have had five children—Leonora, born May 24, 1858; Lester, May 30, 1860; Mary, Jan. 27, 1863, deceased; Nettie V., May 7, 1866; and George, born Jan. 28, 1868. Mr. Githens has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and all within Clear Creek Township; has now been a resident here from his birth, a period of forty-eight years. He bought and located on the place where he now lives in spring of 1864, where he has since resided. Mr. Githens holds no office—a quiet, unassuming farmer, but a man whose character and integrity are undoubted; an excellent neighbor and a worthy citizen.

DAVID GRAHAM, farmer; P. O. Dodds; born on the place where he now lives Dec. 3, 1802; is a son of William and Phoebe (Frazie) Graham; he was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America with his parents, William and Sarah Graham, when 2 years of age, in the year 1760, and located in Pennsyl-

vania, where the grandfather died one or two days after they landed; his wife Sarah, survived him many years, and died in Warren County, on the place where David now lives, Jan. 14, 1823, aged 101 years. William, the father of our subject, was raised in Pennsylvania, and, at the age of 18 years, was drafted and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. About 1795, he emigrated to Kentucky, and, about 1797 or 1798, came to Warren County and located at Deerfield, and about 1799 was married; about 1800, located on the place where David now lives, on Sec. 28, and here they resided till their death; his wife died May 18, 1855, aged 75 years; he died Aug. 3, 1858, aged 100 years. These were the true pioneers of the county; they commenced right in the woods and cut the first stick ever taken from the place, and here endured all the hardships of those early settlers, their neighbors being few and far between. They had twelve children—eight sons and four daughters, eight now living—David; Nancy, now Mrs. Drellinger, residing in Indiana; Samuel; James Sarah, now Widow Warren, also living in Indiana; Phoebe, now Widow Kirby living in Illinois; Hannah, now Mrs. Shimp, living in Indiana; and John. Mr. Graham was twice married; by his first wife he had three children, all deceased. The subject of this sketch was married, Nov. 21, 1822, to Ann Proud, born in New Jersey Oct. 14, 1799, a daughter of Peter and Abigail Proud, who came to Warren County in 1805; by this union Mr. Graham and wife have had seven children—Nancy, born May 23, 1823, died Feb. 23, 1882; Elizabeth, born Nov. 30, 1824, married Ezekiel Mulford, died July 9, 1859; Samuel, born Sept. 12, 1826, married Mary Richardson, died July 19, 1874; Phoebe, born July 13, 1828, married John Murry, died Aug. 7, 1881; Abigail Ann, born June 20, 1830, married James Earnhart; Hannah, born June 18, 1833; and Maria, born June 27, 1835, married Charles E. Earnhart. Mr. Graham is now 79 years of age, and has spent his entire life in this county, except four years' residence in Miami Co., Ohio; he lived twenty years on Sec. 2 Clear Creek Township; thence, in 1855, came to the old home farm, where he has since resided. Mr. Graham is now probably the oldest man living in Clear Creek Township who was born here; he has known what pioneer life was, and has lived to see the vast improvements and changes that have taken place in these many years; he is one of the prominent and well-known farmers of Warren County, and has been one of her best and most worthy citizens. Mr. Graham and wife have now traveled the journey of life together fifty-nine years—almost threescore years. William Graham, the father, was married in leather breeches. Mr. Graham found many Indian relics on his farm. Mr. Graham's father made a cradle of clapboards, in which all his children were rocked, and it is now an heirloom in the family.

JONAH R. and JAMES A. GREGG, farmers; P. O. Springboro; both were born on the old home place where James A. now resides, Jonah R., born Sept. 6, 1836, and James A., Feb. 25, 1846; are sons of William and Susanna (Millard) Gregg. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Nancy (O'Brian) Gregg; he was born in Loudoun Co., Va., May 4, 1773; she was born July 28, 1775; in 1796, they emigrated from Western Pennsylvania and landed at Columbia, above Cincinnati, near the mouth of the Little Miami River; they located at Deerfield, Warren Co., soon after which Mr. Gregg entered a tract of land in Clear Creek Township, where he built a log cabin and moved into it; this structure was without floor, window, chimney or chinks; a doorway was made in one side by cutting out the logs; a dense forest covered the country, and he had to make a route from the cabin to the schoolhouse by blazing trees, in order that the children might not get lost in the woods; this structure was also built of logs, with greased-paper windows and puncheon floor and seats of the same material. Mr. Gregg, though a young man of about 23 when

he came to Ohio, was inured to severe labor and toil; game abounded, and he took special delight in allowing his trusty rifle to speak the doom of many a deer, wolf and bear; of the deer, he killed, in one winter, thirty-six, and tanned their skins, which served the purposes of clothing, etc.; at that early day, and for a number of years afterward, the families of the settlers spun their own yarn, had their own looms, wove their own cloth and made their own apparel. Mr. Gregg died Aug. 30, 1844; his wife died Oct. 10, 1844; they had seven sons and six daughters, all now deceased. William Gregg, the father of our subjects, who was the first son and second child of the above Samuel and Nancy Gregg, was born at Deerfield, Warren Co., Oct. 28, 1798; was raised in the above-described log cabin, and grew to manhood inured to all the hardships pertaining to those pioneer days. On Dec. 12, 1822, he married Susannah, daughter of Mordecai and Catharine (Evans) Millard; he was born in Pennsylvania March 31, 1874; she was also a native of Pennsylvania, and they were married in that State; came to Ohio in August, 1817, and settled near Springboro, Warren Co.; here Mr. Millard erected a saw and grist mill about the year 1818, which business he followed about thirty years; his wife died in February, 1849, aged 77 years; Mr. Millard died in Indiana March 9, 1850; his remains were brought home and interred in the Springboro Cemetery. They had two sons and eight daughters, of whom Susannah, the mother of the subjects of this sketch, was born in Berks Co., Penn., April 7, 1803; her grandfather was Mordecai Millard, born in Pennsylvania June 24, 1736, who married Frances Lincoln, who was born June 22, 1741, in the same State. Mr. Gregg and wife had the following children: Rebecca, born Feb. 14, 1824, died Aug. 6, 1825; Mordecai M., born Dec. 21, 1825; Hiram, born Dec. 20, 1828; Ann J., born Aug. 3, 1831, died Feb. 20, 1836; Amanda, born May 13, 1833; an infant, born Sept. 7, 1835, died Nov. 19, 1835; Jonah; Catharine, born Jan. 10, 1839, died 1860; William H., born Nov. 14, 1840, died Oct. 10, 1864; George W., born Dec. 10, 1843, died July 10, 1864; James A.; Emma and Adaline, twins, born March 5, 1848; Adaline died Aug. 4, 1848; Emma died Sept. 30, 1848. Of these, William H. served in the war of the rebellion, and was killed near Atlanta, Ga., by the guerrillas, while carrying dispatches from Col. Smith, at Chattahoochee River Railroad bridge, to Col. Dustin, at Atlanta; his body was found twice pierced with bullets; there were also two bayonet thrusts in the breast; it was thought, judging from the character of the wounds that he received, that the brutal wretches bayoneted him after he had fallen; either of the gun-shot wounds, or both, of themselves, might not have proved fatal; as a friend, he was all that could be desired—frank, truthful and good; as a companion, pleasant, amiable and attractive; as a soldier, true as steel and brave to a fault; he was buried on a high hill within the fortification near the river; George W. also served in the late war, and died in the service at Fayetteville, W. Va.; was buried there; he was a faithful soldier and a noble young man; the remains of both were brought home and interred in the family burying-ground at Springboro. These the parents willingly gave up for the preservation of the Union and the glorious cause of universal liberty; the family have in their possession the head-boards that were placed at their graves, having respectively the following inscriptions neatly cut into the wood:

HARRISON GREGG,

COMPANY A, 79TH REGIMENT, O. V. I.,

Killed October 10, 1864.

GEORGE GREGG,

COMPANY H, 146TH REGIMENT, O. N. G.

Died July 10, 1864.

Mr. William Gregg was raised and instructed in the doctrines and discipline of the Society of Friends, but about the year 1840 he embraced the doctrines of

Universalism, and was one among the first to form a society in Springboro for the building of a Universalist Church; he died March 2, 1879; his wife died July 22, 1878. Jonah R. Gregg was married, Nov. 8, 1864, to Miss Ella S., daughter of Aaron and Rebecca (Kelsey) Gregg, he a native of Loudoun Co. Va., and she of Warren Co., Ohio, and were among the early settlers of this county; were married here and became parents of seven children; three now survive—Ella S., George W. and Albert M. Mrs. Gregg died in July, 1852. Mr. Gregg married for his second wife Philena Borden, by whom he had seven children; four now survive—Sarah E., Ada, Aaron and Edward Everett. Mr. Gregg died July 16, 1865. During the war, Mr. Gregg was a resident of Kentucky, and was a staunch Union man; was several times compelled to leave his home for a time to save his life; he was a member of the Senate two years during the war; two of his sons, Wilson and George W., served in the war; the former enlisted in the 5th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain in August, 1862; George W. enlisted when 14 years of age, in the 18th Ky. V. I. and served through the war. Miss Ella S., the wife of Jonah R. Gregg, was born in Warren County Nov. 8, 1842; they have had four children—Frank B., born Sept. 27, 1865; Susie A., born Sept. 11, 1867, died March 14, 1881; one infant, born Aug. 2, 1869, deceased; and Earl La Mont, born May 6, 1878. Mr. Gregg located on the place where he now lives, which was known as the Voorhis farm; here his house was destroyed by fire in January, 1868, losing all their furniture and the contents of their house; in the summer of the same year, he erected his present large brick house, and now has a fine home and residence. James A. Gregg was married, March 28, 1867, to Miss Rachel J., daughter of Henry S. and Lydia (Bateman) Thompson, he a native of the State of New York and she of Pennsylvania; they became early settlers of Warren County; were married here, and lived and died in this county, dying on the place where James A. now lives, residing, at the time of their death, with him. Mr. Bateman erected the first mill just south of Springboro, which property is now owned by Mr. Baird, which was one of the first mills built in the county; they had nine children; seven now survive—Hannah Zada, now Mrs. Ryan, residing in Tennessee; Joseph S., living in Muncie, Ind.; Mary A., now Mrs. Baker; John B., living in Cincinnati; William H., living in Indianapolis; Charles W., and Rachel J., who was born in this county July 22, 1845. Mr. Gregg and wife have four children—William H., born Feb. 14, 1868; John T., April 19, 1871; Mabel A., July 15, 1876; and Albert Carl, born Feb. 27, 1880. Mr. Gregg remains upon the old home place where he was born, and where his parents lived so many years; this place has now been in possession of the Gregg family for forty-four years.

WILLIAM HARRISON GREGG, tobacco-dealer, Springboro; born in Warren Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1840; is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Brandon) Gregg, he a native of Greeley, Penn., and she of Warren Co., Ohio; the paternal grandparents, Reason and Nancy Gregg, natives of Pennsylvania; Nancy Granf was born on Granf Run, which took its name from her ancestors, who came from Holland to America and located at that place; they emigrated to Ohio about 1812, and located on the place where Thomas Miller now lives, on Sec. 8, Clear Creek Township, and there opened out right in the woods, and there he died about 1830; she survived him till about 1858; she died in Springboro. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, which business he followed through life, supplying many a pioneer with cupboards and furniture. The maternal grandfather was Absalom Brandon, a native of New Jersey, but became an early settler of this county, and here he lived and died. Samuel Gregg was a child about 5 years of age when their family came to Warren County, and here grew to manhood, brought up to his father's trade; was married, Dec. 15, 1829,

by Esquire Pence; they had seven children; three grew to maturity; two now survive—Mary Maria, who married Bowman H. Githens; and William Harrison. Mr. Gregg followed his trade the greater part of his life; was a man of firm character and principles, and was one of the active men in the organization and in the building of the Universalist Church in Springboro, of which he was a devoted member till his death; was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Springboro, and at his death was buried in the rites of that order; he died Feb. 1, 1854, aged 47 years; his wife died March 12, 1875, aged 66 years. The subject of this sketch was married, March 27, 1862, to Sarah Jane, daughter of John and Jane (Vandever) Crain; he was born in Cincinnati Feb. 19, 1798, and she in New Jersey; they had five sons and five daughters; seven now survive—Mary, now Mrs. Clevenger; Arthur D., Sidney, Sarah Jane, Jemima; Anna, now Mrs. William D. Welch; and John. For further ancestral history, see sketch of Stephen Clevenger. Sarah Jane was born in Montgomery County Oct. 25, 1837. Mr. Gregg and wife have had two daughters, one now living—Ida I., born Jan. 6, 1863. Mr. Gregg has given his main attention for several years to buying and dealing in tobacco; is an active, energetic man, never holds or desires office, but devotes his whole and undivided attention to business; a man of character and integrity, and one of the best of citizens; he and wife are members of the Universalist Church.

BENAJAH GUSTIN, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born in Pennsylvania Dec. 23, 1797; is a son of Elkanah and Hannah (Morris) Gustin, natives of New Jersey. The grandfather, Jeremiah Gustin, was a resident of New Jersey, but removed to Pennsylvania and lived several years; thence, in 1798, he, with his family, moved into Ohio and located in Warren County, where he entered a section of land—Sec. 9, Clear Creek Township—and here opened out right in the woods, having to cut their way through the brush and timber for a road for their wagons to the spot where they cleared and erected a log cabin, with split puncheon floor, and began in true pioneer style; they had only one neighbor, Mr. Crane, nearer than two miles distant; here Mr. Gustin lived and labored till his death, Aug. 31, 1823, aged 93 years. Elkanah, the father of our subject, was married in Pennsylvania, and in the year 1800 he emigrated to Ohio and settled on a part of the land which his father had entered two years previously; he had four brothers and two sisters, who all located upon this section of land, and made quite a settlement of themselves; Elkanah resided here till about 1825; he removed to Indiana, where he died in 1852; his wife died about one year previous to Mr. Gustin's death; they had fifteen children, eight sons and seven daughters, as follows: The first seven children were sons, the next seven were daughters, and the fifteenth child was a son; of these, one son and two daughters still survive—Benajah; Margaret, now Mrs. Charles Wysong, living in Preble Co., Ohio; and Perninnah, now Mrs. Custis, living in Clinton Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch was about 3 years of age when his father and family came to Warren County; here he grew to manhood fully acquainted with the hardships of those early settlers; was married, Dec. 27, 1820, to Lydia, daughter of Jesse Newport, an early settler of Clear Creek Township; by this union they had eleven children; eight now survive—Jesse; Hannah, now Mrs. Ireton; Jonathan and Isaac, twins; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Samuel Comer; Morris, Levi; and Lydia Ann, now Mrs. Swink. Mr. Gustin has spent his entire life upon the old home place, and within one mile of it, most of his life having been on the same section of land his grandfather entered; he has been a thorough, active business man; has dealt largely in hogs, and one season met with a heavy loss by the fall in the price of pork, which involved him quite heavily, but he knew no such word as "fail;" he located in Red Lion temporarily, and entered upon the mercantile trade and the keeping of a hotel; this was about

1849; there he continued in business about seven years, and paid off all his indebtedness (\$10,000); thence he sold out and moved back to the farm, where he has since resided. and has been a prosperous farmer; became owner of 600 acres of land, and all accumulated by the work of his own hands and good management, as he started in life with nothing—not even enough to furnish his house with the most common utensils for keeping house; and we must remark here, that, coupled with his energy and industry was a firm principle of temperance and sobriety, never using liquor or tobacco in any form from his childhood to the present time; he is now 84 years of age, and has resided in this neighborhood over fourscore years; he joined the New-Light Church at the age of 22 years; has now been a member of the same sixty-two years, and has never sworn an oath during that period of time. This record, placed upon these pages, is that of one of Warren County's earliest pioneers, and whose life of rectitude, sobriety and success will stand for future generations as a shining example worthy of all imitation.

JOHN GUSTIN, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born on the place where he now lives, Oct. 2, 1807: is a son of Samuel and Permelia (Morris) Gustin, he a native of New Jersey and she of Pennsylvania. The grandfather was Jeremiah Gustin, a native of Germany, who married Bethany Fuller, a native of Scotland; they emigrated to America in an early day; were married in New Jersey, thence located in Pennsylvania, thence, in 1798, became residents of Warren Co., Ohio. See sketch of Benajah Gustin. Samuel, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey Nov. 30, 1867, but was mostly raised in Pennsylvania; was married in that State, and, about 1791, came down the river to Cincinnati, and from this date made several trips up and down the river, and finally bought 80 acres of land upon which Cincinnati now stands, reported his purchase to his father, and received so strong a reproval that he sold it, which, had he kept, would have yielded him a fortune; on a subsequent trip, he brought his father to Cincinnati, who then and there entered Sec. 9, Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., where he and his children located, and here they lived the balance of their lives; they were among the earliest settlers of the county, and opened out and cleared up their farms right from the woods, and did a great amount of pioneer labor. Samuel was the father of thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters; four now survive—John; Permelia, now Mrs. Dearth; Hannah, now Mrs. Garrard; and Rachel, now Mrs. Trowbridge; the two latter reside in Indiana. Of those deceased, Margaret, the second daughter, was said to be the second white child born in Warren County. Mr. Gustin died April 15, 1852; his wife died in 1856. Mr. Gustin was a very industrious, hard-working pioneer; never held or desired office, but was one of the best of neighbors and a worthy citizen, being an earnest, devoted Christian the greater part of his life, he and his wife being members of the Christian Church for many years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood fully inured to the hardships of those early days; was married, Nov. 1, 1846, to Hannah Lewis, born in Warren County Sept. 29, 1823, a daughter of Alexander H. and Amy (Clevenger) Lewis, he a native of Philadelphia and she of Warren County; by this union they have two sons—Eri, born Sept. 4, 1847, married Laura Adella Wooley Feb. 14, 1871; they have one child, Dora Elva; and Lewis, born Aug. 30, 1849, married Eliza Jane Newcomb, Jan. 31, 1875; have one child, Lulie May. Mr. Gustin has been a resident of this farm since his birth, a period of seventy-four years, and, like his father, has been a very hard-working, industrious man, and a worthy neighbor and citizen; he and family are all members of the Christian Church, whose lives and deeds are worthy examples for the rising generations.

MAHLON T. JANNEY, retired farmer; P. O. Springboro; was born in Loudoun Co., Va., Feb. 11, 1814; is a son of Stephen and Letitia Janney. The paternal ancestors for many generations were Friends, and exemplary members of that society. The earliest of whom there is any authentic account was Thomas Janney, of Cheshire, England; he became a member of the Friend's Society in 1654, when the society first arose in that country; the next year, being 22 years of age, he entered upon the Gospel ministry, was faithful to his trust, and became an earnest promoter of the cause of truth. In his native country he suffered great loss of goods and imprisonment for his religious testimony. In 1683, he emigrated to Pennsylvania with his family and settled in Bucks County; this was during William Penn's first visit to America; he served as a member of the Governor's Council, and in letters of William Penn is mentioned in terms of regard; he traveled extensively as a minister of the Gospel in Ireland and England, prior to his emigration to America; and after his arrival in this country visited the churches of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Long Island and Maryland. In 1695, he, with Griffith Owen, returned to England to visit the brethren there, where, after about eighteen months' service in the work of the Gospel, he was taken ill and died Dec. 12, 1696, aged 63 years, having been a minister forty-two years. Of the issue of Mr. Janney and his wife, Margery, his fourth son, Joseph Janney, married Rebecca Biles, in 1703, who, it is believed, lived and died in Pennsylvania. Of their children, Jacob Janney married Hannah Ingledue and settled in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1745, being one of the earliest settlers in that neighborhood, where Goose Creek Monthly Meeting was afterward established; he was an Elder of the meeting; he died August 3, 1786; his wife survived him many years, and died at the advanced age of 93 years. Of their family, seven sons and two daughters attained maturity, of whom Joseph Janney was the grandfather of our subject; he married Mary Holmes, by whom he had five sons and four daughters; he died in July, 1829. Of his sons, Stephen Janney was the father of our subject; he married Letitia Taylor, and in the fall of 1831 they emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren Co., near Springboro, where he died in October, 1863, aged about 84 years; his wife died in the fall of 1875, in the 88th year of her age; they had nine children; seven now survive; Hannah, now Widow Hurst, living in Greene County; Mary, now Widow Bailey, in Indiana; Oliver; Mahlon T.; Rachel, now Widow Russel, living in Indiana; Jesse, and Susan; J., now Mrs. Dean, residing in Greene County. Mr. J. was a man of great energy and activity, though not of robust health; yet he was diligent in business and a fervent member of the Society of Friends, always prompt in all his dealings, and sustaining through life an unblemished integrity. Mahlon T. Janney, the subject of this sketch, was about seventeen years of age when they came to this county. On May 12, 1842, he was married to Frances, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Sidwell) Taylor, who became settlers of Warren County about 1821; Mr. Janney and wife have had eleven children; nine now survive—Richard; Joseph; Rebecca, now Mrs. Hiatt, living in Indiana; Benjamin T.; Mary E., married Leander M. Gregg; Hannah, Annah E., Jesse S. and Nellie L. Mr. Janney has well sustained the general high character and integrity of his ancestors; has always followed the honest occupation of farming, and, with his diligence, industry and economy, accumulated a good competency, and now, in his declining years, is able to live in the enjoyment of the fruits of his and his companion's united labors; they have raised a large family of children, who are all doing well in life and promise to give honor, credit and comfort to their parents in their old age.

NAPOLEON JOHNSON, plasterer, Springboro; born in Dinwiddie Co., Va., April 16, 1820; is a son of Embra and Polly Johnson, natives of Vir-

ginia. The grandfather was Thomas Johnson also believed to be a native of Virginia, and lived and died there under the bonds of slavery. The maternal grandparents were Stephen and Judy Mathus, he a native of Spain and she of the Cherokee tribe of Indians. They both lived and died as slaves in Virginia. Embra, the father, was born in slavery about 1780-82, and under that institution grew to manhood; was married and became the father of ten children. Four sons and four daughters grew to maturity; two of these were sold and taken South, and nothing has since been known of them; three of them died in Virginia; and two, the last known of them, lived in Virginia; Robert, and Mary, who married Nelson Branch. Mrs. Johnson died in 1842. Mr. Johnson lived in Virginia the last known of him, which was at the close of the war of the rebellion. He, like Moses of old, was favored to live to see "the promised land" of freedom, and further was permitted to go in and possess it; after a long life of bondage, he saw the "the shining light" of freedom, and knew and realized the favors which were thus vouchsafed to his children and children's children with all of its glorious privileges. Napoleon, our subject, was raised and kept in slavery till 1847, when his master, James Epps, emancipated him with thirty-nine others—all he had—and gave them the full liberties of a free land, which, by nature, was their right from birth. In 1847, Mr. Johnson came to Jefferson Co., Ohio, where he remained till November, 1848, when he came to Springboro, Warren Co. On Feb. 14, 1849, he married Mrs. Celia Anderson, daughter of Humphrey and Lucy Bobson, natives of Virginia, who were also slaves, but were finally freed by the Quakers. He died in Virginia. Mrs. Bobson came to Ohio and died at Springboro in 1857. Mr. Johnson and wife have had three children, one now living—Maria, who married Abraham Wheeler; had one child, Benjamin. Mr. Johnson served one year in the war of the rebellion; enlisted in Co. G, 16th U. S. C. V. I., on Jan. 19, 1865, and was discharged January, 1866. With this exception, he has been a resident of Springboro since his first location in 1848, a period of thirty-three years; is a reliable and respected citizen and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

SAMUEL KIRBY, farmer; P. O. Pekin; born in Warren Co., Nov. 27, 1828; is a son of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Kirby, he a native of Warren County, and she of Virginia. The grandfather was Richard Kirby, a native of New Jersey but who became a resident of Warren Co., Ohio, where he lived and died. Samuel, the father, grew to manhood on the home place of his father in Turtle Creek Township; was married to Mary, daughter of Jacob Miller, and located on the home place where he lived and died. He died in the prime of life, aged 36 years; his wife survived him till August, 1879, aged 72 years. They had seven children, five now survive—Cordelia, now Mrs. Shrinp; Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. Braden; Mary Ellen, now Mrs. Davis; Ecick and Samuel. The subject of this sketch was but a small child when his father died, but remained with his mother till 12 years of age, when he started out in the world for himself and worked here and there as he could find work and a home till 24 years of age; was married, March 3, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Francis and Cassie Graham, natives of this county, by which union they have five children—Arsamus, born Oct. 31, 1853; Horace, Jan. 30, 1859; Niles, Aug. 15, 1860; Lamar, Jan. 7, 1867; and Jennie, Jan. 1, 1872. Mr. Kirby after his marriage resided two years on a portion of the old home farm; thence three years on Dr. Keever's place; thence, in 1857, he bought and located on the William Kirby farm. In 1869, he bought the farm where he now lives, of the heirs of Henry King, and in spring of 1870 moved on to it; here he has erected all the buildings on the place and now has a fine home and residence. Mr. Kirby is an energetic, active man, and by his industry and general business tact has

became owner of two farms, embracing 155 acres of good land. and is now well situated to enjoy the comforts of life.

HARRISON KIRBY, farmer; P. O. Dodds; born on the old Kirby farm, Clear Creek Township, Dec. 6, 1836; is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Kirby, natives of New Jersey, and were among the early settlers of this county, coming here about 1813, and here resided till their death. Harrison was married, Oct. 1, 1860, to Rachel, a daughter of Arthur and Sarah Venable, natives of New Jersey. Rachel was born in Warren County Dec. 19, 1840; by her father Kirby has had four children, two now survive—Ura Alice and Moses E. His wife died in October, 1876. On Feb. 7, 1878, he married for his second wife Elizabeth A., daughter of David and Sarah (Spraight) Wills, natives of Warren Co., Ohio. The grandfather was James Wills, a native of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Warren County prior to 1800, being one of the early pioneers. David Wills died in January, 1875, aged 75 years; he was the father of five children, four now survive—Unity, Elizabeth, Hannah Jane and James B. Mr. Wills was twice married; by his first wife he had one son, who is now living—William, married Hannah Venable, by whom he had six children, five now living—Hannah, Unity, Charles, Ada and Myrtle. His wife died in June, 1880. James B. Wills, youngest son of David and Sarah Wills, married Florence Crane, by whom he has three children—Mattie Mary, David L. and Joseph Walter. Mr. Kirby, after his marriage, located on the old home place, where he lived five years; thence located on the place where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Kirby has made farming his business, and like most of the Kirby family, has never held or sought office, but they are among the "well-to-do" and substantial farmers of Clear Creek Township, are kind and accommodating neighbors, and among our county's best citizens.

NATHAN E. LUPTON, farmer; P. O. Ridgeville; born in Frederick Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1833; is a son of Amos and Hannah (Janney) Lupton, natives of Virginia. The grandparents, Joshua and Lydia (Reese) Lupton, were also natives of Virginia, and lived and died in that State. Joshua was a man of more than ordinary ability and education, and one who occupied a high position, commanding the confidence and respect of his community; was an excellent penman, and was extensively employed in writing deeds and other legal papers throughout his circle of acquaintances. He resided upon the place where he was born, till his death, a period of eighty-eight years. He was a prominent and devoted member of the Society of Friends, of which he was the head Elder for many years. Amos Lupton grew to manhood, married, and settled upon the home place of his father, where he passed his entire life, and died in 1843, aged 52 years; his wife died a few weeks prior to his death, aged 47 years. They had five children, four grew to maturity, three now survive—Mary J., Nathan E. and Henry R; the first resides in Virginia, the latter in Cambridge, Ohio. Mr. Lupton was an active, energetic man, social and jovial in his nature, and possessed quite an inventive genius. It was said that he was the inventor of the first "Spike Threshing Machine;" was a zealous advocate and promoter of improvements and progress in agriculture, and obtained several prizes from the Agricultural Society for raising the largest and best crops to the acre, and some of these prizes of fine silverware are still in possession of his children. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary (Holmes) Janney, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of M. T. Janney. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Virginia. In the fall of 1856 he emigrated to Illinois, and located at Morris, and engaged in buying and shipping grain. In August, 1862, he entered the army as a sutler; a few months after his goods were captured by John Morgan; he, escaping capture, returned to Ohio a poorer, but perhaps a wiser man, and settled at Barnesville,

and engaged in the tanning business one year; thence removed to Stafford, Ohio and carried on the same business three years. In the fall of 1867, he came to Warren County, and located on the farm where he now lives and has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. On Oct. 1, 1861, he was united in marriage with Cornelia B., daughter of Dr. Moses H. and Juliet D. Keever, a native of Warren County, and she of Loudoun Co., Va. The grandparents were George and Abigail Keever. George was born in Maryland, March 18, 1781; his wife, Abigail Bunnell, was a native of New Jersey, to whom he was married March 4, 1808. They had two children—Martha and Moses H. M. Keever died April 7, 1845; his death was caused by being thrown from a sulky; his wife died Oct. 25, 1852. He was quite a skillful performer upon the violin; he devoted his life to farming; was a man of kind, congenial nature, and highly esteemed citizen. Martin Keever was the father of the above George Keever, and was born in Maryland in 1727, and came to Ohio and settled in Warren County, one among the first settlers of the county; was one of the first to purchase land in Clear Creek Township, settling on Sec. 30. He was married at 37 years of age, and died Aug. 10, 1824, aged 97 years. Christena was his faithful partner and companion through the numerous scenes of danger, suffering and privations, which she endured with the fortitude of a heroine. Upon one occasion she did not see the face of a human being for the period of three weeks, Mr. K. being absent on a hunting expedition. She died Nov. 24, 1837, aged 100 years. Mr. Keever, when 30 years of age, was taken prisoner by Indians, with whom he remained two years, and shortly after his marriage was shot in the side, near the falls of the Ohio River, by the Indians, from which he finally recovered. He retained wonderful vigor and strength to near the time of his death. Three months prior to his death he walked eight miles to Lebanon and back the same day, and carried a large clock, and five days before his death he walked three miles to a neighbor's and back again. He was a medium-sized man, and very straight and erect to the time of his death. Dr. Moses H. Keever was born in Warren County, April 28, 1810. At the age of 16 years he attended the Miami University at Oxford, and subsequently a College at Augusta, Ky. At 19 years of age he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Joshua Stevens, of Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio, where he continued three years. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in the spring of 1834, and in the fall of the same year commenced practice near Ridgville. On June 19, 1838, he married Miss Juliet D. Janney, who was born Sept. 22, 1817. They had ten children, two sons and eight daughters, seven now survive—Cornelia B., Abbie E., Mary A., Juliet J., Hannah A., B. W. Dudley and Eloise J. For thirteen years Dr. Keever was associated in practice with Dr. W. H. Stokes. He had a number of medical students under his instruction, among them Dr. A. Patton, William Dickey, N. B. Kelsey, James R. B. Johns and William Stanton. From September, 1865, to January, 1873, he was associated with Dr. J. B. Hough, now a practicing physician in Waynesville. Dr. Keever located and remained on the old home place of his father till his death, a period of forty-four years. He died April 7, 1878, aged 68 years. He possessed a remarkably strong physical frame, six feet one inch high, and weighed 275 pounds. His death was sudden and unexpected, dying, as was supposed, of heart disease, while at the breakfast table. He was a man eminent in his profession, ever keeping pace with the improvements and progress of medical science, and was remarkably successful and commanded a large and extended practice. He was kind and considerate to the poor, his whole life being marked with a magnanimity and zeal rarely witnessed in the profession. He was a devoted member of the Universalist Church, and one of the main pillars in the church at Ridgville, being one of the prime movers in the organizing and

CALEB MERRITT, deceased; he was born in Pennsylvania August 1796; was a son of Abraham and Garthory Merritt, natives of Pennsylvania, where they resided until his death. They had eight children, all deceased. His wife subsequently married Joshua Carter; who with his brother Joseph and family, Joseph Kirby and family, and others, had previously settled in Warren County, Ohio, about 1797, being among the earliest settlers of Clear Creek Township, and here they lived and died. Caleb Merritt grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, and while a single man came to Warren County, and was married Oct. 16, 1817, to Sarah Kirby, born in this county Feb. 10, 1799, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Carter) Kirby, who, at above-mentioned date, settled in Warren County, and here lived till their death; he died June 22, 1832, aged 72 years; his wife survived him till Feb. 15, 1847, aged 82 years. They had nine children—Benjamin, born Feb. 13, 1784; Joseph, Jan. 26, 1786, both deceased; Mary, April 30, 1788, married John Hiram, died Oct. 18, 1855; James, Jan. 18, 1791, died Jan. 16, 1851; Elizabeth, Sept. 24, 1794, married Jonathan Kirby, deceased; Sarah, Feb. 10, 1799, married Caleb Merritt, died Aug. 21, 1824; Hepsabeth, May 29, 1803, married Lewis Lewis, died Dec. 28, 1850; Jane, April 16, 1806, second wife of our subject, and Ann, born June 4, 1809. The grandparents of Mrs. Jane Merritt were Joseph Carter, born in Pennsylvania July 7, 1729, and Mary Gaston, born June 3, 1739, who, as stated above, settled here in 1797. He died July 7, 1798; she died June 3, 1814. Mr. Merritt and wife by their marriage had three children—Joseph, July 15, 1818, died Sept. 25, 1847; Garthory, June 9, 1821; and James, Jan. 12, 1823. Mrs. Merritt died as given above. In Dec. 14, 1826, he married Jane Kirby, by whom he had six children—Sarah, born July 19, 1827, died July 13, 1839; Benjamin, Aug. 27, 1829, married Amelia Williamson, resides in Henry Co., Ohio; Amos, Feb. 16, 1832, died March 19, 1872; Jane, June 10, 1834, married Marcus Unglesbe, have three children—Leora, Ida, Florence and Maggie Jane; Rachel, Dec. 10, 1837, married Harvey Earnhart, have two children—Howard Ellis and Ella May; and Mary, born May 23, 1840. Mr. Merritt died April 6, 1840. This record of the above family and their ancestors embraces some of Warren County's first settlers, and were the true pioneers of the county, who bore the brunt of the battle with the hardships and dangers of the wilderness, which then covered his land; and the present and future generations look upon this now beautiful country, with its fine farms, with all the comforts and conveniences, which have been brought about by their industry and hard labors, well may their hearts swell with gratitude and kindness for these rich legacies bequeathed to them. Truly their lives and labors should be recorded in indelible letters upon the pages of history, which shall be more durable than the marble monuments which mark the resting places of their remains.

JAMES C. MERRITT, grocer and baker, Springboro, born in Warren County Jan. 12, 1823; is a son of Caleb and Sarah Merritt, whose history is given in sketch of Caleb Merritt (deceased). Our subject was married March 3, 1851, to Osee, daughter of Joel and Rhoda (Gray) Cary, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of New Jersey. The paternal grandparents were Simeon and Rachel (Merritt) Cary, he a native of New Jersey, and she of Pennsylvania. Simeon was raised in New Jersey, and at eighteen years of age he journeyed to the Red Stone Country, Pennsylvania, and was so well pleased with that country that he remained there and married, and resided there till about 1807, he

emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren Co., Clear Creek Township, and opened right in the woods and endured his full share of pioneer life, and here died July 27, 1830, aged 55 years. His wife died June 16, 1840, aged 55 years. They had four sons and two daughters, three now living—Abraham, Anna (relict of Widow Gray) and Joshua. Mr. Cary was a weaver by trade, which business he followed through life, employing others to clear up his farm. Mr. Cary was of a feeble constitution, yet was an industrious hard working man to the end of his life. The maternal grandparents were Lemuel and Osee Gray, natives of New Jersey, but emigrated to Ohio about 1815-16; she died near Middletown, Ohio; he subsequently married again and moved to Indiana, where he died. Joel Cary was born Feb. 22, 1806; his wife Rhoda Jan. 20, 1809, and they were married July 30, 1829. He followed the trade of a weaver in connection with farming through life. He became at one time quite well off, owned 100 acres of land, and had money on interest; was a man very upright in his dealings, possessing a kind heart, too much so for his own financial good, and was loved and respected by all. They had seven sons and four daughters, four now survive—Simeon, born Sept. 5, 1830; Osee, Jan. 30, 1832; Samuel, born Feb. 2, 1835, and Amos L., born Feb. 11, 1846; the oldest is a practicing physician at Spring Valley, Ohio. Mrs. Cary died Nov. 1, 1862. Mr. Cary married his second wife Amanda Watson; he died April 8, 1879. Mr. Merritt and wife have four children—William Albert, born Oct. 14, 1852, married Clara Isabell Craft, Nov. 26, 1874; Elias Edward, born April 2, 1855, married Sarah Lowndes, Nov. 26, 1874; Joel C., born March 3, 1860, married Hannah Eliza Keighley, May 29, 1877, and Jennie, born March 11, 1865. Mr. Merritt was a cooper by trade, and followed that business, till a few years ago he learned the baking business and located in Springboro, where he has since carried on a bakery and grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt are both very industrious, hard working people, kind and generous, good neighbors and worthy citizens; are members of the United Brethren Church, in which, as well as in the Sabbath school, Mrs. Merritt is a faithful and diligent worker.

HENRY H. MERRITT, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born in Clear Creek Township Nov. 23, 1827; is a son of Abraham and Rebecca Merritt, natives of Pennsylvania, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of Caleb Merritt deceased; they had seven children; three now survive—Henry H., Elizabeth (married Gilbert J. Lewis, is now a widow), and John L. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and was married, Oct. 8, 1850, to Rebecca J. Lewis, daughter of Alexander H. and Amy (Clevenger) Lewis, he a native of Philadelphia and she of Warren County; they had six children, two now living—Hannah, now Mrs. John Gustin, and Rebecca J. Mr. Merritt and wife have had three children; one now survives, Eugene C., born June 20, 1856, who married Eliza J. Bunnell, August 15, 1875, a daughter of Isaac and Mahala Bunnell, to whom he has two children, Elva Almeda, born Sept. 8, 1876, and Horace H., born Oct. 30, 1879; Mr. Eugene Merritt has located on the home place with his father. Mr. Henry H. Merritt has made farming his business through life, and all within this township, with the exception of one year's residence in Montgomery County. He bought and located on the place where he now lives in March 1871, where he has since resided. This place he purchased of Jacob Miltenberger; it consists of 50 acres of fine land, with good buildings and improvements, and is a very pleasant home and residence. Mr. Merritt has been a hard working, industrious man, one who has never held or sought office, but who has lived a quiet farmer's life, whose honesty and integrity are undoubted, kind neighbor and a worthy citizen.

THOMAS MILLER, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born at Brownsville, Penn. Aug. 12, 1812; is a son of Solomon and Ruth Miller, whose history is given in

sketch of Lewis N. Miller. Thomas was in his 4th year when his parents
 settled at Centerville, Montgomery Co., Ohio, and there he grew to manhood.
 April 24, 1834, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Susanna
 (Painter) Curl, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandparents were Joseph
 and Rebecca Curl, he a native of Wales and she of France; the maternal were John
 and Betsy Painter, believed to be natives of England, who emigrated to Amer-
 ica and settled in Virginia at a very early day, where they lived and died. The
 grandfather, Joseph Curl, was living on the Brandywine during the Revolu-
 tionary war, and, being a miller by trade, was put in the mill and kept there
 to supply the army, and was an eye-witness of many terrible things connected
 with the war. About 1802, they emigrated to Ohio and located in Columbiana
 County, where they resided till 1809; thence they removed to Logan County
 and lived till 1829; thence they moved to Greene County, where they lived the
 balance of their lives. Samuel, whose first wife and family are given in sketch
 of Lewis N. Miller, married for his second wife Catharine Smith, a native of
 Virginia, by whom he had one child (deceased); his third wife was Mary Van
 Dyke, by whom he had one child (deceased). One of the ancestors of Susanna
 (Painter), Benjamin McGuinn, when 8 years of age, was kidnaped from his
 home in England and brought to America and sold to pay his passage; he
 served out his time, grew to manhood, and in after years returned to England
 to visit his kindred, and again sailed to America, where he spent the remainder
 of his life. An incident in the life of the Curl family in an early day in Logan
 County may be of interest: John Curl, a cousin to Samuel Curl, when about
 eight years of age, went out with other of his brothers to get the cows; he
 stopped to pick berries by the way and became lost from his brothers, and, it
 seems, took the wrong course and wandered farther and farther from his home;
 the alarm was given and the whole neighborhood turned out to search for the
 lost child, and, after a diligent hunt for eight days, he was found twenty miles
 from his home, having passed through an almost impenetrable wilderness;
 when were many hearts made to rejoice. Eliza Curl was born in Logan Co.,
 Ohio, June 16, 1810. Mr. Miller and wife have had five children; four now
 survive—Ruth H., now Mrs. Rogers; Susan M., now Mrs. Isaiah Peelle, resid-
 ing at Wilmington; Solomon W., and Samuel C., living in Iowa; and Rhoda
 L., who married David Hare, by whom she had five children; she died May
 8, 1881, aged 35 years. Mr. Miller and family resided in Montgomery County
 till the fall of 1848, when they located on the place where they now live and
 have since resided; they first moved into a log cabin, but the next year made
 brick and erected their present large house, and since then have erected other
 buildings and made improvements, till they have a very pleasant and comfort-
 able home, situated about one-half mile north of Springboro. Mr. Miller, in
 his younger years, took careful observations of the ways and progress of the
 various farmers, and thus prepared himself for the business of life. Soon after
 starting in life he had to pass through the severe panic of 1837, and experi-
 enced all the trials of those times; he saw moneys of uncertain values, and many
 persons try to save themselves by investing in land, which, after an excessive
 fall in value and terrible increase in taxes, etc., they were compelled to give
 them up, and lost all. They had to work in every way to obtain money to pay
 their taxes and support their families; went often to market and sold potatoes
 at 12½ cents per bushel, apples at 5 cents, a barrel of cider for 75 cents; and paid
 from 33 to 40 cents per yard for calico; gave twelve pounds of home-made sugar
 for a common glass salt cellar. Such were the times and trials these worthy
 pioneers had to pass through. The present and future generations may well be
 thankful for this age of plenty and comfort, and give due honor to the worthy
 fathers and mothers who have so faithfully labored to bring about these better

days. Mr. Miller and wife have now journeyed the pathway of life together for forty-seven years, almost half a century. He and wife are worthy and earnest members of the Society of Friends, to which they have belonged all their lives, and in which Mr. Miller has been a minister for many years, and is one of their most earnest workers in the Christian cause.

LEWIS N. MILLER, retired, Springboro; born in Pennsylvania, June 2, 1814; is a son of Solomon and Ruth (Neal) Miller, natives of Virginia. Their paternal grandparents were Robert and Casandrea (Wood) Miller, who lived and died in Pennsylvania. Solomon, the father, was raised and grew to manhood in Virginia, and married and subsequently moved into Pennsylvania where they resided till in December, 1815, when he with his family emigrated to Ohio and located near Centerville, Montgomery Co., arriving there Jan. 1, 1816, where they resided till the spring of 1840, when they moved to near Springboro, Warren Co., and died at their son Thomas' place, one-half mile north of Springboro. He and his wife were both born July 21, 1780; were married Nov. 9, 1804; he died Aug. 24, 1864; his wife died July 24, 1863. They were parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters; seven now survive—Anna now Mrs. Lupton; Thomas; Lewis N.; David H.; Joseph H.; Mary now Mrs. Jones and John T. Mr. Miller, when young, learned the tanning business, but followed it only for a short time; thence entered upon farming, which, in connection with the running of a saw-mill, a grist and oil mill, he followed through life; was a very active business man, a man of great integrity of character, an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and a great opponent of slavery, and in that day rendered great assistance and took an active part in befriending and transporting slaves to a land of safety and freedom. Lewis N., the subject of this sketch, was but an infant of 18 months when brought to Ohio, and here was raised and grew to manhood. On April 25, 1836, was united in marriage with Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Curl, natives of Virginia. Samuel was a son of Joseph Curl, a native of Virginia, but who died in Green Co., Ohio. Samuel came to Ohio, and was thrice married; first to Susanna Painter, by whom he had five children, four now survive—Eliza, now Mrs. Miller; Anna, now Mrs. Harvey; David and Rebecca. His wife died March 17, 1819; he died Oct. 15, 1823. Rebecca, the youngest daughter now living was born in Logan County Jan. 23, 1817. Mr. Miller and wife by their marriage have had eight children. Seven grew to maturity—Elias F., born April 20, 1837; Ruth N., Dec. 3, 1840, now Mrs. Somers; Hannah F., Oct. 12, 1842, now Mrs. Cleavenger; Mary K., Feb. 18, 1844, now Mrs. Rogers; Joseph Dec. 25, 1845; Thomas, April 21, 1848; and Eliza, born Nov. 7, 1854, now Mrs. Bradstreet. Mr. Miller when young, learned the trade of a blacksmith which business, in connection with farming, he followed many years, till, from failing health, he gave up his trade and gave all his attention to farming. Subsequently in spring of 1853, he purchased a farm with a grist and saw mill located one-half mile west of Springboro, where he resided till the spring of 1869, when he removed to Springboro, where he has since lived, retired from all active business. Mr. Miller has been a very industrious, hard-working man, has sustained an unblemished integrity in all his dealings and business transactions in life, and has accumulated a good competency; has given his children a good start in life and has an ample sufficiency reserved for his own comfort and necessities for the balance of their lives.

JOHN C. MILTENBERGER, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Rockingham Co., Virginia, June 3, 1829; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Bloss) Miltenberger, natives of Virginia. Mr. Miltenberger was brought up to farm labor, and married, and resided in his native State till 1832, he and his family emigrated to Ohio and located on the property now owned by George and

Charles Null, on Section 11, Clear Creek Township, and there resided till their death. He died about 1843, aged 57 years. They had nine children, seven now survive—Margaret married Samuel Null and resides in Iowa; William; Adam lives in Iowa; Laten; Thomas; Matilda married Joshua Butler, residing Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio; and John C. Mr. Miltenberger was a quiet, unpretending farmer, but one of the best of neighbors and a most worthy citizen; ever interested in the progress and the good of his neighborhood and community and a most devoted Christian man, an active member of the Methodist Church; was a Class Leader many years and held most of the offices of the church during his life, and in his death the church lost one of her most active and efficient workers and his community an excellent citizen. Our subject was 3 years of age when brought to Warren County and here grew to manhood; was married, Oct. 16, 1860, to Mary Ann, daughter of James and Ann (Smith) Cary, he a native of New Jersey and she of Pennsylvania. Mary Ann was born in Warren County, April 9, 1830. Mr. Miltenberger and wife have had eight children, seven now survive—Thomas A., born Oct. 16, 1851; Ira L., March 19, 1854; Charles H., Jan. 21, 1858; Frank, Dec. 29, 1862; Ella May, Oct. 26, 1864; Willie L., Aug. 26, 1866; and Anna M., born March 23, 1876. Mr. Miltenberger when a young man learned the wagon-making trade, which business he followed one year in Preble County and two years at Blue Ball; thence entered upon farming, which he has since followed. He bought and located on the place where he now lives in 1867, where he has since resided; has made great improvements, erected a large and commodious house, and now has a beautiful home and farmer's residence. Mr. Miltenberger is much like his father in his habits and Christian character; is a devoted member of the United Brethren Church, to which he and his wife have belonged twenty years. He has filled most of the offices of the church and is one of the pillars of the same, and one of Warren County's best men in all that goes to make up the Christian and moral worth of a good citizen.

PETER MONFORT, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Deerfield Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 6, 1827; is a son of Arthur and Ellen (Hall) Monfort; he a native of New Jersey and she of Ohio. The grandfather, Peter Monfort, came from New Jersey with his family, and located in Warren County in an early day, one of the early settlers, and died in Warren County. Arthur was a young single man when his father came to this county, and here he married and became the father of eleven children, five now survive—John W. H.; Julia A., now a resident of New Hampshire; Peter; Mary J.; and Marilla. Now a resident of New Jersey. Mr. Monfort followed farming in this county till his death; he died in Deerfield Township about 1846, aged 46 years; his wife survived him till about 1864, aged 62 years. The subject of this sketch was married Jan. 14, 1857, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Milton and Lydia Keever. See sketch of Nathan E. Lupton. By this union they have had eight children, seven now living—Lydia E., John M., Mary, Marilla, Peter Oscar, Arthur A., Eliza M. and Rutherford. In 1857, moved to Iowa. In June, 1865, he returned to Warren County, and bought and located on the place where he now lives, and has since resided. This place he purchased of the heirs of George Keever; it consists of 100 acres of good land; he has erected and remodeled all the buildings on the place, and now has a fine farm and a pleasant home. He also owns another tract of land of 35 acres.

GEORGE MONGER, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born in Rockingham Co., Va., June 6, 1809; is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Pence) Monger, also natives of Virginia. The grandfather was Henry Monger, who it is believed was born in Maryland. The maternal grandfather was Adam Pence, a native of Germany, but emigrated to America in an early day, and both the grand-

fathers died in Virginia. Henry, the father, was raised to manhood and married and lived in Virginia till the spring of 1817; they emigrated to Ohio and landed at Lebanon in April of that year; he located in Clear Creek Township where he spent the balance of his life, and died at the place where our subject now lives, aged 68 years. He met with an accident at his blacksmith shop which caught fire, and in climbing on to the roof to extinguish the fire the roof fell in with him, and the timbers and roof falling on and around him, so injured him as to cause his death in about four years; his wife survived him till April 9, 1878, when she died, aged 94 years. She lived with her son, our subject, twenty-eight years, twenty-two of which she was blind and a cripple. They had three sons and five daughters, three now survive—George, Anna (now Mrs. Merritt, living in Miami Co., Ohio), and Joseph, in Miami County. Mr. Monger was a blacksmith of great skill in his day, also a cooper and a shoemaker, as well as a farmer. He was a natural mechanic and had tools for almost all kinds of business, which came in good use in that early day. The subject of this sketch was married March 18, 1833, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Decker, whose history is given in sketch of Joseph Decker. By this union they have had ten children, who grew to maturity, nine now survive—Joseph, John G., Elizabeth, Eli D., David D., Inman, G. William, Hannah and Huldah Jane. Mr. Monger after his marriage located on a farm adjoining the one where he now lives; in 1841, he bought and moved on to his present farm, where he has since resided. He has spent his whole life since 18 years of age, on Sections 9 and 10 of Clear Creek Township, a period of 66 years. Mr. Monger started in life with 7 acres of land and \$28.40 in money by his own industry and economy has accumulated nearly 400 acres of good land; has good buildings and improvements where he lives, which makes a pleasant home and residence, and is one of the most prominent farmers of this township.

JOB MULLIN, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Clear Creek Township, Warren County, Jan. 6, 1806; is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Haines) Mullin, he a native of Virginia and she of New Jersey. The grandfather was John Mullin, a native of Virginia, who with his family emigrated to Ohio in 1801; they descended the Ohio River on a flat-boat to Cincinnati; thence by wagons to Warren County, and located on Section 9, in Clear Creek Township, on the farm now owned by G. H. Sellers. Here they opened out right in the woods, and with two other families were the only settlers then located in this portion of the county; here they experienced the true log-cabin life, with all the hardships and deprivations of those pioneer days; wolves and wild game were in abundance; corn worth $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 cents per bushel; wheat, $31\frac{1}{4}$ cents and other things corresponding; their only market was Cincinnati, where they hauled all products over terrible mud roads, and there purchased salt and other provisions at high prices and hauled them home; but we leave to the township historian to more fully describe those early days. Mr. Mullin, after many years' residence and hard labor, and having his farm well opened out, moved to Springboro, where he died at a ripe old age. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-four children. Isaac Mullin was born in Virginia Sept. 7, 1777; when about 21 years of age, he went to New Jersey and married Elizabeth Haines, who was born Sept. 7, 1785, and in 1801, with his father, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Warren County. Isaac lived one year at Waynesville; thence located on a farm adjoining his father's on the south, in Clear Creek Township, and here passed the greater portion of his life. His wife died in April, 1829; they had ten children, who grew to maturity; five now survive—Noah, Job, Ruth, Maria and Jane. Mr. Mullin married for his second wife Hannah Neal, a native of Virginia. Mr. Mullin died at Spring-

ro, to where he moved about 1837, on Aug. 31, 1839, aged 62 years. He is a very active, industrious man, and bore his full share of pioneer hardships; is a man of remarkable kindness, ever ready to assist his neighbors in every way possible, even as it proved many times greatly to his own loss and injury. The subject of this sketch was born and grew up to manhood in this township; he married June 4, 1829, to Amaline B., daughter of Edward and Mary Borton, whose history is given in sketch of Nathan Mullin (deceased), in Massie township. Emaline was born in New Jersey, Oct. 1, 1809. Mr. Mullin and wife by their union have had seven children; four now survive—Rebecca, born Dec. 11, 1830; Mary, Oct. 13, 1832 (now Mrs. D. F. Corwin); Amanda, Nov. 17, 1834 (now Mrs. W. H. Newport), and Laura A., Feb. 27, 1843 (now Mrs. W. H. Carpenter). Mr. Mullin, after his marriage, located in Montgomery County, near the Warren County line, where they resided till January, 1837, when they located upon the place where they now live and have since resided; upon this place Mr. Mullin has erected all the buildings, and made many improvements, and now has a fine home and residence, and everything comfortable and convenient around him; has now been a resident upon this place forty-four years; he and his companion have traveled the journey of life together for fifty-two years. In June, 1879, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on which occasion were assembled at their home their children, and many friends from Cincinnati, Indiana, and other places, and they had a very enjoyable and pleasant time, and many fine presents given as tokens of their love and respects for the worthy and aged recipients. Mr. Mullin is now one of the oldest native-born citizens of this township, having resided here from his birth, a period of three-fourths of a century; who has witnessed fully the vast changes and progress of this country from its primeval forests, up to its present high state of improvements and comforts; and has been one of the most substantial citizens of this community. Although in his habits he is retired and unpretentious, and never desired office or public notoriety, yet his life has been characterized by the most scrupulous integrity and uncompromising principles. He has been Trustee of the School Union for thirty years; other than this he has refused to accept any office.

CLAYTON W. MULLIN, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Montgomery County May 20, 1823; is a son of John and Charlotte (Haines) Mullin, he a native of Virginia and she of New Jersey, their ancestors being given in sketch of Job Mullin. The maternal grandparents were Mark and Deborah Haines, natives of New Jersey; he died in his native State; his wife married for her second husband Alexander Ray, and emigrated to Ohio, and located in Warren County, about 1810. Mr. Ray died about 1823, his widow married for her third husband James Clutch, with whom she lived till her death in September, 1845, aged 83 years. John Mullin was born Sept. 24, 1791, and died in 1801, at 10 years of age came with his parents to Ohio, grew to manhood, and married in Warren County, where he spent all his life, except two years spent in Montgomery County; was one of the early settlers of this part of the county, opening out right in the woods and experiencing the true pioneer life, there being but two or three other settlers within about three miles in every direction. Mr. Mullin was in the war of 1812, with Capt. Sutton's company from this county, and was among the number of Hull's troops surrendered at Detroit, and partook fully of the chagrin experienced by all at the uncalled for surrender. Mr. Mullin died at Springboro March 6, 1867, aged 76 years; his wife died Dec. 29, 1865, aged 73 years. They had nine children; six now survive—Mark H., Zimri, Tamson, Clayton W., Jehiel H. and Mary (now Mrs. Langsdon). The subject of this sketch was married Dec. 27, 1848, to Mary C., daughter of John and Mary Blecker, natives of Pennsylvania, who were mar-

ried in Pennsylvania about 1820, and subsequently moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, where they spent most of their lives, but a few of the last years of life he lived in Cincinnati, where he died in the spring of 1865: his wife died at Findlay, Ohio, in April, 1868; they had ten children; seven now survive—Margaret A., Mary C., Eliza J., Henry, Joseph, Sarah and Anna. Mary C. was born in Columbiana County July 2, 1828. Mr. Mullen and wife have had six children, four now survive—John B., born Aug. 13, 1854; Charles, born Dec. 16, 1855; Edward C., May 1, 1864; and Harry, born June 24, 1865. Mr. Mullen lived in Springboro five years; thence in fall of 1853 moved where he now is, and has since resided. He erected a good cottage house, which was destroyed by fire in December, 1867, since which he has lived in the old log-cabin on the farm; but has nearly completed a large and commodious house, which he will soon occupy and will have a fine home and residence. He is one of the substantial farmers of this community, of undoubted integrity, whose life and labors have been characterized by careful and honest dealing, and is an excellent and worthy neighbor and citizen.

JONATHAN MUNGER, farmer and teacher; P. O. Ridgeville. The family whose history we now write were of English origin, and the first who reached the American shores was Reuben Munger, who was impressed into the King's service when a young man, and brought to New England, where it is believed he deserted the King's forces, and there continued to live, refusing to yield to the earnest solicitations of his parents to return to England, declaring that he would not live under a government so despotic. He had four sons besides daughters. Two of his sons, Edmond and Jonathan, emigrated to the Miami Valley in the then Northwest Territory, as early as 1799, settling with other New Englanders on a body of land about midway between Lebanon and Dayton, in the south portion of Montgomery County. The road passing through the same received the appellation of Yankee street, which name it retains to this day. Here these two brothers lived to a good old age, and each reared a family. They were men of unswerving patriotism; the former being known as Gen. Munger, while the later inherited a full share of his father's detestation of the Mother Country, enlisted three times in the Provincial army and was three times honorably discharged. Gen. Edmond Munger received his title in the war of 1812, being elevated to that position in the army, and was in command of the troops at Dayton. Patriotism was a predominant trait with the Munger family. They never lacked the nerve and energy to manifest whenever occasion required; their father having come from under the despotic government of England, his descendants have appreciated the value of liberty and just rights of citizens, and were ever ready with their lives and their property to defend those rights. Gen. Munger continued in command, and to defend these frontiers until the rights of American citizens were fully recognized and peace declared. An incident in Gen. Munger's military life worthy of record, showing that although a General in the army, he was not above any service that needed his attention. The General was in his early life a blacksmith. During the war they used many ox teams, and it was often difficult to get them properly shod by the blacksmiths in those days, so the General sent home for his leather apron, and he then shod their oxen to his own liking. How many Generals in the army in this day would condescend to shoe oxen or horses? Much might be written in honor of the worthy character of the Munger family, but suffice it to say, their descendants were and are still among the leading citizens of Montgomery and Warren Counties; and in the latter county's history will be found an extended sketch of the family, their lives, character and usefulness. Jonathan Munger had four daughters and one son—Hervey—all now deceased. Hervey was born in Addisc

o., Vt., in 1790; he married in 1812, and died in 1859. His wife Catharine, was the daughter of Daniel Gray, of New Jersey; she was born in 1791, and migrated to the Miami country with her parents in 1809. She died in 1836. He was of small stature, and much esteemed for her social nature, and it used to be said, "that wherever Katie Munger was, there was sure to be good company." They were parents of fourteen children; five now survive—Jonathan, James H., Samuel C., Susan Eliza (now Mrs. Carmany), and Martha A. (now Mrs. Anson). Jonathan Munger, the eldest child of his father, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 11, 1812; was raised and grew to manhood in Warren County; was married Jan. 6, 1838, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Peter and Mary Taylor, he a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania, who became settlers of Montgomery Co., in 1830, and soon after of Warren County, where they lived till their death; he died in Waynesville in the fall of 1870, aged 85 years; she died April 11, 1863, aged 84 years. They had two sons and three daughters; four now survive—Hannah, Sidwell, Lewis (who resides in Iowa) and Lydia Ann. Mr. Munger and wife have had five children; two now survive—Matilda (now Mrs. R. M. Duke) and Alonzo. Corwin died in infancy; Lewis and Milo, the other children deceased, died in their country's service, in the late war of the rebellion; Lewis enlisted in California in the 2d Mass. Cavalry, it being thus designated by agreement between the Governor of Massachusetts and the authorities of California; he served faithfully in this cavalry, till his death at the battle of Five Forks, Va.; there while reconnoitering, his horse came running into camp with the saddle turned, and as he was never seen or heard of afterward, it was quite certain he was shot by the rebels. Milo enlisted in the 79th O. V. I., in which he served till his death in the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862, aged 19 years and 6 days. Thus again was exhibited the true patriotism of the Munger family; descendants of the old ancestor, who left the tyranny of his native country, and who with his sons fought in the Provincial army, for the first establishment of this glorious Union; and again, in its protection in 1812; and last, but not least, these noble sons of our subject possessing the true patriotism of their ancestors, sacrificed their lives to protect and make more free these glorious United States. Lewis enlisted as a private, and arose to the command of his company. Although it was a great sacrifice for Mr. Munger to give up these noble sons, yet their memories will be embalmed on the pages of history, and their laurels shall shine forth with those of their ancestors, through ages to come and reaching beyond the confines of time, their characters and noble deeds shall shine still brighter on the shores of immortality. Our subject while young obtained a good education, and entered upon the arduous but noble profession of teaching; this profession he has followed principally through life, some in Iowa, but principally in this county. His last service was performed in 1876, in the Buckeye School, Clear Creek Township. His labors have extended over a period of forty-three years; and during this remarkable length of service; he has been permitted to teach the grandchildren of some of his first pupils, which is probably a circumstance that has rarely happened with any of our educators. This long period of labor of Mr. Munger, as a teacher, speaks for itself, and he needs no eulogy; for no one of ordinary ability and success would have been thus long employed, and a greater part of the time in the same county. Who can estimate the great and important results upon the immortal minds of the great number of pupils who have been under his instructions during forty-three years of teaching? It can only be known and measured by the great Teacher of the universe, who will reveal the results at the last great day. Mr. Munger was President of the Teachers Association of Warren County for several years, was a Justice of the Peace for

many years, and held various other offices of his township. We have endeavored here to place on record some features in brief of the Munger family, but limited space forbids our writing all we would desire to hand them down to future generations, in their true light and virtues; suffice it to say, they have been and are, and we trust ever will be among the bravest, truest, and best citizen of Montgomery and Warren Counties.

JOSEPH NEDRY, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; born in Clinton Co., Ohio Feb. 22, 1818, is a son of James and Lydia (Antrim) Nedry, he a native Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. The maternal ancestry is fully given in sketch of Isaac Antrim. James Nedry was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., 1767, and remained there till 18 years of age; thence, in 1785, he removed to Frederick Co., Va., where he married and resided till the year 1817, he emigrated to Ohio and located in Clinton County, where he resided till 1856, then removed to Harveysburg, Warren Co., where he died in September, 1869, aged 102 years; his wife survived him till Aug. 19, 1881, she died, aged 89 years. They had ten children, seven now survive—Maria, now Mrs. Edwards; Joseph Mary Ann, now Mrs. Welch; William; Lydia, now Mrs. Haines; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Nedry lived to a remarkable old age, having seen the beginning and favorable ending of the three great wars of our country, the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the great and terrible conflict of the rebellion. During the war of 1812, he was engaged in teaming, and one day while in Baltimore he was seized and impressed into the service and served about three months and returned home. He was a man of remarkable physical endurance, and performed a great amount of labor and endured much exposure in teaming and other labors of those early days; was a man of energy and promptness, whose character and integrity were above reproach. Joseph our subject, was raised in Warren County; was married, February 2, 1846, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Wright) Wilgus, natives of New Jersey, who came to Ohio by way of Pittsburgh and down the river on flat-boat to Cincinnati in 1815; thence to Warren County and located on the place where our subject now lives, and here opened out right in the woods and swamps, and here he toiled and labored till his death. He was a tailor by trade, which business he followed many years, hiring help to clear up his farm; he became a very successful farmer and quite a trader and dealer in stock; was a man of great activity, and of more than ordinary ability—thoroughly posted in the affairs of business and the progress of the times; an excellent neighbor and a worthy citizen. He died March 9, 1866, aged 90 years; his wife died Sept. 2, 1843, aged 60 years. They had twelve children, ten grew to maturity, seven now living—Thomas, William, James, Daniel, Mary, Lydia (now Mrs. Durham), and Harriet (now Mrs. Sabin). Mary was born on the place where they now live, May 8, 1821. Mr. Nedry and wife have had four children, three now survive—Lydia Alice, born June 8, 1849, married Henry McKinney; Lillie L., born Sept. 25, 1854; and Emma B., born Dec. 25, 1859. Mrs. Nedry's paternal grandparents were Samuel and Rhoda (McCabe) Wilgus, natives of England but who emigrated to America and died in New Jersey. The maternal grandparents were Stacy and Sarah (Baker) Wright, also from England, and died in New Jersey. Mr. Nedry was a carpenter by trade, which he followed twenty-five years; then engaged in the mercantile trade; then gave his attention to farming and general trading business; has been an active, stirring man, destined to "wear out and not to rust out." Started in life with no means, now has a good competency. In spring of 1867, he bought and located upon the place where he now lives, which is the old Wilgus farm. Here he has improved the farm and buildings till he has a beautiful home and residence and can now enjoy the comforts of life. Mr. Nedry is a Director of the County Infirmary.

JONATHAN J. NULL, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born on the place where his son, H. E. Null, now lives, Oct. 13, 1828; is a son of Henry and Mary (Gebhart) Null, he a native of Virginia and she of Montgomery Co., Ohio. The grandfather was Charles Null who, it is believed, was a native of Virginia, and who with his family emigrated to Ohio and located on the place where our subject now lives, in 1800. This tract of land, it is believed, entered from the Government, and here he opened out right in the woods, erected his log-cabin with split puncheon floor, and began in true pioneer style, and here he spent the balance of his life. Mr. Null was a very active business man, whose character and integrity were beyond reproach. From time to time, he entered and purchased more land till he became owner of about 100 acres of land, and was one of the most active and prominent among the early settlers, and withal was a devoted Christian man and a member of the Reformed Church for many years. Henry, the father of our subject, was but 20 years of age when his father's family settled in this then wilderness of a country, and here grew to manhood fully inured to pioneer life; was married and became the father of five children, four sons and one daughter; three now survive—Jonathan J., David S. and Benjamin J. Mr. Null located on Section 12, where Elijah Null now lives, and spent his entire life there; he died April 19, 1880, aged 84 years; his wife died March 16, 1860, aged 52 years and 7 months. Mr. Null was a man of more than ordinary physical endurance, of great moral and Christian worth, and while he did so much of early pioneer work in transforming from the wilderness these now beautiful farms with comforts and conveniences, he also did much by his moral and Christian life to promote the growth of piety and pure moral sentiment throughout the community; unpretentious in his habits, never holding or seeking office—his whole life was one of very exemplary character, and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a pillar in the Reformed Church, and a Deacon in the same for many years, and died in the triumph of a living faith. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood on his father's farm; was married March 7, 1852, to Catharine M. Brehm, who was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 15, 1832; is a daughter of Henry and Mary Brehm, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union they have three children—Henry Elijah; Howard Wesley, born April 1, 1859; and Clara Luella, born Jan. 7, 1863. Mr. Null after his marriage settled on the farm where he now lives and has since resided. In character and integrity of life, Mr. Null is much like his father, and is also a devoted member and Christian worker in the church his father loved and served so long, and has served as Deacon and Elder in the same. Mr. Null was the executor of his father's estate, and settled up all his affairs amicably and with satisfaction to all. He is a kind neighbor, enjoys life well and is one of Warren County's best and most worthy citizens.

GEORGE W. NULL, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born on the old Null place in Clear Creek Township, July 12, 1839; is a son of Jacob and Nancy Null, whose history is given in sketches of Edward and Joshua Null. Our subject grew to manhood, brought up to farm labor; was married Nov. 12, 1860, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Keturah Dearth. Mrs. Null died Sept. 29, 1879, aged 39 years. On Nov. 12, 1880, he married for his second wife Sarah E., daughter of Henry and Ellen Butt, residents of Franklin Township, this county, by whom he has one child—Mary Ellen, born Feb. 11, 1881. Mr. Null has made farming his occupation; soon after his marriage, he bought and located on the place where he now lives and has since resided. This place he purchased of the heirs of John Miltenberger. Mr. Null has never desired office, but is a quiet, unpretending farmer—a good neighbor and a worthy citizen, and is a devoted member of the Methodist Church, and has acted as Steward in the same for many years.

EDWARD A. NULL, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Clear Creek Township Dec. 4, 1844; is a son of Jacob and Nancy Ann (Aughey) Null natives of Rockingham Co., Va. Further ancestral history is given in sketch of Jonathan J. Null. Jacob was but a boy when with his parents, he emigrated in 1800, to Warren Co., Ohio, and here was raised and grew to manhood fully inured to the trials and hardships of pioneer life; was married and became the father of ten children, eight now survive—Martha Jane, Mary E., Charles J., George W., Judith A., Edward A., William A. and Rebecca E. Mr. Null was one of the hard-working, industrious pioneers, who did his full share of transforming the primeval forests into our now fine cultivated fields and homes. He helped to build the aqueduct at Franklin when the canal was built—one of the first improvements of the country. His whole life was mainly devoted to farming; he never held or sought office but was a plain, substantial farmer who was very successful in his pursuit and became owner of about 400 acres of excellent land on Clear Creek; was a man of honor and integrity, a kind neighbor, a worthy citizen and a devoted member of the Methodist Church. He died about 1866; his wife died in November, 1876. She was a woman of remarkable business capacity, a great financier, very congenial and affable in her manners, who was beloved and respected by all who knew her; a devoted church member and a lady of excellent Christian character. Edward A. grew to manhood; was married, March 17, 1870, to Ellen M., daughter of Gregory and Phebe Jane (Dubois) Schenk, he a native of Warren County and she of Carlisle, Montgomery County, Ohio, who have seven children now living—Alexander, Mary P., Ellen M., Phebe Jane, Alletta D., William and Lizzie F. Mr. Null and wife by this union have five children—Frank, born July 21, 1871; Nannie, June 3, 1873; Jennie, Oct. 26, 1875; Charles W., Nov. 27, 1877; and William, born Nov. 26, 1879. Mr. Null has followed the occupation of his ancestors—that of farming—and sustains well their character of integrity and uprightness; is a worthy citizen of Warren County, and a member of the Methodist Church. The maternal grandparents were Dr. Benjamin and William (Van Doran) Dubois, natives of Freehold, N. J., who were very early settlers of Warren County, and their ancestors were of French descent.

HENRY ELIJAH NULL, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born on the place where his father still lives, in Clear Creek Township, March 7, 1853; is a son of Jonathan J. and Catharine Null (see sketch of Jonathan J. Null in this work), and was raised and grew to manhood on that farm; was married, May 21, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ritz) Siegfried, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America about 1847, and located in New York City, where they resided seven years; thence to Ohio and located at Springboro, where they remained till in the spring of 1881, when they removed to Lima, Allen Co., Ohio, where they now reside. Mr. Siegfried is a tailor by trade and has carried on a merchant tailoring business and custom made clothing ever since his arrival in this country; he carried on the business in Springboro twenty-six years, where he did quite a prosperous trade. They have had ten children; seven now survive—William Henry, Elizabeth, John, Charles, Franklin P., Lydia and Ferdinand. Mr. Null and wife have one child—Clara Luella, born Dec. 26, 1876. Mr. Null resided in Montgomery County from 1877 to 1880; the balance of his life has been in Warren County; he located upon his present farm in the spring of 1881; they are members of the Reformed Church.

JOHN PLUNKETT, farmer; P. O. Pekin; born in Lexington, Va., Oct. 13, 1795; is a son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Plunkett, he a native of Dublin, Ireland, and she of London, England. Thomas emigrated to America when a young man, some time prior to the Revolutionary war, and served five

as a soldier in that war; was also a soldier under Gen. Morgan in putting down the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania. He married in Virginia and resided there till his death, about 1830, aged 86 years. His wife subsequently came to Ohio and lived with our subject till her death, in October, 1832, aged years. They had ten children, all deceased but John, our subject, who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1819, and located in Warren County, where he has since resided, except eight years' residence in Clinton Co., Ohio; was married, Dec. 31, 1819, to Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Hopkins, natives of Virginia, who lived and died in their native State. Mary came to Ohio with her parents, to Hopkinsville, Warren Co., where they landed July 4, 1819. Plunkett has made farming his occupation through life; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives in 1855, where he has since resided a period of twenty-six years. This place he purchased of George W. Laetere; it consists of 92 acres of good land and about 80 acres in cultivation; he erected a new house and made other improvements such that he has a pleasant home and farmer's residence. Mr. Plunkett started in life with no capital, and, by his own industry and economy, has made a good farm and home and has a good competency. His wife died June 17, 1869, aged 72 years; they traveled the pathway of life together nearly half a century. Mr. Plunkett is now 86 years of age and still enjoys good health; has never been sick but little during his long life, and we may hope that he may live many years yet to enjoy the comforts of his pleasant home. Of his brothers, deceased, James Plunkett married Margaret McMullen, of Virginia, by whom he had twelve children; ten now survive—Thomas B., Agnes B., Mary B., Margaret, Rebecca S., Louisa, Isabella, Musadora, who still reside in Virginia, and John McMullen and Robert W., who reside in Warren Co., Ohio. The latter was raised and grew to manhood in Virginia, and, in the late war of the rebellion, served as a soldier until, in 1864, when, from a wound received in his right arm, which shattered it so badly that he could do no more service, and he received his discharge. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1871, and is residing with his uncle, the subject of this sketch.

GEORGE W. READ (deceased) was born in North Carolina Aug. 31, 1819; was a son of Jesse and Nancy L. (Townsend) Read, natives of Maryland. The grandparents were Isaac and Abigail Read, natives of England, who emigrated to America in an early day, and, it is believed, died in Virginia. Jesse and Nancy Read moved to North Carolina, where they resided a few years; then became residents of Virginia till about 1827, when they emigrated to Ohio, making the entire journey in carts, and located in Warren County, near Vaynesville, and lived two years; thence located near Springboro, where he died Sept. 10, 1849, aged 66 years; his wife died May 10, 1875, aged 83 years. Mr. Read was a hatter by trade, which business he followed in his native State, and, for several years, in this county; then he gave his attention to farming, which he followed the balance of his life. George W. was about 6 or 8 years of age when his father and family came to Warren County and here grew to manhood; was married, Sept. 27, 1840, to Margaret, daughter of Trustus and Margaret Robinson, he a native of Canada and she of Ohio. He became an early settler of Warren County and was married near Ridgeville; he died near Green Plains, Ohio, about 1821. They had three children; one only now survives—Margaret, who was born near Green Plains Aug. 22, 1818. Mrs. Robinson married for her second husband Benoni Bousman, by whom she had five children; two now survive—Joseph and John. Mr. Bousman and family subsequently moved to Henry Co., Ind., where his wife died in 1869. Mr. Read and wife had nine children; eight now survive—Jesse, born Feb. 13, 1843; and Nancy Mary, Jan. 16, 1845, now Mrs. Frye; Benjamin, April 8, 1847; Cynthia

J., June 14, 1849, now Mrs. Swigert; George W., June 30, 1851; Elizabeth March 4, 1853, now Mrs. Pugh; R. Alice, Dec. 4, 1854, now Mrs. Allen, and Susan L., born Nov. 13, 1857. Mr. Read first located near Springboro. In February, 1870, he purchased and located upon the farm where his widow still resides, and here he died Sept. 8, 1880, aged 61 years. Mr. Read followed farming through life; he commenced in life poor, and, by his own industry and economy, made a good farm and home; was a kind neighbor and worthy citizen: a man of sound character and integrity and a devoted member of the Methodist Church.

GEORGE E. RILEY, farmer; P. O. Ridgeville; born in Warren County Sept. 29, 1845; is a son of Jacob and Ann (Thatcher) Riley, he a native of Maryland and she probably of New Jersey. Jacob was born in Maryland Sept. 15, 1809, where he was raised till 17 years of age, when he emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County; was married and became the father of four children; two now survive—Mary, now Mrs. McEwen, and George E. M. Riley has made agricultural pursuits his business. In 1838 or 1839, he bought and located on Section 30, just east of Ridgeville, where he has since resided—a period of forty-two years. He started in life a poor orphan boy, his parent dying when he was but a child, and here in Warren County he commenced to gain a livelihood and a home. He had but a meager education, but, by close application and a good use of his time, and the few opportunities he had to attend the common schools, he obtained the rudiments of an education and began his business life. His great activity, energy and industry have won for him a good competency with all its attendant comforts; he owns 196 acres of good land, with good improvements, which is an example of what a poor young man may accomplish by energy and industry. Mrs. Riley died Dec. 11, 1848, in her 37th year of age. Mr. Riley is now 72 years of age, and is quite sprightly and active and is a much respected citizen. The subject of this sketch was raised to farm labor, receiving a good common-school education; then he attended the Southwestern National Normal School at Lebanon, intending to adopt some profession, but, being of a rather weakly constitution, and, by the advice of his physician, he adopted a rural and agricultural life; was married, Sept. 15, 1869, to Ada A., daughter of Benjamin A. and Maria Stokes, whose history appears in the sketch of B. A. Stokes. By this union, they have two children—Blanche A., born Oct. 25, 1875, and Pearl M., born Sept. 6, 1877. Mr. Riley lived on the home place of his father five years. He bought and located where he now lives and has since resided in the spring of 1876. Mr. Riley is one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers of Clear Creek Township, a man of good natural abilities and attainments, a very social and congenial neighbor and a much respected citizen.

LINDLEY M. ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Springboro; born in Fayette Co., Penn., near Ft. Red Stone. May 3, 1837; is a son of Nathan and Atlantic (Haines) Rogers, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. The grandfather was Philip Rogers, a native of Maryland, and subsequently became a resident of Pennsylvania, where he lived and died; he and wife were both firm and devoted members of the Society of Friends, in which she was an active minister for many years. They had six children, five sons and one daughter; four now survive—Winston, David G., Philip and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Hill). The maternal grandparents were Eli and Ruth (Miller) Haines, natives of Virginia and subsequently became residents of Pennsylvania, where his wife died. He subsequently came to Ohio and died in Columbiana County. Nathan Rogers grew to manhood and was married, May 3, 1832, and spent his entire life near his old home; he was a member of the Friends' Society till his death, and was, in his morals and Christian character, a more than ordinary man;

ad a well-balanced mind, was never out of humor or known to be angry, but as a model in temperament and very exemplary in his life, and was much honored and respected by all who knew him; he died Sept. 19, 1855, aged 50 years; his wife subsequently came to Ohio and died near Springboro, July 31, 1865, aged 60 years. They had six children; four now survive—Eli, Jonathan, Lindly M. and Mary (who married H. Jones). The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood in his native State. In the summer of 1861, he emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, and located near Springboro, where, on Aug. 1, 1861, he was married to Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Miller (see sketch of Thomas Miller). Mr. Rogers has devoted his life to farming, and since his marriage has resided near Springboro, with the exception of one year's residence in Montgomery Co., Ohio. He bought and located where he now lives in the fall of 1869, and here has since resided. Mr. Rogers and wife are firm and devoted members of the Society of Friends.

FREDERICK ROSNAGLE, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Philadelphia April 30, 1814; is a son of John and Mary (Joyce) Rosnagle, he a native of Germany and she of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rosnagle emigrated to America when a young man, about 1808; was married, in 1809, and located in Philadelphia. During the war of 1812, he was drafted and served through that war. After a short residence in Philadelphia, by misfortune he lost his property, and removed to Union County, where he resided till his death, in 1828. They had nine children, six sons and three daughters; five now survive—Frederick, James, now a resident of Roseburg, Oregon; Mary, now Mrs. Hentz, residing in Philadelphia; Solomon, and Isaiah, a resident of Cincinnati. Mrs. Rosnagle subsequently moved to New Jersey, where she lived three years; thence moved to Philadelphia, where she died, in October, 1847. The subject of this sketch was 14 years of age when his father died; then he bound himself to Abraham Keller in a carding factory, to remain till 18 years of age, and was to have four months' schooling and \$50 in money; he failed to get but three months' schooling, and received extra wages instead. He then worked for Mr. Keller till he was 21 years of age, at \$8 per month; also would work in harvest and reap with the sickle at 50 cents per day. Thus was the beginning of life with Mr. Rosnagle. After he was of age, he improved his winters and all the opportunities he could get to obtain an education. In the winter of 1835, he taught school among the Dunkards and "boarded around," and says he learned more that winter than in the same length of time anywhere else in his life. In December, 1843, he was married to Catharine, daughter of John and Margaret (Null) Kesling, natives of Virginia. They had seven sons and seven daughters; nine now survive—William, George, Abraham and Isaac (twins), John, Samuel, James, Mary and Julia Ann. Mr. Rosnagle and wife have had five sons and two daughters, who grew to maturity—John W., Mary M., Rufus M., Edmond J., Simon P., Edith Ann and Alfred. His wife died in September, 1856, aged 35 years. In May, 1839, Mr. Rosnagle landed in Ohio, having come over the mountains the entire distance in wagons, and located in Warren County, in Clear Creek Township, and has ever since resided in the limits of this township. For several years, he followed the carpenter trade. In 1852, he bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. When he bought this place, he went largely into debt; then after four years, lost his wife, but, notwithstanding all these difficulties, Mr. Rosnagle's energy, industry and good management carried him through and now he has a good farm of 118 acres with good buildings and improvements. This is a worthy example of success under difficulties, and a life of honor and integrity. He is a worthy member of the Universalist Church and an Elder in the same.

SOLOMON ROSNAGLE, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Union Co. Penn., Dec. 17, 1824; is a son of John and Mary Rosnagle, whose ancestral history is given in the sketch of F. Rosnagle. The subject of this sketch was about 3 years of age when his father died; he was then "bound out" by the Overseers of the Poor to John Keller till 21 years of age. Mr. Keller proved a "hard taskmaster," but Solomon endured it till 14 years of age, when his brother applied to the court to appoint a guardian for Solomon, and, after some difficulty, Frederick Rosnagle was appointed and took Solomon to New Jersey, where they remained till 1839; thence came to Cincinnati, thence to Warren County, thence, in his 19th year of age, he went to Cincinnati and lived four years and learned the carpenter trade with T. M. Bodley; thence returned to Warren County and worked at his trade till 1855, when he bought the farm where he now lives, erected all the buildings with his own hands and here he has since resided; has a good farm of 60 acres with good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and farmer's residence. This is an example of a truly "self-made man," rising from a poor boy bound out by the Overseers of the Poor, passing through many trials and difficulties, becoming one of the substantial farmers of Warren County and honored and respected in the community in which he lives. On Oct. 13, 1847, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of John and Margaret (Null) Kesling, natives of Virginia, whose father, Teter Kesling and family, became settlers of Warren County on the farm where Adam Blose now lives, in 1797, being the first settlers between Lebanon and Montgomery County. There was at that time one settler in Lebanon—Ichabod Corwin. Here Mr. Kesling lived and died. The maternal grandfather was Henry Null, Sr., a native of Virginia, who settled in Warren County soon after the Kesling family. The grandparents, Teter and Mary Kesling, had a large family of children, one only now living—Mary, now Widow Armentrout, residing in Indiana. John and Margaret Kesling had seven sons and seven daughters; nine now survive—William, George, Mary, Abraham and Isaac (twins), John, Julia, Samuel and James W. Mr. Kesling died in the fall of 1844, aged 63 years; his wife died April 23, 1876. Mr. Rosnagle and wife had four children—Charles W., now a resident of Washington Territory; Francis E., Ellen E. and Benjamin F. Mrs. Rosnagle died Aug. 25, 1870, aged 47 years.

JOSEPH STANTON, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Dinwiddie Co., Va., Aug. 6, 1812. The earliest information obtained of the Stanton family dates back to three brothers who came from England to America in 1640; one settled in New England, one in Virginia and one in North Carolina. From the North Carolina family descended Edwin M. Stanton, former Secretary of War. From the Virginia family descended the subject of this sketch. It is well established that James Stanton, born in Virginia, in 1690, was a grandson of the first progenitor, who settled there in 1640. James was the father of eight children, of whom Sampson Stanton was the grandfather of our subject, and was born in Virginia Aug. 7, 1736; he married Ruth Winburn, by whom he had three sons and one daughter—James, born Jan. 9, 1771, died July 18, 1827; John, born Sept. 28, 1772, died April 1, 1827; Sarah, born March 20, 1774, died April 13, 1813, and Daniel, born May 25, 1776, died April 13, 1806. John was the father of our subject; was married, in Virginia, to Lydia Butler, a daughter of John Butler, a native of Virginia, who lived and died in his native State; by this union they had nine children: six grew to maturity—Elizabeth, Jonathan, Edna, Deborah, Joseph and Mary, all now deceased but the subject of this sketch, who, when his father died, was about 15 years of age. In the spring of 1828, he with his brother Jonathan came to Ohio and located in Warren County; here he grew to manhood. On Feb. 1, 1837, he was

ited in marriage with Catharine A., daughter of James and Ann (Jones) Stanton, he a native of Virginia and she of North Carolina. The grandparents were James and Ann Stanton. The maternal grandparents were Lemuel and Catharine Jones, born in North Carolina, and who lived and died in their native State. The parents of Mrs. Stanton (James and Ann), came to Ohio in the fall of 1825, and, in the spring of 1826, located on the place where our subject now resides and here lived till their death; he died Jan. 3, 1852; his wife died May 22, 1844; they had three children—William R., now residing in Michigan; Catharine Ann and Deborah J., who married Samuel Lloyd and now resides in Kansas. Catharine Ann was born in Virginia Jan. 27, 1820. Mr. Stanton and wife have had six sons and six daughters, eight now living—Lydia, married Walter Moore and resides in Washington Co., Ind.; John F. married Emily Hadley and resides in Indianapolis; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles Chapman; Thomas E. married Phoebe Jane Schenk; Mary Emma; William Edward married Juliet Keever, and is a practicing physician at Ridgeville; Allen J. and Walter C. who reside at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Stanton's married life has all been spent in Clear Creek Township; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives in the spring of 1852, where he has since resided; this was the old home place of Mrs. Stanton's father, where he settled in 1826. Mrs. Stanton's father, James Stanton, was a strong Abolitionist and rendered assistance to the slave to gain his freedom wherever it was possible to be obtained.

BENJAMIN A. STOKES, farmer; P. O. Ridgeville. The family of which we now write, and whose history forms an extensive link in the history of Warren County, we are able to trace to Thomas Stokes, a native of London, England, a biscuit-maker by trade, who emigrated to America at a very early age and settled in Burlington, N. J. He was one of the grantees to whom New Jersey was ceded by the crown of England. He had four sons, of whom John, the youngest son, married a young woman by the name of Green, the reputed owner of a farm on the north bank of Rancocas Creek, about one mile below the forks, and there they settled; but soon afterward, her brother came with power of attorney from her father in England, and took possession. John and his wife then moved on to an adjoining farm, which has ever since remained in the family, having been handed down by will, never having been sold. The like of which was, perhaps, never known in American history. They had one son and several daughters. This son's name was also John, who married Hannah, a daughter of Jarvis Stockdale, who, it is said, was a preacher among the Friends and came to this country with William Penn. Mr. Stokes had three sons—John, David and Jarvis; the latter married Elizabeth, daughter of William Rogers, of English descent. They had fifteen children; thirteen grew to maturity, of whom William, the second son and fourth child, was born in Burlington Co., N. J., Jan. 14, 1779, and was the father of our subject. He was married, April 8, 1798, to Hannah Hatcher, of the same county. They had seven sons and five daughters; six now survive—Granville W., born Sept. 23, 1810; Benjamin A., Sept. 3, 1812; Caroline, Oct. 1, 1814, now Mrs. J. Gramam; Elizabeth A., Feb. 23, 1816, now Widow McCowan; Hannah, Jan. 6, 1823, now Mrs. Simonton, and William H. Mr. Stokes and family came to Ohio in 1817, and arrived at Lebanon July 4 and settled on a farm in the southwestern part of Clear Creek Township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a strong, robust man, weighing about 200 pounds; he was an energetic, active man, prompt in all his transactions, and possessed a high social nature, full of mirthfulness and wit, and was the life of every circle in which he moved. He died Aug. 17, 1838; his wife died in April, 1858. Granville W. Stokes married Jane Robinson, who was born in New Jersey May

8, 1820. They had three sons and five daughters: five now survive—Adalin Virginia P., Francis J., Jefferson F., Alice and William E. Mr. Stokes received his primary education in the log schoolhouse; then he attended the South Hanover College, Indiana; then he read law with Thomas Corwin and Phineas Ross, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar March 2, 1839; was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren County five years. In 1852, was a member of the Electoral College of President Pierce; from 1853 to 1855, he represented the people of Warren and Butler Counties in the Ohio Senate. He then retired to his farm, but, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, though a Democrat, vigorously supported the administration by stirring recruiting speeches. He had previous to the rebellion been commissioned by the Governor of Ohio as Brigadier General in the militia for Southern Ohio, but, from a disabled limb, did not enter the service. Mr. Stokes was also a member of the Greeley Electoral College. He is a man of more than ordinary natural ability, has been a close observer and a hard student. Few men possess a more extensive fund of general information than this gentleman. He has in his possession a musket that belonged to Edmon Robison, Mrs. Stokes' grandfather, which was carried by him through the Revolutionary war; also, a brick out of the first brick house built by William Penn, in Philadelphia, which was made in London; also, a six-pound cannon ball presented to him by Gen. De la Marr, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Dr. W. H. Stokes, the youngest son of William Stokes received a thorough education at the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and from private instruction at Lebanon from Prof. Bronsal. In November, 1844 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. M. H. Keever, of Ridgeville; attended lectures at Dartmouth, N. H., then at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, at which institution he graduated in the spring of 1848; thence practiced with Dr. Keever till the spring of 1861; thence engaged in agriculture, which he has since followed and for which he has a special taste. The Doctor has been elected and served two terms in the Ohio Senate. He was married, Jan. 31, 1849, to Susanna Throckmorton, by whom he has had thirteen children; eight now survive—Rush, Mott, Meigs, Stella, Eva, Locke, Lee and Marietta. Benjamin A. Stokes, the subject of this sketch, obtained his education in the log schoolhouse of the pioneers; was married, March 31, 1841, to Miss Maria Mulford, who was born in Warren County, a daughter of Joseph and Rhoda Mulford, natives of New Jersey. By this union, they have had ten children, eight now living—Ann Eliza, born Jan. 30, 1842, married C. H. Eulass; Adella, Nov. 21, 1843, married Wallace Tibbals; Ada A., Oct. 23, 1845, married George E. Riley; Thomas H., March 28, 1848; William W., Dec. 8, 1849; Mary S., July 29, 1853; Lelia M., Nov. 8, 1858, and Horace B., born Oct. 24, 1860. Mr. Stokes is a man of more than ordinary financial ability; from his start in life in limited circumstances, he has arisen to wealth and affluence by his industry and financial ability, especially by the latter. Although never holding or desiring office to any great extent, he has served as a Justice of the Peace nine years, and was a director of the Orphan Asylum and Children's Home. He has given great attention to the educational interests of his township, and has attended to a great amount of public business in settling up estates; is now a director in two national banks and is in full possession of the confidence of his community, and is recognized as one of Warren County's best financiers and a most worthy citizen.

JOHN STROOP, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Reidheim, County of Bownziller, Germany, Feb. 28, 1821; is a son of Michael and Margaret (Huffman) Strop, natives of Germany, but who emigrated to America about 1828 and landed at Baltimore and resided there about one year; thence moved to

near Hagerstown and lived nearly two years; thence removed to Ohio and located near Dayton; thence to Greene County, on Beaver Creek, and resided three years; while living there, his wife died, and was buried in the graveyard at Byron. After her death, Mr Stroop married Mrs. Betsy Wissinger and removed to Dayton; thence to Miami Co., Ind., where he died. By his first wife, he had six children; four now survive—Michael, living in Miami Co., Ind.; John; Barbara, now Mrs. Anderson, living in Miami Co., Indiana, and Jacob, who resides in Wells Co., Indiana. By his last wife, he had two sons and one daughter; Moses and Lovina now survive; the latter married John Clippinger and all reside in Miami Co., Indiana. John Stroop, the subject of this sketch, was about seven years of age when they came to America, and here grew to manhood, and was married, in Greene Co., Ohio, July 1, 1847, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Catharine Getterd, natives of Maryland, but who became early settlers of Warren Co., Ohio, locating here about 1811, and both died in Greene County; he died in February, 1873; she died in August, 1851. They had nine children; eight now survive—Mary, Margaret, Rachel, Elizabeth, Barbara, John, Sarah and Adaline. Mr. Stroop and wife have had six children; four now survive—Adaline J., born July 16, 1852, now Mrs. Martin Tansy; John Henry, Sept. 25, 1858; William, May 17, 1861, and Harry Ellsworth, born July 15, 1866. Mr. Stroop, after his marriage, lived about five years in Greene County; thence moved into Warren County, where he has since resided. He bought the farm upon which he now lives in the fall of 1858, and moved on the same in the spring of 1859. This place he purchased of the heirs of Abraham Surface; here he has erected all the buildings on the place and made other improvements till he now has a pleasant home and residence. Mr. Stroop commenced in life a poor man, and, by his own industry, economy and good management, has become one of Warren County's substantial farmers, whose character and integrity are undoubted and is truly a self-made man.

MONROE SWENY, tile manufacturer, Red Lion; born in Warren Co., Ohio; is a son of Col. James and Clarissa (Coffeen) Sweny. The grandparents were William and Sarah (Steele) Sweny, natives of Pennsylvania, and William was a son of Robert Sweny, who, in the spring of 1780, with several others started on an expedition into Kentucky, where they intended to avail themselves of grants of lands to those who would make certain improvements thereon. They selected their lands and began improvements on the same, and in the meantime had to protect themselves against the Indians. Soon, other parties stepped in and claimed their lands, and, in that day, having no recourse by law, by which they could repel their claims, and the Indians being troublesome, Mr. Sweny and his party started to return to Pennsylvania by way of Virginia, there being no other route on account of the Indians. While on their way, at a point some two or three days' journey from any white settlement, they were attacked by Indians, some of their party were wounded and a large part of their baggage captured and burned by the savages. It was a desperate encounter and Mr. Sweny and party barely escaped with their lives. The balance of his life Mr. Sweny spent in Pennsylvania. It is not now known that Mr. Sweny had but one child—William, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1770, and who at 10 years of age accompanied his father on the above-mentioned expedition to Kentucky, and returned with him to Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and married Sarah Steel, who was born in 1772, by whom he had nine children—Robert, Martha, James, Mary, Rachel, Betsey, Eli and Nancy, of whom Eli is the only surviving one. Mr. Sweny with his family emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., on Section 3, Town 3 east, Range 4 north, being the same place where

his son Eli now resides; here he opened out right in the woods—his neighbors few and far between; he erected a rough log cabin and began in true pioneer style. In 1811, he burnt brick for a house, which he erected during 1812 and 1813. He died Feb. 22, 1848; his wife died in 1838. Mr. Sweny was one of the honored pioneers of the county, a substantial and reliable man, who had the full confidence of his community and filled many of the offices of his township. He was an earnest, religious man, being in early life a Methodist, but later, he espoused the Swedenborgian faith, which was his belief the balance of his life. Robert, his eldest son, served in the war of 1812, and was at the surrender of Hull's army at Detroit. Col. James Sweny, the second son and third child, was the father of our subject; was born near Brownsville, Penn., Sep. 21, 1796, and came with his father's family to Ohio in 1799. On March 31, 1824, he married Clarissa Coffeen, who was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 16, 1802. They had three sons and two daughters; one daughter died in infancy; one is now Mrs. Dr. Thomas G. Farr, of Clark Co., Ohio; Clinton married Nancy J. Stein, and resides in Delaware Co., Ind.; Edwin married Dorcas Redman. Mr. Sweny served in the Ohio militia some ten years—first, as Lieutenant, then promoted to Major, then to Colonel. Mr. Sweny and wife traveled the journey of life together nearly fifty-five years. On March 31, 1874, was celebrated their "golden wedding," on which occasion were assembled many friends of former years with most of their children and grandchildren of this venerable pair. Music, songs, hymns and anecdotes enlivened the occasion; a sumptuous dinner was served with neither whisky or wine, but the native spirits glowed as if the old gray heads were no longer gray, and within them beat the bursting heart of buoyant youth. Mr. Sweny was a much honored and respected citizen of Warren County. In religious faith, he was a Swedenborgian. He died in February, 1879; his wife still survives, in her 80th year, and resides on the old home place. The subject of this sketch, the youngest child of Col. James Sweny, was married Nov. 6, 1856, to Miss Clara, daughter of Job and Catharine (White) Mathews; he was born in New Jersey, Monmouth County in 1789; they were married March 27, 1817, and emigrated to Ohio the same year and settled near Utica, in Warren County. They had four sons and seven daughters. Mr. Sweny and wife have three sons and four daughters—Mary, born June 4, 1858; Hellen, born June 8, 1859; James, born Aug. 23, 1860; Kate, born Aug. 7, 1862; Lucy, born Sept. 23, 1864; Edward, born May 14, 1866, and Karl, born July 10, 1876. Mr. Sweny located where he now lives in 1857, where he has since resided; has a fine farm, upon which he has erected a good house, and has a pleasant home and residence. In 1874, he purchased the machinery and commenced the manufacture of tile and is doing a good business and is a much respected citizen of Clear Creek Township.

W. B. THACKER, farmer; Ridgeville; was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1838; is a son of William and Hester Thacker. The grandfather was Townsend Thacker, who, in 1815, with his family and two or three other families, emigrated from Essex Co., N. Y., to Ohio. They came via Buffalo to Pittsburgh, and there purchased a flat-boat on which to descend the Ohio to Cincinnati. The wagons and other goods were placed on the boat, while his son William, then 18 years of age, and a younger brother, came overland with the horses, six in number; a greater part of the distance was through an almost unbroken wilderness; they expected to meet the boat on their arrival at Cincinnati, but, owing to the low stage of water in the river, it had not arrived. For six long weeks, day after day, the boys watched for the boat; finally, it made its appearance. Imagination can hardly portray the anxiety of those

boys, as they waited day after day and week after week, being entirely ignorant of the cause of the boat's delay, not having heard a word from them after leaving them at Pittsburgh. After spending the winter in prospecting in Indiana and Kentucky, they finally settled near Goshen, Clermont Co., Ohio. William, the father of our subject, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., April 22, 1797; was married, in 1818, to Hester Beatty, a native of Bedford Co., Penn.; she died, in 1844, leaving a family of seven children, of whom five still survive. Subsequently, Mr. Thacker married, for his second wife, Mary Lackey, by whom he had five children, all of whom are still living. In the year 1849, Mr. Thacker with his family removed to Defiance Co., Ohio. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood, receiving but limited privileges for obtaining an education, and these few were in the common district schools, and, after 11 years of age, he was limited to three months each year, and those who are familiar with the limited school facilities of the sparsely settled county of Defiance thirty years ago can realize how meager were his opportunities; but, by his own personal effort, with persistent study at home, he acquired a fair education and when 19 years of age commenced teaching and has taught at different times—in all about five years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 2d O. V. I., and served three years and three months in the 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, and participated in most of the battles in which that division was engaged; he was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, but returned to duty and was mustered out with the regiment at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1864. In 1865, he was married to Miss Callie Lackey, by whom he has four children—Roland, Agnes, Hettie and Edna. In 1869, Thacker was elected Clerk of Clear Creek Township, and re-elected twelve successive years.

EDMOND THROCKMORTON, farmer; P. O. Waynesville; born in Warren County May 27, 1817; is a son of James and Leah Throckmorton, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents were Job and Jane Throckmorton, also natives of New Jersey, who, with their family, emigrated to Ohio and located in this township in 1816, where they lived and died. Jane was a daughter of Amos Wooley, a native of New Jersey, who came to Ohio in 1816, and died in Clear Creek Township. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Tucker, was also a native of New Jersey, and lived and died in his native State. James, the father of our subject, grew to manhood and married in New Jersey, where he resided till 1816, when, with his father, he came to Ohio and spent the balance of his life in Warren County, except five years' residence in Miami Co., Ohio. He died in Clear Creek Township June 28, 1872, aged 76 years; his wife died Oct. 24, 1866, aged 70. They had ten children; nine still survive—Edmond, John, Jane, Job, Joseph, Susan, James, Lydia and Martha. Our subject, who was born in this county, has, with the exception of the five years' residence in Miami County with his father, passed his entire life within three miles of his birthplace; was married, April 11, 1849, to Eliza, daughter of George S. and Jane Keever, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Kentucky. Mr. Keever came to Ohio and settled in 1801; was married here and was among the early pioneers of this county, and lived and died here. For further history of the Keever family, see sketch of N. E. Lupton. By this union, Mr. Throckmorton and wife had four children; two now survive—John and Eliza Jane; the latter married William H. Henry, by whom she has three children—Ellanora, Elsworth and Viola May. Mrs. Throckmorton died Sept. 28, 1848, aged 34 years. On Oct. 20, 1850, he married, for his second wife, Belinda Keever, a sister of his first wife. She died Feb. 5, 1879, aged 72 years. Mr. T.'s oldest son, Absalom, enlisted in the rebellion, Aug. 14, 1862, in the 79th O. V. I., and died Jan. 6, 1863, in the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., with the measles. Mr. Throckmorton has made farm-

ing his business through life. He, as were his ancestors before him, is a man of unassuming habits, never held or desired office, but is one of the best of citizens, kind and accommodating as a neighbor, and whose integrity of character is above reproach.

THOMAS TIBBALS, retired farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1808; is a son of Noah and Jemima (Kellogg) Tibbals, natives of Connecticut, who were born, raised and married in their native State, and, in the year 1800, emigrated to Ohio and located in Washington Township, Montgomery Co., where they were among the early settlers of the section; purchased a farm which was mostly in the woods; wolves, wild game and Indians were quite plentiful; there they spent their entire lives and died on the farm where they first located. They had eight children; three sons and three daughters grew to maturity, and all but one daughter married and raised families, but all are now deceased except Thomas, the subject of this sketch. The maternal grandparents were Seth and Eunice Kellogg, natives of Vermont but who became residents of Connecticut; thence became settlers of Montgomery Co., Ohio, about the same time with the Tibbals family, and there they lived and died. Thomas was married, Feb. 15, 1833, to Catharine A., daughter of Robert and Rebecca Silver, he a native of New Jersey and she of Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents were William and Jemima Stretch; he was born in Ireland and came to America when 9 years of age, grew to manhood and married in Pennsylvania, and subsequently emigrated to Kentucky; thence after several years' residence there, they removed to Champaign Co., Ohio where they lived and died. Robert Silver, when a young man, left his native State and went to Kentucky, where he was married, and thence came to Ohio and located in Greene County, where he died; his wife survived him several years and died in Warren County in 1862, while living with our subject, aged 82 years. They were parents of six children, who grew to maturity; three now survive—Catharine A.; Margaret, now Mrs. Baird, and Mahettable, now Mrs. Murry. Catharine was born in Greene County May 27, 1816. Mr. Tibbals and wife have had thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters; six now survive—Wallace, born Dec. 20, 1841, married Adella Stokes, daughter of Benjamin Stokes; Frances A., born April 30, 1844, married James Barkalow; Laura M., born May 29, 1847, married Charles Young; Alice J., born July 30, 1849, married Rush Stokes; Clara E., born Dec. 23, 1852, married Mason Hatfield, and Rachel J., born May 28, 1858. Mr. Tibbals after his marriage resided on the farm where he was born and raised, till 1853, when he purchased a farm in Warren County, Clear Creek Township, where he resided till in February, 1876, when he removed to his present location, in Springboro, where he has since resided, retired from any regular or active business. Mr. Tibbals has been a very industrious, hard-working farmer—one who has attended strictly to his business, never holding or desiring office or public notoriety, but, as a farmer, has been very successful; has accumulated a good competency and given his children a good start in life, and has an ample sufficiency reserved for his own comfort the balance of his life. Mr. Tibbals and wife are worthy members of the Baptist Church, to which they have belonged for twenty years.

ROBERT H. TODD, farmer; P. O. Red Lion; born in Pennsylvania May 20, 1825; is a son of John and Elizabeth (Snodgrass) Todd, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were James and Mary Todd, who, it is believed, were natives of Scotland and emigrated to America in an early day and settled in Dauphin Co., Penn., where they lived and died. John Todd was raised and grew to manhood and married in his native State, where they resided till the spring of 1832, when he, with his family, emigrated to Ohio, and, in the fall of the same year, located on the place where Robert, our subject, now lives, and

ere he resided the balance of his life. He died in March, 1856, aged 75 years; his wife died about 1849, aged 62 years. They had nine children; five now survive—Jemima, now Mrs. John M. Robinson; Martha, now Mrs. D. Barnett, living in Illinois; Hugh, also a resident of Illinois; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Galther, and Robert H. Mr. Todd devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits through life. He was a very industrious man, unpretentious in his habits, never holding or desiring office; was a prosperous farmer, a kind neighbor and a worthy citizen, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch was about 7 years of age when his father settled in this county; here he grew to manhood upon his father's farm, where he still resides; was married, March 13, 1851, to Miss Mary A. McClure, born in Warren County Oct. 3, 1830, a daughter of Andrew and Mary McClure, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren County in 1825; he died Oct. 20, 1857, aged 62 years; his wife still survives and lives with our subject, now aged 86 years. They had eight children; three now survive—Hugh; Andrew H., now a physician at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and Mary A. Mr. Todd and wife have had eight children; six now survive—Mary Elizabeth, Annie S., McClure S., Frank P., William S. and Anna G. Mr. Todd has always remained upon the old home farm of his father, where he has now resided nearly half a century; is one of the prominent farmers of this community, a man well and favorably known, and is one of the Directors of the County Infirmary. He and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and is an Elder of the same, which office he has held twenty years or more.

WILSON UNGLESBE, farmer; P. O. Pekin; born in this township May 23, 1846; is a son of William and Margaret (Sheets) Unglesbe, natives of Virginia. The grandparents, William and Sophia Unglesbe, were also natives of Virginia, who lived in their native State till, about 1823, they removed to Ohio and located in Clear Creek Township, where they remained till their death; he was a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed the greater part of his life; he lived to upward of 90 years of age. William, the father of our subject, was a young man about 18 years of age when his father and family came to this county, and here he was married, May 24, 1832, and became the father of eight children; seven now survive—Martha, married William Mathews; Marcus, Joseph, Silas, Harry, Thomas and Wilson. Mr. Unglesbe was a farmer through life, although not able to do much labor himself from the effects of a stroke of palsy which he received when about 25 years of age, which incapacitated him from any active labor; he died Dec. 23, 1872, aged 67 years; his wife died Oct. 28, 1870, aged 59 years. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood in this township; was married, Nov. 28, 1869, to Rosie V., daughter of Gilbert J. and Elizabeth (Merritt) Lewis, natives of Warren Co., Ohio; by this union, Mr. Unglesbe and wife have two children—Clifton W., born April 16, 1872; and Lulie B., born Feb. 9, 1876. Mr. Unglesbe has made agricultural pursuits his business; he located after his marriage where he now lives and has since resided; this is the old homestead of Abram Merritt; Mr. Unglesbe has rebuilt and remodeled the house and made improvements, till he now has a very pleasant home and residence.

AARON WILSON, retired farmer, Springboro; born in this township April 17, 1815; is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Mason) Wilson, natives of New Jersey. The grandparents were Savel and Susanna (Chew) Wilson, he a native of Ireland and she of England, but who emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war; were married in New Jersey, and lived and died in that State. The father of Susanna Chew purchased 5,000 acres of land on the Delaware River, where he settled, and which was known during the war as "Chew's Landing." Savel Wilson, although not a soldier in the war, yet he

was made a prisoner by the British for not giving certain information of the whereabouts of some of the American officers, and was kept a prisoner for three months, and then discharged on account of sickness. Jesse and family reside in New Jersey till the spring of 1805, then emigrated to Ohio and located in Clear Creek Township, Warren Co., on a farm still in possession of his son Aaron; this place was then all in the woods but a small piece, which had been deadened and a log cabin erected; here they commenced to make a home on a farm, and passed through the many hardships and trials of those pioneer days, and here they resided till their deaths; he died Nov. 6, 1849, aged 77 years; she died June 6, 1860, aged nearly 80 years; they had eight children—six sons and two daughters; four now survive—Rachel, now Widow Willis Israel, now a practicing physician in Cincinnati; Mary, now Widow Davis; and Aaron. Mr. Wilson was a truly devoted member of the Society of Friends, a man who devoted himself closely to business, and of undoubted integrity; one who never sought or held office, but refused every offer of that kind: was a man of great energy and force of character, and always took great interest in the development and progress of the community; was the first in this vicinity to cultivate improved grafted fruit, and deserves, perhaps more than any other man, the credit of bringing this county to its present high reputation for good fruits; on his farm was one of the best orchards, noted for fine varieties of fruit, in this vicinity, the grafts for which he brought from New Jersey on horseback, in his saddle-bags. Mr. Wilson was a very prosperous farmer, and, by his industry and good management, accumulated a good competency, and furnished every one of his children with a farm and a good start in life. The subject of this sketch was raised to farm labor; was married, Oct. 20, 1842, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob and Judith Brown, natives of Loudoun Co., Va., who became residents of Greene Co., Ohio, in 1835, where they lived and died; they had eleven children; three now survive—George W., Sarah Jane and Nixon G. Sarah Jane was born in Virginia June 22, 1820. Mr. Wilson and wife have had five children—Lucinda, born Oct. 13, 1843, died Nov. 15, 1868; Israel, born May 25, 1846, died Sept. 5, 1849; Jesse E., born March 2, 1850, died July 8, 1851; Mary Emma, born Aug. 7, 1853; and Elmar, born July 28, 1860, and died May 30, 1864. Mr. Wilson, after his marriage, located upon the home place of his father, where he resided till, the spring of 1870, he removed to Springboro, where he has since resided, living retired from all active business; he was a resident of the old home place where he was born for fifty-five years, and still owns the farm, which has now been in possession of the Wilson family for seventy-six years. Mr. Wilson, in his life and character, is much like his father; never holds or accepts office; is an excellent neighbor and citizen, and has made life a success; by industry and economy he has become well situated financially, and is now able to pass his later years in comfort and plenty; and, in the success and character of his life, stands as a worthy example to the rising generations.

DAVID WITTERMAN, farmer; P. O. Springboro; born in the State of Virginia Jan. 22, 1808; is a son of John and Catharine (Crim) Witterman, he a native of Virginia and she of Pennsylvania; they emigrated to Ohio and located on the farm where our subject now lives about 1816, being another family to be handed down to future generations upon the pages of history as among the early settlers; here they opened out the greater part of the farm right from the woods, and here they lived and died; his wife departed this life about 1853; and he in the spring of 1865; they had eight children; five now survive—David; Adam, now a resident of Missouri; Daniel C., a resident of Illinois; Jacob, a resident of Iowa; and Simon. The subject of this sketch was about 8 or 9 years of age when the family came to this county; here he

grew to manhood, and was married, Nov. 14, 1831, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Bean, natives of Pennsylvania; by this union they have had three children; two now survive—Daniel Henry and Samuel J.; Mary Sophia (deceased) was married to William Boger, by whom she had three children. Mr. Witterman has always followed farming as his occupation; he resided in Warren County till the year 1840, when he removed to Preble County, where he lived till the close of the year 1865, thence returned to the old home place of his father, where he has since resided. Mr. Witterman is now 73 years of age, and he and his companion have journeyed along the pathway of life together for half a century; they have witnessed many changes in the growth and prosperity of this country, where they have lived so long, and which was so nearly a wilderness when they first came here; and their children and grandchildren can now enjoy many comforts and conveniences which they knew nothing of in their childhood, and all of which have been brought about by the labors of these worthy and honored pioneers.

JONATHAN M. WRIGHT, M. D., physician, Red Lion; born in Springboro Nov. 5, 1843; is a son of Mahlon and Phoebe (Bailey) Wright, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Maryland. Mr. Mahlon Wright came to Warren County when but a child, with his parents, about 1814, and here grew to manhood, receiving a good education; married and located at Springboro, and engaged with his brother in the mercantile trade, under the firm name of M. & J. Wright, being one of the first business firms in Springboro; this partnership continued uninterruptedly till the death of his brother, a period of forty-five years, which was marked by a general prosperity and a good degree of popularity with the public. Mr. Mahlon Wright continued the business for a few years, when, from failing health, he was compelled to retire from all active business. During the administration of Andrew Jackson, he received the appointment of Postmaster, which office he held continuously (with the exception of five years) to the time of Grant's second administration, in 1872, a period of about forty-five years; he also represented his county in the Legislature during the years 1860 and 1861; he served as Township Trustee for many years, and held many other offices of his township. Mr. Wright died Sept. 14, 1878; his wife died about 1849 or 1850; they had six children; three now survive—Mary B., now Mrs. Bennett, residing in Florida; Jonathan M.; and Clara E., now Mrs. Hallam, also a resident of Florida. Mr. Wright was married the second time, to Eliza Averill, by whom he had one child, Rowena. He was a kind neighbor, and in the business interests of Springboro was one of its leading citizens, and one of her most prominent and useful citizens throughout his life. Dr. Wright, the subject of this sketch, at 15 years of age attended Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, two years. In the war of the rebellion, in August, 1862, at 17 years of age, he enlisted in Co. A, 79th O. V. I., and served through the war, and received his honorable discharge in June, 1865; he then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Aaron Wright, at Springboro; subsequently, he attended the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor for two years; thence attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati one year, graduating in the spring of 1869. In 1870, he located at Waynesville in the practice of his profession; in spring of 1871, he located at Red Lion, where he has since continued, and has established a good practice; is a very congenial and social gentleman, and is evidently gaining that which he justly merits—the confidence of his community. On April 9, 1871, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Ann Ella, daughter of Aaron and Mary Jane (Vaughn) Gregg, by which union they have three children—Willard F., born June 13, 1872; Rolla M., born June 24, 1875; and Phoebe Grace, born Aug. 23, 1879.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

EDWIN ADAMS, farmer, P. O. Loveland, Cleremont Co., was born in Goshen, Cleremont, Co., O., in 1836, and is a son of Jesse Adams. He was reared on a farm and in the common schools received a limited education. He lived for some years in Portage Co., O., and in 1857 came to Warren Co., and up to '65 operated a sawmill in this township, at which time he purchased 90 acres of land on which he has since resided. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. I, 46th O. N. G., in which he served his time (3 mos.) and was honorably discharged. He has represented his district as Supervisor and School Director. In 1861 he was married to Miss Charlotte Roderick, who has borne him four children, viz.: John E., Anna B., Edward and Blanche. He is a Republican in politics.

LEVI BAKER, farmer, P. O. Morrow, is a son of Abraham and Mary (Riggleman) Baker, who were of German extraction, but Virginians by birth. In 1816 they came by team and wagon to Warren Co., and settled where our subject now lives. He purchased 233 acres of land, of which about 20 was cleared; the balance he finished by degrees with the aid of his elder sons. On the land he first settled he lived till his death, which occurred in March, 1874, aged 89 years. She died in 1843, aged 47 years. Ten children were born to them, seven of whom are living, viz.: Amanda, Rebecca, Catherine, Levi, John, Joseph and Andrew. The deceased were Emma and two who died in infancy. Mr. B. served in the War of 1812, and was on the pension rolls of the U. S. Government. Our subject was born in Rockingham Co., Va., in 1814. Was 2 years old when his parents landed in Warren Co. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth H. Hart, who has borne him four children, three living, viz.: Louisa, James and Jennie, and an infant unnamed. Mr. B. is one of the enterprising and successful farmers, and owns 116 acres of excellent land which is well improved. He has been Trustee and Assessor of his township, the former for two terms and the latter three terms. James and Mary (Tilford) Hart, the parents of Mrs. B. were natives of Virginia. He was from Irish lineage and she descended from Scotch stock. They settled in Deerfield in 1801, and lived in the county till their death. He died April 24, 1865, aged 89 years; she died in 1845, aged 65 years. Ten children were born to them—five living, viz.: Samuel, Tilford, Jane, Nancy and Elizabeth. The deceased were John, William, James, John and Mary. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Baker was born in Salem Township in 1817.

JOSEPH BAKER, farmer, P. O. Morrow, was born in this township on the farm where William Ditmus lives, in the year 1833, and is a son of Abraham Baker, a pioneer of whom mention is made in this work. He was brought up on the farm and received only a common education, remaining with his parents till of age. He was married to Lydia, daughter of Jno. and Sarah Ertle, by whom he has had six children, three living, viz.: Hattie L., Walter S., and Lewis D. The deceased are Charley, Frank and an infant. Mr. B. owns 107½ acres of excellent land, which is well improved and lying in survey 1496, on which he settled in 1859. He is one among the successful and enterprising farmers of the county and a public spirited gentleman, and has held the local offices of Supervisor and School Director repeatedly. Is a Republican in politics, with which party he has always voted. Mrs. B. was born in the county in 1835.

ISAAC C. BURTON, gunsmith, P. O. Maineville, was born on the place where he resides Aug. 7, 1820, and is a son of William and Mary (Clinton) Burton. He was born in S. Carolina in 1781, from which he moved to Kentucky, and from there to Warren Co. in 1801 or 1802, and settled north of Loveland. He was married in 1810, and during the war of 1812 served under Gen. Harrison. Upon

his return from the war he purchased 50 acres of land where our subject lives. To them were born nine children and all grew to manhood and womanhood, viz.: Elizabeth, Catherine, Rachel, Joseph, Henry, I. C., William, Ellenor and James. He died April 20, 1849; she died Aug. 7, 1840, and was a daughter of Isaac Clinton. She was born in County Armagh, Ireland. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common school education, which he largely developed by his labors and research. He is a natural mechanic and for 15 years followed cabinet making and has followed seven different trades. As a gunsmith his reputation is known far and wide, and none can make a better or more accurate fire-arm than he. Of quick perception, he readily accomplishes all undertakings and is well posted in the arts and sciences, a knowledge he has gained entirely through his own efforts. His brother Henry was born in 1818, and was married to Ellen Simonton in 1848, by whom he has had seven children, Mary E., Dewitt C., Margaret E., William, Henry D., Belle D., and Ella. He owns 120 acres of excellent land, which is comfortably improved.

WILLIAM BURTON, retired carpenter, P. O. Maineville, was born on the old home farm in 1824, on which he lived until 19 years old, when he learned the carpenter trade, which he actively followed till a few years ago, when he retired from active business and has since lived a retired life in the village of Maineville. He is a member of Emery Lodge, of Loveland, No. 258; joined at its organization in 1854.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, retired farmer and teacher, P. O. Maineville. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is another of the old and prominent settlers of Warren Co. He was born in Campbell Co., Va., Sept. 27, 1802, and is a son of Benjamin and Rachel (Mormon) Butterworth, natives of the same State. Benjamin was born Feb. 11, 1766; he was a Southern farmer, a member of the Society of Friends, and a near relative of Col. Lynch, the celebrated author of the "Lynch law." Rachel was born Jan. 26, 1765. Their marriage was celebrated August 31, 1786, and to them were born children as follows: Polly, Betsy, Milly, Mary M., Mormon, Benjamin, Isaac, Samuel, Rachel, William and Henry. In 1812 the Butterworth family emigrated to Ohio and settled in Wayne Township, Warren Co., and two years later removed to Hamilton Township in the same county. Later the father purchased 500 acres of land on a portion of which was afterwards laid out the village of Loveland. This pioneer was a modest and unassuming man, was successful in business, and accumulated considerable property. He died Jan. 20, 1833, and his wife March 10, 1848. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district schools, in which he fitted himself to teach, a profession he followed for forty years, becoming a popular and successful educator. On the 21st of June, 1826, Mr. Butterworth was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Rachel (Smith) Linton, who was born in Clinton Co., O., July 29, 1807. Her parents were born, the father on the banks of the Delaware River, in Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1778, and emigrated to Ohio in 1802, settling in what later became Clinton Co., where he was employed as a surveyor in 1803; he was appointed County Surveyor in 1810, on the organization of that county, and held the office for twenty years, and the mother near Greenville, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1790. They were married on the 31st of Jan., 1806, and died in the years 1858 and 1859 respectively. To our subject and wife have been born seven children, five of whom are living, namely: Kalista, the wife of Harry Eastman, Esq., of Maineville, with whom the parents are now residing; Rachel L. Hadley, Susan B. Murdock, Benjamin Butterworth and Elizabeth B. Crowell. The deceased are Nathan and Louisa. Benjamin was born Oct. 22, 1837, and was educated at Athens College. He read law in Cincinnati, O., and was there admitted to the bar. He is now a member of Congress, representing the first district of Ohio, and is a man of ability and sterling worth. Our subject has been successful in life, and is now the possessor of over 400 acres of valuable land.

HENRY K. CAIN, farmer, P. O. Maineville. The above gentleman is one

of the representative men of his township, in which he was born, March 25, 1827 and is a son of Samuel Cain, an early settler, of whom mention is made in this work. Our subject was reared on the farm where he remained with his parents until of age, at which time he began life for himself. He has been three times married; first to Sarah, daughter of Job Mulford, of Indiana, in April, 1849; she died Aug. 15, 1850. His second marriage was celebrated with Emily S., daughter of Eli Cook, of Cincinnati, May 12, 1853. To them were born two children, viz: Oscar B. and Nellie A. Mrs. Cain died Nov. 21, 1868. His third marriage was consummated with Mary A. Cook, sister of his second wife, April 29, 1879. Mr. Cain has been engaged in farming and operating a sawmill all his life, and has been successful. He is a member of the Baptist Church, to which he has been connected twenty-five years, deacon for a number of years, and also clerk. He owns a fine farm consisting in upwards of 70 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation and beautifully improved. His wife is a most estimable and agreeable lady and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Maineville.

HORACE CLINTON, attorney at law, P. O. Murdock. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Hamilton Township in the year 1835, and is a son of James and Martha (Dickey) Clinton. He was born in Kentucky in 1799, and was a son of Isaac Clinton, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and his wife was Elizabeth Harcourt, also a native of Ireland. They emigrated to America in the year 1795, and soon after settled near Lexington, Ky., where they lived until 1807, when they removed to this township, in the south part, where he purchased 120 acres of land, there making a permanent home. She died July 13, 1824. He died in 1832, aged sixty-five years. They were parents of eleven children, and were members of the Bethel Church. James was married in Clermont Co., O., after which he settled in this township, where he died Feb. 14, 1878; his wife died in April, 1865. To them were born four children, viz: John, James H., Horace and Martha. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and received a common education in the district schools, which was developed in the Maineville Academy, where he fitted himself to teach, which he followed for a number of years in the county. During the time he was teaching he read law, and through his own efforts accomplished the undertaking and was admitted to the bar in 1880. At present he is engaged in the practice of his profession in Loveland. Feb. 25, 1862, he was married to Sarah R., daughter of A. J. Walker, who has born him four children, viz: Chilton H., Mattie I., Edward W. and Josephus. He is a member of the order of F. & A. M., in Goshen Lodge, and during the war was a member of the Home Guards, and 1st Lieut. of his Company.

ROBERT COOK, merchant, P. O., Foster's Crossings. This gentleman, whose name heads this sketch, was born in the County of Donegal, near Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1831, of humble parentage. At the age of 20 he concluded to seek his fortune in the new world. He embarked from Liverpool, and landed in New Orleans, in 1851. His voyage was uneventful. He came up the Mississippi to Cincinnati, and from there went to Hillsboro, in Highland County, and worked during the summer on a railroad running from Hillsboro to Chillicothe, from which place he went to Lebanon and engaged with the contractors of the then Cincinnati, Lebanon & Xenia R. R., and now the Cincinnati Northern, remaining there a part of the year 1852. Tiring of railroading, he began working for Isaac Stubbs, on the farm and in the mill (Mr. Stubbs being largely engaged in both avocations). During the year 1858, being desirous of seeing some familiar faces, he visited Boston to see his brothers, who resided there. After spending a time very pleasantly he returned to Ohio and renewed his engagement with Mr. Stubbs, remaining with him until 1868. From here he went to Iowa, remaining about nine months, but, preferring old Warren to the newness of the west, he returned to Ohio and worked at different places. During the year 1872 he purchased the property he now occupies as a store room, and for the following 7 years did a successful business on his own account. In March, 1879, he entered into co-part-

ership with Mr. B. Rolling, and they are now conducting a large and lucrative business. In their large and well-kept establishment can be found a complete stock of all lines of goods kept in a general retail store, and all who call to see them will be assured of good treatment. Cook & Rolling are also prominent dealers in coal, handling a number of car-loads during the year. Mr. Cook's business career has been a success, as he has accumulated quite a competency, and is making life easily, looking after the outdoor business. He has never attached himself to any of the churches of the land, but has always been a Democrat, upon all national issues voting with that party.

LUCIUS A. COTTLE, physician and surgeon, P. O., Maineville, is one of the oldest practicing physicians in Warren Co. He was born in Farmington, Me., Oct. 18, 1815, and is a son of Dr. John and Thirza (Porter) Cottle. Dr. John was born in Martha's Vineyard, Sept. 26, 1780. His wife was born in Somerset Co., Me., in 1789. He chose medicine and surgery as his profession, and was a graduate of a Massachusetts school, after which he practiced six years in the State of Maine. He was married to Thirza, daughter of Col. Porter, in 1806. In 1818 he, with his wife and five children, emigrated westward, and at Olean, N. Y., met John Grosbeck and family, with whom they continued their journey on flat-boats down the Ohio, and landed in Cincinnati in November of the same year. Soon after he removed to Maineville, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was successful, having built up an enviable reputation as a skilful physician. For 30 years he practiced uninterruptedly and accumulated considerable wealth, which would have been largely augmented had he collected closely. The territory over which he rode was extensive, and he never failed to respond to those who summoned his assistance. Several years before his death he relinquished much of his practice, and attended only calls to extreme cases, or to consult with other physicians. He died in 1853. His wife survived him and departed this life in 1865. Both were prominent members of the Free Will Baptist Church, to which they belonged from the date of their settlement in Maineville. He also belonged to the order of Masonry, and was an advanced and worthy member. The rudiments of our subject's education were received in the subscription schools, which were afterward developed in the Miami University at Oxford, O. On account of failing health he was obliged to relinquish his fond anticipation for a collegiate course for the time being and return home, where he finished his literary education under the tutorage of his father, who was a thorough scholar and a fine linguist. At the age of 15 he began the study of medicine under the direction of his father, who was his professional preceptor until the winter of 1834-35, when he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he took his first course of lectures. During the above time he witnessed the hanging of Cowan, in penalty of the fearful crime of murdering his wife and children. He then entered on the practice with his father, and eventually began reading under Dr. Muzzy, of Cincinnati, and took other courses of lectures in the same institution, from which he received a diploma of graduation in 1842. Immediately he entered upon his practice at Maineville, and with the exception of a single year he was located in Deerfield, has resided in Maineville since. He has always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and is a well-read and skilful physician. Oct. 19, 1836, he was married to Adaline, daughter of the Rev. D. Dudley, of Butler Co., O., who bore him two children—one living, viz: Pliny; John C., deceased. Mrs. C. died Nov. 3, 1843. His second marriage was celebrated with Anchor C., daughter of Absalom Death, of Franklin, O., who bore him seven children, six of whom are living, viz: John A., Wyman A. W., Lucius C., Eva J., Thirza and Ida M. Susan, the eldest, deceased. Mrs. C. died April 10, 1860. His third and last marriage was celebrated with Mrs. Phoebe Shawhan, daughter of Joseph Greene, Aug. 15, 1860. The Doctor was surgeon of the 2d Brigade and 19th Div. of the Ohio militia for seven years. His father was surgeon of this same corps for five years previous. Our subject was afterwards appointed Adjutant of the same command,

a position he held three years. He was then elected Colonel by the officers of the regiment, in Lebanon, a position he held until his commission expired. In 1866 he was given a special commission by Gov. Brough to visit the hospitals at St. Louis and Pittsburg Landing, in company with Drs. Mitchell, of Piqua, and McCook, of Steubenville, whose duties it was to bring home the sick and disabled soldiers. He is well advanced in the order of Masonry, belonging to the Blue Lodge Chapter and Council at Lebanon. He is also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined under the ministration of the Rev. Joseph Hill, in 1837.

FRANK CUMMINGS, farmer, P. O., Morrow. Frank Cummings was born in Campbell Co., Ky., on the 17th of April, 1855. He is the son of Samuel and Eliza Cummings. Mr. Samuel Cummings was president of the city council of Newport, Ky., for four years. Frank, the subject of our sketch, received the rudiments of education in the district schools of Cincinnati. He subsequently entered Hollingsworth Commercial College at Newport, Ky., from whence he received his diploma. He left his native State in the year 1878, and removed to Warren Co., O., where he at present resides. He was married on the 17th of Sept. 1880, to Miss Ida B. Ford. To them has been born one child, viz.: Frank. Mr. Cummings has been successful in business, and is at present the owner of 109 acres of good tillable land.

REV. ISAAC J. CUSHMAN, deceased. We point with pride to this sketch, and although so brief in detail, it represents the correct and Christian-like life of one who was endeared to all with whom he became acquainted. He was born in Monongalia Co., W. Va., near Morgantown, Sept. 19, 1830. He was taken when two years old by an uncle on his mother's side, to Fayette Co., Pa., where he lived until he was about five years old, when they removed to Fayette Co., O., in which he lived on a farm until he attained his majority. He then attended high school at Bloomingsburg, O., from which he went to the Academy at S. Salem, O., then under the management of Rev. James A. I. Lowes. In Jan., 1856, he entered the Miami University at Oxford, O. The first year he accomplished the work of two years, and the remaining part of his college life studied theology, under the able guidance of Dr. Young, then President of the Theological Seminary at Oxford, which was under the care of the United Presbyterian Church. He graduated in 1858, and in September of the same year accepted the Principeship of Salem College. March 10, 1859, he was married to Martha J. Dennis, of Williamsburg, O. Nov. 30, 1860, he received and accepted a call from the Bethel Presbyterian Church at Murdock, O., where he spent his whole ministerial life. He was strong in his faith, having inherited from his maternal ancestry great love for the principles and doctrines of his church, which he adhered to and defended with Spartan fortitude. His father, Squire Cushman and his ancestors were of the Episcopal Methodist belief. Although strictly a Presbyterian, Mr. Cushman always bore towards other evangelical denominations with much brotherly love, and often united with them in their services and exchanged pulpits frequently with their ministers. Mr. Cushman possessed fine educational attainments, which, coupled to his excellent natural talents, made him a strong reasoner and a master in debate. He was a fine linguist, and with the exception of not having a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew, was a proficient in the other languages, especially those that could be advantageously used in his ministerial research and labor. During the twenty consecutive years that he labored in the Bethel church he drew around him many loving hearts and trusty followers who had confidence in their leader. His teachings and precepts were always of a lofty character, and what he taught he practiced in his daily walks through life—always ready with a word of encouragement to a faltering one by the wayside, or to rejoice with those that rejoiced. In spite of arduous labors, his health and strength remained intact until about one year before his death occurred; at which time he began to fail and gradually he wasted away, but not realizing it until a brief time before the final end was near. Died Aug.

1881. He slept to awake in a brighter world; his voice was hushed to be missed on high, when the gates were opened wide, and an abundant entrance was made for him. The children of the Rev. and Mrs. Cushman were six in number—five of whom are living at this time (1882) viz.: John S., George J., Isaac N., Edward Z. and Mary O. Their eldest son, Charles D., a young man of much promise, departed this life July 16, 1880, in the 21st year of his age.

H. P. DOVE, Government store keeper, P. O., Foster's Crossing, was born in Butler Co., O., in 1819, and has filled his present position under the U. S. Government for the past twelve years. He came to Warren Co. in 1876, and has been store-keeper of the Foster Crossing Distillery since. He was married in 1840 to Sarah A. Hinsey, who bore him three children, viz.: Lizzie C. and John C. (wins) and Frank N., who is editor of the Leavenworth, Kas., *Workingman*. Mrs. D. departed this life in 1862. Mr. D. served four months in the 167th O. G. Reg't., as Lieutenant and Quartermaster of his regiment, from which position he was honorably discharged on the expiration of his term of service. He is a worthy and working member of the order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1845, and is connected to Lodge 54 at Summerville, Butler Co., O.

JOHN M. DYER, miller, was born in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., O., Sept. 22, 1825. His parents, John and Milly (Butterworth) Dyer, natives of Virginia, were born, the former near Petersburg, Feb. 22, 1779, and the latter in Campbell Co., Sept. 15, 1789. They were married in 1807, and in the year 1815 emigrated to Ohio and settled in Hamilton Township, Warren Co. They died Feb. 20, 1855, and Aug. 31, 1830, respectively. Mrs. Dyer was a daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Mormon) Butterworth, who were of English descent. Our subject is the youngest of a family of five children, of which he is the only survivor. He was reared on a farm, and in the district schools of the township received his education. On the 14th of March, 1844, he was united in marriage with Margaret L., daughter of Joseph and Mary Martin, of Virginia; and to them were born two children, namely: Mary E., born April 18, 1847, and Benjamin F., born Jan. 27, 1858, both of whom are graduates, having received a collegiate education. Benjamin F. is now Principal of the public schools of Loveland. Our subject was brought up a "Friend," but in later years became a Methodist, of which church both himself and wife are consistent members. In the days of the Whig party Mr. Dyer was found in its ranks, and on the organization of the Republican party became an advocate of its principles. He served as one of the Commissioners of Warren Co. during the years 1870-71-72, and for many years is Trustee of Hamilton Township. He was occupied as a farmer until the year 1872, when he became a partner with H. Eveland in the flouring mill at Loveland, where he is now engaged, but retains his residence in Warren Co. He is a very affable and genial gentleman, and one of the best citizen of the county.

BENJAMIN ELTZROTH, retired farmer, P. O., Cozaddale, was born in Hamilton Township, in Aug., 1802, and is a son of Francis and Catherine Eltzroth, who settled where our subject lives the same year he was born. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and the family was sent down the Ohio River on a flat boat, while Mr. Eltzroth, with some of his sons, came overland with the horses. He bought 200 acres of wild land on which he built a cabin and cleared up his land. Their means were small, yet he succeeded well and made a good property. Ten children were born to them, three living, viz: Benjamin, John and Catherine. He died in 1840, aged about 77 years. She died in 1841, aged 66 years. Our subject was brought up a pioneer boy, and is now the oldest living native of the township. He was married in 1826 to Elizabeth Snyder. She died in 1874 aged 67 years, 6 months and 12 days. He has been successful in his business enterprises and from nothing but a pair of willing hands he made 100 acres of good land, of which he now owns 50 acres.

DANIEL ELTZROTH, farmer, P. O., Cozaddale, is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of the township. His great grandparents, Valentine and

Susannah Eltzroth, came to America from Germany about the middle of the last century, and settled in Frederick Co., Md., about nine miles from Hagerstown and eighteen miles from Baltimore. Here Francis Eltzroth, the grandfather of our subject, was born June 4, 1762. Young as he was, during the Revolution he took part as a soldier in the war of Independence, and on the return of peace, was married July 24, 1786, to Catherine Oswalt, daughter of Philip and Margaret Oswalt who was born Feb. 20, 1766. To Francis and Catherine Eltzroth were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, seven of whom were born in Maryland and three in this township. Early in 1802 Francis Eltzroth with his family left his native State for the North West Territory. On reaching the upper Ohio, the family with the exception of the father and eldest son, embarked in a flat-boat and arrived at Columbia, May 15, 1802. Francis and his son Jonas, aged 13, came with the horses through the wilderness by way of Chillicothe, and joined the family at Columbia, a few days after the arrival of the boat. In the summer of 1802, Francis moved with his family to what is now Hamilton Township, Warren Co., where he purchased the whole of Military Survey 3,791, upon which he resided until his death. Jonas Eltzroth, the father of our subject, was born April 24, 1789, and married Catherine Morgan, by whom he had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, ten of whom lived to maturity, married and raised families. He owned and resided on a farm upon which a part of which Cozaddale now stands. The last years of his life were passed in Stark Co., Ill., where he died. Daniel, the eldest child of Jonas Eltzroth, was born Sept. 26, 1813, on the farm where Benjamin Eltzroth now lives; was reared on his father's farm and had benefit of but three months at school. He has always followed the business of farming; owns 12 acres, upon which he has resided since his marriage, and which he successfully cultivates, his farm being one of the best in Hamilton Township. He attends strictly to his business, avoids law suits, and is respected by all his neighbors. He was married to Hannah Shepley, only child of Samuel Shepley, of this township by whom he has had three children, Samuel, Jonas and William F. The two former are farmers in this township, the last is a lawyer at Lebanon.

JACOB ERTEL, farmer, P. O., Maineville. The subject of this sketch was born in this township in the year 1810, and is a son of Daniel Ertel, who settled in the southwestern part of the township in 1792. He came from Pennsylvania with his family, wife (Catherine) and three children. He purchased 600 acres of land but lost all but 110 acre by putting up a forfeit he could not redeem. On this land he lived and prospered, built a "still" house, and afterwards purchased other lands at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre, owning in the aggregate about 1,000 acres. He died in 1831 at the age of 54 years. He had by his wife eleven children, two of whom are living, viz: Sophia and our subject. His wife survived him and died at the age of 94 years. Valentine, their son, served in the War of 1812. Our subject was reared on the farm and has seen as much of the hardship of this country as any other man, and has made rails at 25 cents per hundred. He was married in 1834 to Malinda Borum. For twenty years he was engaged in the plant business in Loveland and at home, and in 1837 settled where he now lives. At present he owns 64 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land. Twelve children have been born to them, five living viz: James, Lewis M., Benjamin F., Sabina and Elizabeth. The deceased are Andrew J., Nancy J., Solomon, Kemper, Adelaide, and two who died in infancy. The living are, with a single exception, living in the county, and are well-to-do citizens.

JOHN ERTEL, farmer, P. O., Maineville, was born on the place where he now resides, in 1827, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Eyer) Ertel. John Sr. was born in this township, near Loveland, and was a son of Daniel and Catherine (Myers) Ertel, who were among the early pioneers in this county. John Ertel, Sr., made a permanent home here and was a successful farmer and a respected citizen. He died in 1857 at the age of 51 years. She died in 1833, just eighteen years, to the day, before him. They were parents of six children, Henry

therine, John, Jacob, Wintell and Mary. By his second wife, Sarah Daugh-
 in, he had four children, Sophia, Lydia, William and Valentine. His second
 fe is yet living. Our subject, in his younger days, learned the smithing trade,
 rking as an apprentice two years. He resided in Clermont Co., O., seven years,
 d during this time, in 1850, was married to Rhoda E. Dudley, by whom he had
 ven children,—Frances M., Cyrus T., Watson T., Ira C., Clarence D., Luella
 and Anna B. Mrs. E. died June 22, 1876, aged 46 years. His second mar-
 age was celebrated with Sarah M. Taylor, of Clinton Co., O., in 1879. In 1854
 settled on the old home farm, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. He has been a member of the
 ethodist Episcopal Church since 1843, and is an exemplary man of high Chris-
 in virtues.

HENRY FORD, deceased, was born in Hamilton Township, May 21, 1817, and
 as a son of Henry and Susan Ford, who were born in Delaware. His early ed-
 ation was received in the traditional log school house. Jan. 14, 1841, he was
 married. Mrs. Ford born near Lexington, Ky., in the year 1789. After his
 arriage he located on a farm left him by his father. To them were born eight
 ildren, two of whom are living, viz: Samuel H. and Eliza C. The deceased are:
 ary J. and Margaret S. The others died in infancy. He lived on the home place
 even years; then removed to a farm south of Maineville, and finally to the home
 occupied at this time by his widow. During his business career he was largely en-
 gaged in dealing in stock, and was one of the best farmers in the township. He was
 large, portly man, and when in health weighed 350 pounds. He was a consistent
 and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The last five years of
 his life were years of continual suffering, but he managed his business up to within
 few days of his death, and was ready for the fell destroyer when he came, and
 mly fell into that sleep which knows no waking Aug. 19, 1881. The father of
 frs. F. was married to Jane Pollock, who died at the age of 23 years. They were
 arents of three children—all deceased. His second marriage was celebrated with
 argaret Liggett, Jan. 13, 1813, and to them were born nine children, and Mrs. F.
 the only surviving one. He engaged in farming in which he continued in
 until his death. He and his estimable wife were members of the Presbyterian
 hurch, to which they belonged for a term of years.

RICHARD FORD, farmer, P. O., Morrow. Richard Ford, the subject of our
 sketch, was born in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., O., on Oct. 28, 1812. He
 was the son of Henry and Susan Ford, who were among Warren Co.'s first settlers.
 Richard was reared on a farm, and received his education in a district school. He
 was married Jan. 7, 1834, to Cynthia L. Ludlum. To them have been born three
 children, viz: Margaret L., Smith M. and Rebecca E. He has been successful
 n business, and is at present the owner of 100 acres of tillable land. Smith M.,
 Mr. Ford's only son, was reared on a farm till he arrived at the age of 13, at which
 ge he attended the Maineville Academy, from whence he went to Delaware Uni-
 versity at the age of 16, and graduated with honors in his 20th year. He was a
 eacher in the Female Academy of Xenia in 1866. He is a talented speaker, and
 very successful in business matters.

SAMUEL D. FORD, farmer, P. O., Morrow, was born in Hamilton Co., O.
 n 1823, and is a son of Elijah and Jerusha (Kibbey) Ford. He (Elijah) was born
 n Delaware, Aug. 6, 1782, and was a son of Richard Ford, who, with two brothers,
 migrated from England to America about the year 1774 or 1775, and settled
 ither in Virginia or Maryland. All went into the war on the American side and
 ought throughout that lengthy struggle. Richard was married to Mary Gills, who
 ore him five children viz: Henry, born Nov. 15, 1780; Elijah, (date above);
 onathan, born June 12, 1784; Amelia, born June 10, 1786; Joseph, born March
 29, 1797. Mary, wife of Richard, died Jan. 8, 1808. In 1809, he started for
 Ohio and on the road was accidentally killed by being run over by his loaded
 wagon. The family came on and settled in this township, where all lived and
 died, except Joseph, who died in Putnam Co., O. Elijah was married to Jerusha

Kibby, Aug. 8, 1811. Twelve children were born to them, viz: Phoebe, born Aug. 13, 1813, married John Foreman; Richard, born April 2, 1815, married Elizabeth McFerren; Julia, born Feb. 24, 1817, married William Penquin; Jemima, born March 16, 1818, married James McFerren; Ephriam, born Dec. 1820, married Sophia Cline; Sarah A., born May 13, 1821; Samuel D., born May 31, 1823, married Margaret E. Wells, Sept. 1, 1850; Harriet P., born Oct. 11, 1824; Claudius W., born March 1, 1826, married Elizabeth Hale, his second wife's name not known; John P., born Oct. 11, 1827, married Emma Hewi; Mary E., born Jan. 27, 1831, married— Moon; Elijah Ford, died Jan. 1831; his wife died Feb. 26, 1843. Mr. Ford made a permanent home in the county and was a successful business man. Joseph Kibbey, father of Mrs. Ford, was one of the first settlers in Ohio, having located in Columbia near Cincinnati where Indians were plenty, where he was made Captain of a Company of Home Guards. He was a man of Herculean strength and undaunted courage, and once when challenged by an English officer to mortal combat and asked to name the place and time, he replied, "Here is the place, now is the time, and handed one of the two pistols that lay on a table to the Englishman. The latter became unnerved by the coolness of the Captain and "wilted," whereupon was immediately knocked down with the butt of the pistol, in the hands of the brave Captain. Our subject was reared in Warren Co., to which he came when 6 years old and here he has resided since. To him and wife were born seven children, four living, viz: Sarah A. James H., Adella and Jerusha E.; the deceased are Edward G., Ida J. and David F. Mrs. Ford died March 15, 1871; was born in Warren Co., Jan. 4, 1822 and was a daughter of Z. Wells, of Virginia, who was an early settler in the county. Our subject owns 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of well improved land.

CHARLES FORD, merchant, Maineville, was born in the State of Maine in the year 1844, and is a son of James and Lucy Ford, natives of the same State in which they were reared and married. In 1850 they came to Maineville, which he engaged in merchandizing. In 1854 he was prominently connected in getting a postoffice established in the village, of which he was appointed master. He served in the War of 1812, near Portland, Me. He died in 1866, aged 62 years (nearly). Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, viz: Eliab B. James, Mary J., Lucy L., Nathaniel and Charles. Our subject's boyhood was passed in his native State, in which he received the rudiments of his education. Mercantile pursuits he has followed since boyhood, and since his father's death the business of his store has been conducted under his name. In 1868 he was married to Caroline Bramble, of Hamilton Co., O., who has borne him four children, three living, viz: Elmer, Ayers L. and Ruth M. Eli, infant, deceased. Mr. Ford has been mayor of the village five years, and clerk of the township one year; has also been a member of the State Board of Equalization. Is also a member of the Masonic Emory Lodge of Loveland, O., No. 258. Was prominent in the organization of the Squirrel Hunters in 1863. He raised a Company of which he became First Lieutenant; was on a sixteen days campaign in the defence of Cincinnati; was also a member of the State Militia and a sergeant of his company and was out after John Morgan.

E. D. FOSS, farmer, P. O., Maineville, was born in Maine in the year 1816. He was reared in his native State, in which he lived till 1834, when, alone, he came to Warren Co., and settled in this township, where he was married to Mary A. daughter of Samuel Cain, Dec. 29, 1842, to whom have been born five children viz: Warren F., Marcena L., Henry M., Emma M. and Albert E. Mr. Foss has since he has been a resident of the county, engaged in farming. He owns 7.5 acres of excellent land, which is in a high state of cultivation, and comfortably improved. Mrs. Foss was born in the county in 1822. Her father, Samuel Cain, was born in Phillips, Me., in 1796, in which he lived till about 1817, when he came to this township and purchased land, where his descendants now live. A few years after he returned to Maine and brought his parents, Samuel and Anne

to his new home. Both were permanent settlers, and were farmers by occupation and prominent members of the Baptist Church. Samuel Jr. was identical with many of the minor local offices, and was a successful farmer and an honored citizen. He was married to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Church, a native of Maine, who settled here in 1816. To them were born four children, three living, viz: Mary A., Henry K. and Almeda. Ephriam, deceased Jan. 10, 1873. Samuel Sr. died in Dec. 1834, at an advanced age. His wife survived him, and died upwards of 80 years of age. Three children of his came to Warren Co., viz: Sallie, John and Samuel, all deceased but the former, who now lives in Illinois. Samuel died Sept. 18, 1872. His death was caused by his team running away and throwing him under the wagon, from which he received injuries that proved fatal. His wife died April 19, 1872, aged 78 years. Samuel Church died in April, 1843, aged about 73 years. His wife died in 1856 at the age of 84 years. With them came to Ohio four children, viz: Seth, Hannah, James and Sarah.

JOSEPH GILLIS, deceased, was born in Warren Co., Ohio, July 22, 1816, and was a son of John Gillis, one of the early pioneers of Warren Co. His first marriage was celebrated with Sarah Ross, who was born Oct. 10, 1809, and died March 17, 1874. His second marriage was celebrated with A. C., a daughter of John Ross, Sept. 23, 1875. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a member of the F. & A. M. Loveland Lodge. He left at his death 1/2 acres of good land. He died Sept. 30, 1876, leaving no children. The present Mrs. G's. father was a son of Jonathan Ross, an old Revolutionary soldier and a pioneer of Warren Co. Her father died before she was born and her mother died in Maryland. She was born in this county in 1825. By her first husband, Mr. Snook, she had three children—Andrew H., Charles E. and Lucinda F. He died Oct. 27, 1862, aged 47 years, 7 months and 3 days. They were married June 23, 1755.

DAVID GILLIS, farmer, P. O., Maineville, was born in this township in 1818, and is a son of John and Mary (McMullen) Gillis. He was a native of Pennsylvania and she of W. Virginia. He located here soon after the beginning of the present century—settling on land on which our subject now lives. He was successful in business operations, and became owner of about 300 acres of land. He served in the War of 1812, and at one time went to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and walked back, the journey occupying thirty-one days. He was the father of eight children, three living, viz.: Robert, David and Elizabeth A. The deceased are William, John, Rachel, Margaret and Joseph. He died in 1865 aged 85 years. His (his wife) died in 1866 at upwards of 80 years. John (their son) was a tanner by trade, and was drowned in the Miami River. The subject of this sketch has been twice married, first with Isabelle Ross, Sept. 13, 1843, by whom he had five children, viz.: Vancy J., Mary F., Sarah A., William K. and Benjamin R. Mrs. Ross died Sept. 1, 1863; was born May 1, 1823. His second marriage was celebrated with Sarah C. Wood Oct. 27, 1870. Six children have been born to them, viz.: John W., Ollie E., Maude A., Raymond H., Lulu G. and Hattie B. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has been connected forty years. His deceased wife also belonged to the same church. Mr. G. owns 100 acres of excellent land near Maineville, which is well improved.

M. GIRTON, farmer, P. O. Hopkinsville. The above gentleman is a son of George Girton, a native of Northumberland Co., Pa., who, with his family, came to Warren Co. in 1814, and settled in what is now Union Township, in which he lived two years, when he removed to Brown Co., O., in which he lived till his death. To him were born eleven children, two of whom are living in Warren Co. He died in March, 1859, aged 82 years; and she in August of the same year, aged 85 years. Our subject was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and was but six months old when his folks came to Warren Co. He resided in Brown Co. till 20 years of age, and in 1835 came to Lebanon, where he worked till his marriage, which

was consummated Aug. 1837, with Sarah A., daughter of William Holmes, a native of New Jersey, and settled in Warren Co. in 1814. Our subject after his marriage lived one year in Brown Co., when he returned to Warren, where he has since lived. To Mr. and Mrs. G. twelve children have been born, eight living, viz: Lydia E., Mary E., George M., John M., Christena, Clarkson B., Charles W. and Minnie. The deceased are Sarah A., John M., Florence and William. The latter was the eldest and a member of Co. E., 2d. Ind. Cavalry. He enlisted in 1861 and served as buglar till his death, May 2, 1862. Mr. G. has been Trustee of the township for five terms, and is now (1881) incumbent in the office. For thirty years he has been school director. He belongs to the Emory Lodge of Masonry, No. 1258, of Loveland, and to the Chapter and Commandery at Lebanon. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged forty years, and at present is one of the Trustees of the Maineville church.

JOHN P. GRANDIN, deceased. Among the enterprising and thrifty farmers of Warren Co., was the gentleman whose name we present at the head of this sketch. He was born in Cincinnati March 31, 1825, and was a son of Phil Grandin, who was among the first settlers in Cincinnati. He was a dealer in real estate, and was also interested in steamboating, and was part owner of the first steamer that plied on the river from that point. He was a native of New Jersey and descended from French ancestors. The early life of our subject was passed in the city of Cincinnati, and when 9 years old his parents removed to Walnut Hill, near the above place, where his father owned a farm, on which he grew to manhood. The rudiments of his education were received in the city schools, which was afterward developed in Princeton College, from which institution he graduated. June 29, 1848, he was married to Mary J. Reading, of New Jersey, who bore him six children, five of whom are living, viz: Robert H., Anna, Phil John and Alice. William deceased. In 1857 Mr. G. purchased 157 acres of land in survey 2,956, this township, on which he settled and lived till his death, which occurred Nov. 8, 1876. He was successful in his business operations, and his accumulations resulted in a handsome property, of which a considerable is located in Cincinnati. The home he beautified and left to the enjoyment and comfort of his family is indicative of judgment and taste. Mrs. Grandin was born in New Jersey in 1825, and is of English descent.

ISAAC HALL, farmer, P. O., Loveland, is another of the native-born citizens of this county, having been born on the place where his father, James Hall, lived Sept. 30, 1827. He was brought up on the farm and remained with his parents until of age. In 1854 he was married to Harriet Merrill, who has borne him one child, viz., Frank, who is a highly successful educator of Warren Co. Mr. H. has always lived in the county and been ordinarily successful, and at present owns a highly improved though small farm. Mrs. Hall was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1840, and is a daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Merrill. He was born in New Jersey, and when a child came to Ohio with his parents, Peter and Sarah Merrill. Elizabeth, wife of Reuben, was born in Virginia and died in 1864. He died in 1843. They were parents of eight children, viz: Mary J., James, John, Amanda, William, Oliver, Harriet and Henry. James and Susan Salenberg, parents of Elizabeth Merrill, were born in Virginia and settled in Brown Co., Ohio, where she died. She died in Indiana. James Hall, father of our subject, was born in Fayette Co., Ky., Nov. 28, 1796, and is a son of Alexander and Polly Hall, natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1794. In 1796 they settled in Kentucky, and in 1807 went to Clermont Co., and in 1808 located where James Hall now resides. He (Alexander) was clerk of his township and a school teacher for twenty years. Both were members of the Bethel Church. They were parents of five children, all deceased but James. He died in 1840 aged 72 years. She died previously at the age of 51 years. James Hall was married in 1818 to Isabelle, daughter of William Newell, a pioneer of 1810, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: William, Alexander, John, Andrew, Isaac, Jane and Mary.

James deceased, dying suddenly in 1878. Isabelle Hall died Feb. 6th, 1875, aged years, 1 month and 3 days.

W. H. HANEY, farmer, P. O., Maineville, was born near Hopkinsville, this county, in 1835, and is a son of Alexander Haney, who was a son of Abraham and Elizabeth Haney, natives of Fayette Co., Pa., and who settled in this township on Bear Run, in 1804. On the place he first settled he died in 1850; his wife died in 1832. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under Gen. Hull, and participated in a number of the engagements of that war. He was successful in business and accumulated a good property. He had six children, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, viz: William, Sarah, Alexander and James. Alexander, father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation. He was married to Sarah, daughter of James and Rachel Hopkins, who bore him ten children, six living, viz: Mary A., William H., (Nancy J., and Susan, twins), Samuel and Kate.

The deceased, James, Rachel, Rebecca and David. Alexander Haney died June 17, 1881. Samuel and William H. were members of Co. B, 79th O. V. I., which they enlisted Aug. 9, 1862. They were immediately transferred to the front, and participated in all the battles with the regiment. Samuel was wounded in the engagement of Kenesaw Mountain, June 23, 1864, from which he nearly died; he returned to the regiment the following November, and together the brothers did service until they were honorably discharged, June 13, 1865. Our subject was reared on the farm, and was married to Nancy, daughter of Robert Gillis, March 1, 1859. To them have been born five children, one living, viz: Arthur B. The deceased are, Sallie J. and three who died in infancy. He is a member of the Maineville Lodge of I. O. O. F. No. 557. Mrs. Haney was born in the year 1836. Her father, Robert Gillis, was born near Maineville in 1807, and is a son of John and Mary A. Gillis, of whom mention is made in the sketch of David Gillis. Robert was married to Jane, a daughter of James and Elizabeth McCullough, natives of South Carolina, and who were early settlers in Warren Co. He died soon after coming to this county. To Mr. Gillis and wife one child was born, viz: Nancy. Mrs. Gillis died May 14, 1853, aged 41 years, 4 months, and 21 days. Mrs. E. McCullough lived and resided in the county; her death occurred in 1849. Mr. Robert Gillis has been one of the successful farmers of Warren Co., and during his life accumulated a good property.

DANIEL HEWITT, farmer, P. O., Maineville, was born in this township and is a son of William and Catherine (Ertle) Hewitt. He was born in Ireland, and when 11 years old came to this country and located in New Jersey, where he resided until of age, when he removed to Rising Sun, Ind., and soon after enlisted in the War of 1812, and took part in the famous battle of Tippecanoe and other engagements of the war. After its termination he returned to Clermont Co., O., where he was married to Catherine, eldest daughter of Daniel Ertle, and in 1816 settled on land in Survey 4,239, this township. He was a plasterer and mason by trade. He was moderately successful in business. To them were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, Emaline, Maria, Lena, Kate, Belle, John, Daniel, Benjamin, William and Sophia. He died Feb. 13, 1870, aged 82 years, 10 months, and 7 days. His wife died in 1856, aged 63 years, 4 months and 25 days, having met her death in receiving a kick from a colt. Our subject, at an early age, had to assume control of the management of the farm, as his father was much away from home. Jan. 25, 1844, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Job Sever, who bore him two children, viz: John F. and Benton S. Mrs. Hewett died Jan. 22, 1863, she was born Jan. 18, 1825, in Warren Co. He was married again to Anna (Boyd) Burch, Aug. 9, 1864, by whom he had four children, two living, viz: Ella B. and Arthur; Susan and Harry deceased. Mr. Hewett has held some of the minor offices of the township and owns 89 1-6 acres of good land, well improved. His son John F. served in the 3 months service, and afterwards enlisted in the 10th, which was formerly the 10th Cavalry. His service was in the West fighting the Indians.

JAMES HOPKINS, retired farmer, postoffice Hopkinsville, was born Virginia, January 15, 1806, and is a son of William and Martha Hopkins, natives of the same State, who settled in Warren Co., in 1811, on land where our subject lives, and on which the town of Hopkinsville is now situated. His purchase consisted in 211 acres on which he lived till he died. He was one of the early commissioners of the county and served with Nathan Kelly and Jabez Phillips; he was also a trustee of his township and an exemplary member of the Associate Reform Church, in which he was an Elder with Ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow. Martha Patton he was married in Virginia and by her had 7 children—3 living, viz., Martha, now Mrs. Haney, Mary, now Mrs. Swank, and our subject. The deceased are David, Harrison, John and Samuel. He died in 1831, aged 48 years; she departed this life in 1843. Our subject was reared on the farm and received limited education in the subscription schools. In 1832 he was married to Emeline Dudley, of Warren Co., who bore him 6 children—2 living, viz., Pliny and Martha. The deceased are William, Robert, Lavina and Mary A. Mrs. H. died in 1875, aged 66 years. Mr. H. owns 198 acres of excellent land and was trustee of his township for 6 years.

J. A. JAMESON, agent L. M. railroad, S. Lebanon. This well known gentleman is the accommodating and genial representative of the famous "Pullman Handle" Company at the above-named place. He was born in Turtle Creek township, Warren Co., in the year 1842, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Brown) Jameson, natives of New York, who located in Warren Co. in an early day. J. A. was reared on the farm, and in the union schools of Lebanon received his education. He continued on the farm with his parents until 23 years of age. In 1866 he began learning the art of telegraphy and for one year worked for the M. R. R. at the Pendleton shops, and the six following years had charge of the ticket and telegraph departments at ————. In 1873 he was stationed at S. Lebanon and has charge of the telegraph, ticket, freight and express departments. In 1869 he was married to Emma M., daughter of James D. McCain, of Warren Co., who has borne him 3 children, viz., Nettie L., Sylvan D. and Gilbert F. Mr. J. was a member of Co. A. 46th O. N. G. Enlisted in 1864, and served three months.

B. F. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O., Maineville. The subject of this sketch is a brother to Sheriff Jaspar Johnson, of Warren Co., O., and a son of James H. Johnson, one of the pioneers of this county. He was brought up to farm pursuits and in the common schools received his education. Aug. 1866, he was married to Indiana M. Weidmer, of Indiana, by whom he has had 5 children—3 living, viz: Cora, Hattie and Edith. Charlotte and James F., deceased. With the exception of two years he has lived in the county since his birth. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge in Maineville, No. 557, of which he is an exemplary and worthy brother. He owns 45 acres of land in Hamilton Township.

GEORGE KROENER, farmer, P. O., Loveland. The gentleman whose name we present as the subject of this sketch was born in Prussia in the year 1822 and is one of our representative German citizens. In his native land he was reared to farm pursuits. In 1848 he emigrated to this country, landing in Baltimore, after which he came to Cincinnati, where for ten succeeding years he worked at stove moulding. In 1860 he came to Hamilton Township, where he rented land for five years, when the savings from his labor enabled him to purchase 50 acres, on which he has since lived and prospered. In 1851 he was married to Louisa Feldkamp, a native of Germany, where she was born in 1826. They have been born eight children, viz: Bernard, Harman, Mary, Fred, Lizzie, Johnny, Henry, and George, deceased. He belongs to the German Reformed Church, and is a Republican in politics.

JOSIAH LOWNES, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1799, and was reared to man's estate near Ellicott's Mills in the State of Maryland. On the 16th day of May, 1832, he was married in Maryland, to Ann

daughter of Wm. Burdsal. For nearly three years after his marriage he continued to live in Maryland, when he removed to Montgomery Co., O., and settled on a farm near Centerville, on which he lived twenty-four years, after which he settled near Springboro in this county, where he lived until 1869, at which time he bought 140 acres of land on which his widowed wife and two of their children viz: William S. and Miriam, now reside. His death occurred on the 37th anniversary of his marriage, May 16, 1870. He belonged to the Quaker society, in which he was reared and held a birth right. To them were born five children, four of whom are living, viz: Elizabeth A., William S., Miriam, and Rebecca. Susan deceased. Mrs. Lowmes was born in Virginia, Nov. 11, 1809. Her father settled in Clinton Co., O., in 1835 or 1836, where he lived and died at the advanced age of 80 years. His wife departed this life in Montgomery Co., Md., in 1817. They also belonged to the Quaker society, as does Mrs. Lowmes.

RICHARD LUDLUM, farmer, P. O., Morrow. Richard Ludlum was born in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., O., on the 11th day of December, 1831. He is the son of Benjamin and Margaret Ludlum, who were among the first settlers of Warren Co., and whose sketch appears in connection with Dr. Ludlum's, of Maineville. Mr. Ludlum was reared on a farm, and received the rudiments of education in the ordinary district schools. He afterwards attended Delaware University, in which institution he remained about six months. He then returned to his home on the farm, where his services were required. He was married on March 15, 1855, to Maria Simonton, daughter of Alexander Simonton, of Warren Co. To them were born three children, viz.: Charles A., Alice C. and Elmer. Mr. Ludlum is a zealous member of the Zoar Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been successful in business, and is the owner of 235 acres of fine, tillable land.

B. F. LUDLUM, physician and surgeon, P. O., Maineville, was born in Hamilton Township in the year 1835, and is a son of Benjamin Ludlum, who was a son of Smith Ludlum, who settled in this township in the year 1803 or 1804, from New Jersey. To Benjamin Ludlum and wife were born eleven children, eight of whom are living. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1814, where he resided seven years, and was married to Margaret McCarter, March 14, 1814. He served in the War of 1812, and was a brick mason by trade. He also taught in the schools of the county for a number of years; was a man successful in business and accumulated considerable property. He died July 14, 1881, and was born July 29, 1792. His wife died Sept. 9, 1867, and was born in Pennsylvania in 1794. They were old and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they became connected in 1816. Our subject was reared on the farm and received the rudiments of his education in the district schools, which was developed by a course of study in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In March, 1863, he enlisted in the 66th Ohio Vol. Inf., and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon, he having previously studied medicine under Drs. Paulding, Counts and Baker. With the regiment he remained until the close of the war, and was discharged in July, 1865. Upon his return to civil life he resumed his studies and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1867, and also graduated from the Cincinnati School of Medicine and Surgery in 1863. After practising several years in Butlerville, O., in 1876 located in Maineville, where he has since given his attention to the demands of his practice. In 1866 he was married to Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, by whom he had four children, viz.: Mattie, Benjamin J., John C. and Margaret. He belongs to the medical society of the county, and to the I. O. O. F., Maineville Lodge, No. 557; was elected Treasurer of his township in 1880, and while living in Butlerville served as Clerk of Harlan Township. Mrs. Ludlum died at her home in Maineville, Sept. 2, 1881.

JOHN F. MARSH, farmer, P. O., Maineville, was born in Cincinnati in 1818, and is a son of Isaac Marsh, a native of New York, who settled in Cincinnati in 1812, where he followed plastering till 1833, when he purchased 100 acres of land,

on which our subject lives, and where he lived, and died, in 1869, aged 88 years. Mary, his wife, died in 1861, aged 77 years. They were parents of eleven children of whom two are living in this county, viz., William and our subject. Mr. May served a short time in the War of 1812. The boyhood of our subject was spent in Cincinnati, and came to the farm with his parents in 1833, where he has since lived. Nov. 28, 1852, he was married to Harriet Ludlum, daughter of Thon Ludlum, by whom he has had eight children, seven living, viz., William, Frank, Anna, James, Charles, John and Lillie. Albert deceased. He owns 120 acres of land.

SAMUEL H. McFERREN, farmer, P. O., Hopkinsville, is a son of Jan and Margaret McFerren. He was born in South Carolina; she in Ireland, and when four years old emigrated with her parents to this country, and was six months on the voyage. They were married in South Carolina, and in 1813 emigrated to Warren County on horseback, and brought with them one child. When he landed here he had thirteen dollars in money, and the first season he worked for eight dollars per month and boarded himself. He was a shoemaker and his evenings were devoted to plying his trade. By economy and industry he succeeded, after years of toil, in accumulating a good property—about 784 acres of land—300 of which was in Harlan Township, Warren County, 230 in Brown Co., O., and 204 in the home farm. To them were born eleven children, nine living, viz: William, John, Elizabeth A., Mary, Andrew, Margaret J., Alexander, Nancy and Samuel. The deceased are James and Ellen, both of whom died leaving families. Mr. McFerren died March 20, 1866, aged 80 years. She died February 19, 1856, aged 56 years. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Ellen McFerren, mother of James, ended her days in Ohio, with her son. Our subject was born on the place where he lives January 4, 1838. He was married in 1862, to Mary A., daughter of Daniel Quimby, a native of Hamilton Co., O., who became a resident of Warren County. To them seven children have been born, four living, viz: Harry, Anna, Lillie and Rosy. Margaret, Katie and Lizzie, deceased. He owns 159 acres of land in Survey No. 1547. Katie, mother of Mrs. F., died in 1862, aged 54 years. She was the mother of two children, both living, viz: Nettie and Mary A.

W. R. MERRILL, carpenter, P. O., Murdock, was born in Brown Co., O., April 21, 1836, and is a son of Reuben Merrill. Our subject was reared on the farm in Goshen Township, in Clermont Co., O. At the age of eighteen he began his trade, and served as a regular apprentice under John Schuyler. In September, 1860, he went to Liberty County, Texas, on the Trinity river, where he followed his trade, doing bridge work for a while. In April, 1862, he was conscripted into the C. S. A. Service, Company I, 25th Texas Cavalry, under Capt. E. B. Pickett. Saw active service principally in Arkansas. Was captured at Arkansas Post in 1863, January, and sent north to Camp Butler at Springfield, Ill., where, April 1, he took the oath of allegiance and returned to Clermont Co., O. Soon after he enlisted in the Ohio State Militia, and of a Company was made First Lieutenant, and soon after Captain. He participated in the celebrated John Morgan chase. September 10, 1863, he was married to Cynthia, a daughter of A. J. Walker. In 1866 he purchased land where he now lives, but has followed his trade almost exclusively. To Mr. and Mrs. M. five children have been born, four of whom are living, viz: Clifton W., Hattie L., Leah M. and Myrtle M. Curtis deceased. In his district he has been supervisor and school director for a number of years, and is a member of the Emory Lodge No. 558, F. & A. M. He and his estimable wife are also exemplary members of the Bethel Church, in which he has been a deacon for about ten or eleven years.

JAMES H. MONCE, P. O., Maineville, is a son of Thomas Monce, who was born in Virginia, and in 1810 came to Highland Co., O., and in 1813 to this county and settled near Hopkinsville on a farm where he lived till his death. He and his wife, Sarah Irwin, were parents of ten children, but one living. Thomas

once was born Feb. 16, 1775, and he died in 1842. His wife was born April 9, 1792, and died Feb. 14, 1878, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. James H, their son, was born in this township in 1827. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Ludlum, in 1852. Seven children were born to them, whom six are living, viz.: Ella, Cora, Anna, Esther, Ulysses and Edward; one deceased. Mrs. M. was born in Hamilton Township in 1827, and is an exemplary member of the Maineville Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM P. MOUNTS, County Commissioner and farmer, P. O., Morrow. The subject of this sketch was born on the place where he lives Aug. 30, 1823, and is a son of Providence and Isabelle (Smith) Mounts, who were born in Kentucky the year 1795. He (Providence) was a son of William and Catherine Mounts, early pioneers of Warren Co., who settled here about 1796. Providence Mounts and Isabelle Smith were married in Warren Co., and she was a daughter of James Smith, an early settler. To Mr. and Mrs. Mounts were born nine children, of whom seven are living, viz.: Catherine, now Mrs. Kibbie, William P., James L., Elizabeth, now Mrs. Roach, Marshall, Lavenia, now Mrs. Peck and Rebecca, now Mrs. Eagle. The deceased are—Nancy, (Mrs. Hopkins) and Martha E. Mr. Mounts was a successful business man and accumulated a good property. In the year of 1812 he served for some time, and was only 17 years of age. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm and received a common school education. He remained with his parents on the farm until he had attained his majority, after which, being fond of travel, he visited various parts of the country. Sept. 27, 1865, he was married to Henrietta Van Dusen, of Newport, Ky., after which event he located on the farm where he has since lived. In politics he is always been a Republican, and was elected one of the County Commissioners in 1874, and has since been twice re-elected, and now (1881) has two years of his first term to serve. He has also been Trustee of Hamilton Township, and his executive ability is of the recognizable type and thoroughly established in Warren Co. To Mr. and Mrs. Mounts five children have been born, viz.: Ulysses G., Cora, Van and Providence. He owns 280 acres of the best land in the township, and his home farm is elegantly improved and beautifully situated, and his farm property has not an equal in the county, and reflects much credit on its owner.

JAMES W. MOUNTS, farmer, P. O., Morrow, was born in this township, and is a son of Providence and Isabelle Mounts, (see sketch of William C. Mounts.) He was reared on the farm, and in the district schools received an ordinary education. In 1865 he was married to Elizabeth Davis, of Union Co., Ind., who has borne him three children, viz.: Harry, Catherine and Eugene. In 1862 he enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, Co. A, and took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Pittsburg Landing, Franklin, and many others of lesser note. Was first Sergeant of his Company, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He resided in Iowa eight years previous to the war. He owns 100 acres of land, which is in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved.

LINDSEY MOUNTS, farmer, P. O., Morrow, was born near Morrow, July 5, 1825, and is a son of Watson and Nancy (Lindsey) Mounts. He was the youngest child of William Mounts, a pioneer of Warren Co. To Watson Mounts and his wife were born eleven children, viz.: Rebecca, born in 1820; Providence, born in 1823, died in 1849; Lindsey, (as above); Joseph, born in 1827; Leander, born in 1829; James, born in 1831; Dorcas, born in 1833; John H., born in 1835 and died in Feb. 1861; Gracy, born in 1837; Catherine, born in 1839, and William, who was born in 1840. He was born in Warren Co., in 1799; Nancy, his wife, as born in Kentucky in the same year. He died in May, 1875, and she departed this life in August, 1878; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church 40 years. Our subject has been twice married, first to Sarah, a daughter of Phineas Roach, February, 1855; she died June 7, 1855. His second marriage was celebrated June 10, 1856, with Angelina, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Miranda, and widow of Eli

T. Ludlum, by whom he has one child, viz: Albert C. Mrs. M. had three children by her first husband, viz: Marshall, Waldron and Hattie. In 1850 Mr. M. went overland to California, where he resided three years, and since then he has lived in the county. He owns 135 acres of excellent land, which is more than ordinarily improved. Mrs. Mounts was born in the county in 1825.

WILLIAM G. MOUNTS, farmer, P. O., Morrow, is another of the old well-known citizens of Warren Co. He was born in Hamilton Township in 1801 and is a son of Joseph Mounts, one of the pioneers, a mention of whom is made in the sketch of Alex. Mounts, in Union Township's history. Our subject was brought up on the farm and received only a limited education in the early subscription schools. He was married on the 6th day of Oct., 1833, to Susan, daughter of Joseph Greene, who was born in Cincinnati. After his marriage he located on the farm where he has since lived. Four children were born to them, viz: Joseph, Elizabeth, Phoebe and William. Mrs. Mounts departed this life Jan. 1, 1870, aged 54 years, 6 months and 1 day. He owns upward of 300 acres of land which is largely in cultivation and well improved. He has been an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was 16 years old, and is a genuine whole-souled and Christian gentleman. His son William enlisted in 1864, in Co. 146 O. N. G., served his time and was honorably discharged. He was married Oct. 8, 1872, to Susan A., daughter of Dr. Cottle, of Maineville, by whom he has three children, viz: Pearl, Mabel and Lucius. Mrs. M. was born in the county in 1846 and departed this life Aug. 2, 1881. William M. was born on the old home farm in 1844.

J. C. REDMAN, Justice of the Peace and conveyancer, P. O., Maineville was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in the year 1835, and is a son of John Redman, of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1830. Our subject received not the advantage of an education in the earlier part of his life, but afterwards, by studiously applying his mind, and chiefly through his own efforts, succeeded in obtaining a good business-like education. At the age of 15 he began learning the harness trade, which was completed three years after. It was then he began to realize the necessity of an education, which he set out in pursuit of, and won. After attaining his majority he engaged in teaching, which he followed five years, and as an educator became well and favorably known. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 79th O. V. I.; saw active service until June, 1864, at which time he was wounded in front of Atlanta, Ga. For meritorious service he was after this promoted to a 1st Lieut., but being unable to pass muster on account of disability caused by the wound, could not accept the proffered honor. In September, 1865, he was "mustered out" and returned home, and a few months later went to Camp Denison, where he remained until 1866, since when he has been engaged in various enterprises. He is now established in Maineville in the capacity of conveyancer, and is in discharge of the duties and responsibilities of Justice of the Peace, Township and Corporation Clerk. He also does a large amount of legal writing, to do which he is fully competent. In 1856 he was married to Mary E., daughter of William T. Friend, of Woodville, Ohio, who has borne him seven children, viz: John W., Louisa, Edwin S., Debby J., Alice C., David and Anice. He is a worthy member of the Masonic Lodge of Blakeslee, Chester, Ohio, No. 191, and also of the Maineville Lodge 1. O. O. F., No. 557.

GEORGE J. ROACH, farmer, P. O., Maineville, was born in Salem Township, this county, in 1827, and is a son of Jonah and Rebecca (Gregg) Roach. He was born in Virginia March 15, 1791. In 1812 he came to Ohio, and in the Spring of 1813 settled near Springboro, where he lived five years. Feb. 6, 1817, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Gregg, a pioneer. After the above event he located in Salem Township, where he resided eight or ten years, when he sold out and purchased about 400 acres of land in this township. To Mr. and Mrs. Roach were born eight children, three living, viz: Ann E., Samantha and our subject. The deceased are: William, Samuel, James, Milton and Elizabeth. Mr. Roach was a successful and energetic farmer. He served in the War of 1812 as:

ome guard; and his death occurred in October, 1877. Mrs. Roach was born in Warren Co., June 18, 1797, and died Sept. 23, 1867. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received only a limited education. In 1849 he was married to Mary A., daughter of Smith Ludlum, who bore him nine children, five living, viz: Evaline, Rosa, Willie, Ollie and Charley. The deceased are: Samuel, who died Aug. 7, 1877; Jonah, who died Sept. 23, 1865, and Ettie, who died Jan. 4, 1864. The farm of Mr. Roach contains 174½ acres of choice tillable land, on which he has resided since 1856. He and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Maineville, to which they have been connected for nearly twenty years, and both are very exemplary Christian people.

WILLIAM ROAT, farmer, P. O., Loveland. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Hamilton Township in 1838, and is a son of Morris and Margaret Roat. He was born in New Jersey, in 1806, and is a son of Michael and Elsie, C. (Huffman) Roat, natives of New Jersey, who located here in 1817, coming to Ohio by teams across the mountains of Pennsylvania. They purchased 100 acres of land. Michael and wife were parents of ten children, three living. He died in 1832, aged 60 years; she died in 1843. The father of our subject was married in 1834 to a daughter of Nicolas Tiger, of New Jersey, who settled here in 1819. To Morris and wife were born four children, all living, viz: Nicholas, Michael, William and Jacob. Our subject was reared a farmer and received only a limited education. Dec. 31, 1863, he was married to Mary, a daughter of James Walker, who was a son of Samuel B. Walker. After his marriage he settled where he now resides. He owns 77 acres of good land, which is largely in cultivation. They have three children, viz: James A., Cora B. and Margaret O. Both are members of the Bethel Church, to which they have been connected for 18 or 19 years, and are exemplary Christian people.

H. SCHLOTMAN, farmer, P. O., Murdock, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1827. His early life up to 17 years of age was passed in his native country, at which time he, with his brother and sister (in 1844), set sail for this country, landing in New Orleans January, 1845. From there they came to Cincinnati, where he found employment at his trade—stove moulding—until 1856, when he went to Evansville, Ind., and soon after back to Cincinnati again, where he followed his trade till 1860, when he came to Hamilton Township, in which he worked leased land for 5 years. In 1865 he purchased 50 acres. From 1866 to 1872 he resided in Cincinnati, and since the latter date on his farm. During the last 6 years of his stay in Cincinnati he was employed as a guard in the county jail—his brother Henry being at the time sheriff of Hamilton Co., Ohio. June 12, 1851, he was married to Eliza Israel, of Cincinnati, by whom he has had nine children, eight living, viz: Lizzie, William, Chase, Charley, Alfred, Etta, Gus, Christ; Harry, deceased. Mr. Schlotman is a Republican and a gentleman thoroughly posted upon the events and questions of the day, and is ready at all times to intelligently discuss the merits and demerits of all cases at issue. He is a member of the German Reformed Church. Mrs. Schlotman with her parents came to America in 1845.

D. H. SHIELDS, farmer, P. O., Murdock, was born on the farm where he lives, Nov. 18, 1835, and is a son of George Shields, who was born in West Moreland Co., Pa., in 1801. He was a son of Robert Shields of the same county. He (Robert) with his wife and children in 1810 came to this county, their trip being made from Pittsburg to Columbia down the Ohio river, in a "broad horn." A short time after arriving here he purchased a small tract of land on which he resided till 1840, when he removed to Clinton Co., Ohio, where he died Jan. 25, 1846; his wife, Martha Brown, died in Nov., 1863. She was born in 1778. They were parents of eight children, three living, viz: Joseph, Robert and Lucinda. The deceased are George, John, William, David and Mary. He was one of the organizers of the Bethel Church in 1814, and in which he was a Ruling Elder while he lived here, and was clerk of the sessions till 1835. He served under Capt. Simonton in the

War of 1812. George, father of our subject, was married to Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Esther (Walker) Spence, April, 14, 1825, and located where our subject now lives. He was much interested in religious matters and a Ruling Elder of the Bethel Church. His first wife died March 29, 1840; she was born Jan. 23, 1799. His second wife was Julia A. Randabush, whom he married in 1843. She died the following year. His third marriage was celebrated with Rachael Hines, in 1855. She died Aug. 8, 1880. He departed this life July 26, 1880. By his first wife he had six children, viz: Harriet, Samuel, Calvin, Mary J., D. H. and Luther. Our subject has been twice married, first to Minerva Chaney, of Cleremont Co., O. Dec. 31, 1876, by whom he had four children, viz: George E., Rosa B., Eliza and Harriet. Mrs. Shields died Jan. 24, 1867. Feb. 18, 1868, he was married to Martha McKinney, of Goshen, Ohio, by whom he has three children, viz: Curtis E., Nellie B., and Richard, deceased. He has been Trustee and Justice of the Peace of the township. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Church, of which he is a Ruling Elder and has been Deacon. He owns 334 acres of excellent land.

P. W. SKILLMAN, farmer, P. O., Loveland, was born in the State of New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1831, and is a son of Abraham and Hannah Skillman, native of the same State, who settled near Hopkinsville in 1836, and a year later in Maineville, near which he worked a farm and labored on a contract he had on the L. M. R. R. Mrs. Skillman died in 1840, when he returned to New Jersey where he died in 1854. Their children, six in number, settled in Ohio, in which they lived for a number of years, viz: Jacob, Andrew, Peter W., James, Perry and Hannah, who died near Maineville. Our subject returned to New Jersey with his father, and learned the plastering and brick laying trade. In 1852 he returned to Cincinnati, where he plied his trade, and did a regular contract business until 1862, when he went to Cleremont Co. Ohio, and soon after came to the place where he now resides. In 1857 he was married to Ruth A., daughter of Joseph Randabush, of Cleremont Co., who bore him six children, viz: Flora, Anna, Kate, Buelia, Ella, and Abra. Mrs. Skillman died March 6, 1877, aged 44 years. He was again married to Hannah, daughter of James Spence, Sept. 29, 1880. He is a member of the Emory Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 558, having joined the order in 1857; is a Republican in politics, and has always voted with that party upon all questions at issue.

PETER W. SNOOK, farmer, P. O., S. Lebanon, was born in Deerfield in 1810 and is a son of Capt. William Snook, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Deerfield in 1805. He was a millwright by occupation, and helped build the Wright mill, one at Gainsborough and one in Deerfield for Gen. Sutton. In the War of 1812 he received a Captain's commission. By his first wife, Abi Fields, he had three children, viz: Lowery, Peter W. and Harrison. Mrs. Snook died in 1814, and he was married to Hannah Stout (see sketch of Tarsilla Hopkins, Union Township.) He died Sept. 29, 1827, aged upwards of 50 years; was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lebanon. Our subject has followed mechanical pursuits, and for four years boating on the Ohio river, was plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans. He was married in 1836 to Amanda Vandervoort, of Warren Co., who has borne him ten children, eight living, viz: William H., Ephriam K., Irvin, John, Lewis, Joseph, Albert and Sarah. James and Eliza deceased. James was a member of Co. B. 2nd, Ohio Artillery, enlisted in 1863 and served till his death, which occurred in Knoxville, Tenn., July 11, 1865, aged 22 years. Mr. Snook owns 242 acres of excellent land, besides property in Deerfield; has been Trustee of his township two different times. William and Ellen (Steele) Vandervoort, parents of Mrs. Snook, came to Ohio from Virginia in 1808, and first settled in Cleremont Co., and soon after came to this township, in which they lived till their death, — respected and esteemed by all who knew them. He died Sept. 29, 1868, aged 83 years. She departed this life in 1839 at the age of 52 years. They were parents of ten children, viz: Maria, Paul, Amanda, Sarah, Phoebe, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Eliza and John. He was again married to Mrs. Nancy Drake. Mr. Van-

ervoort was a soldier in the War of 1812, but only served a short time when he was honorable discharged on account of disability.

JOHN SPENCE JR., farmer, P. O., Loveland, is a son of Jas. B. and Sarah (Newell) Spence. He was born in Pennsylvania, and with his parents located there in 1802. Jas. B. was brought up a farmer and received a common education. He was married to a daughter of Wm. Newell, who settled here in 1810. He was one of the trustees of his township, and he and his wife were among the early members of the Bethel Church, of which he was a deacon. They were parents of six children, Wm. C., Isabelle, Sallie, John, Jane and Esther. By his second wife, Ruanza Phillips, he had one child, viz: Hannah. He died in 1875, aged 71 years. Our subject was a member of the 2d O. V. I. Co. I., in which he enlisted Sept. 12, 1861, and the regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland. Was in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chicamauga, Mission Ridge and Atlanta; was slightly wounded once and was discharged Oct. 10, '64. He was married Sept. 7, '61, to Isabelle Swank. After his return from the army he located here he now lives. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Church. They have five children, viz: Fannie, Leslie D., Alice M., Nettie L., and Raymond. He owns 54 acres of land, and has a pleasant home. Mrs. Spence was born in the county in 1837.

MILTON SPENCE, farmer, P. O., Murdock, was born in 1835, and is a son of Samuel W. and Hannah Spence. He (Samuel) was a son of Isaac and Esther Spence, who settled in this township in 1802. Samuel was married to Hannah, daughter of Colen and Margaret (Walker) Spence, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, viz: Amanda, Mary, Milton and Lizzie. The latter is a teacher in the Indian Territory. Newton, deceased. He and his wife were members of the Bethel Church, in which he was an elder for some years. He died in February, 1880, aged 77 years. She died in 1871, at the age of 65 years. Our subject was married Feb. 8, 1872, to Philanda Megrue, who bore him four children, viz: Samuel W., Sarah B., McPherson and Lewis R. Mrs. S. died May 9, 1880, aged 38 years. Mr. S. enlisted in March, 1862, in Co. B. of the First Kansas Cavalry, and served three years and three months. Was wounded at Lake Providence, La., and also at Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner, and at Champion Hill he had a knee crushed. Was discharged in 1865, and returned to his home. Owns 320 acres of land in Kansas. Mary, a daughter of Samuel W. Spence, is a member of the Bethel Church, to which she has belonged since sixteen years of age, and is much interested in religious matters, and in the Sabbath school is an untiring and zealous worker.

JOSEPH STRYKER, deceased. Joseph Stryker, the subject of our sketch, was born in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., Ohio, on the twelfth day of August, 1828. His father, James Stryker, was a native of New Jersey, born December 24, 1779. He was reared on a farm in his native State, until he arrived to the age of manhood, and from thence he removed to Warren Co., Ohio, in which county he was one of the first settlers. He was quite successful in business. To his children he left a handsome property. His son Joseph, the subject of our sketch, was also reared on a farm; received his education in an ordinary district school. Was married on the 30th of October, 1854, to Martha Liddel. To them were born four children, viz: John, Fanny, Mary and Jennie. He had been quite successful in business matters, and died on February 3, 1871. His widow still resides on the old homestead.

WILLIAM SWANK, farmer, P. O., Murdock. The subject of this sketch is another of the old and well-known citizens of the county. He was born April 18, 1817, and is a son of Daniel and Esther (Morgan) Swank; she was born in this county and was a daughter of Gabriel Morgan, one of the first pioneers. He was born in Maryland, and was a son of Jacob Swank, who settled here about 1800. Jacob died in Goshen, Ohio, at the remarkable age of 105 years and was a Revolutionary soldier in the days of 1776. He brought to this county with him eight

children, five boys and three girls—all deceased but one. He was a blacksmith by occupation and a pious man. Daniel was but 4 years old when his parents came to Ohio, and during the War of 1812 served with General Harrison; was in the siege of Ft. Meigs, in which he was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell. He lived in the vicinity of Comargo, and was a successful farmer. He died October, 1832, aged upward of 40 years. His wife died ten or twelve years previously. He had by his first wife six children and three by the second. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and in the subscription schools he obtained only a limited education. He was married Nov. 8, 1838, to Frances M. Line, of Warren Co., who bore him six children, viz: Irwin, Isabelle, Caroline, Bishop C., William C. and Samuel A. Irwin was a member of the 2nd Reg. Ohio Vol. Inf., in which he enlisted in 1861 and served his country faithfully until 1864, when he was discharged. Mrs. S. died Aug. 4, 1869. She was born June 30, 1820. Mr. S. was again married to Jane Spence, who died Feb. 29, 1880. His last marriage was with Mary Morrow Pendery, to whom he was joined Sept. 29, 1881. He has been connected with the Bethel Church many years, and has been a Ruling Elder for 20 years. He owns 67 acres of land, which is nicely improved.

A. L. THOMPSON, farmer, P. O., Loveland, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio in the year 1842, and is a son of John Thompson, a gentleman of Scotch parentage. Our subject received the rudiments of his education in the district schools, which was afterward developed at the Farmers' College, of which institution he is a graduate. In 1861 he enlisted in Burdall's 4th Cav.; served three months and then enlisted in the three years' service. With him were his brother James and William. John, another brother, enlisted in 1864 in the 10th Cav. James came home Lieut. Col. of the 4th Cav., having seen active service all through the war and participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war. He was taken prisoner in front of Atlanta while trying to save one of his men. Our subject was quarter-master and forage-master most of the time he was out. All were honorably discharged at the close of the war. After his return home he engaged in the grocery and livery business, each in its turn, and eventually, on account of his wife's ill-health, in 1880 purchased a farm of 128 acres on which he resides. In 1866 he was married to Miss Lydia Hunter, who was born in England. To them two children have been born, viz: Charles H. and Jessie. He is an exemplary Christian gentleman and a member of the Bethel Church. Is a Republican.

W. H. WALKER, deceased, was born on the old home farm in 1819 and was a son of Samuel B. Walker, a pioneer. He was reared on the farm and in the district schools he fitted himself to teach. Some years before his death he left the farm, which he had carried on by others, and he opened a store in Murdock. He was a generous, kind-hearted man, and was always very kind to the poor, and his death was universally regretted by all. He was twice married, first to Sarah J. Millspaugh, who bore him three children, viz.: Maria, Margaret E. and Agnes J. Mrs. W. died in 1845. His second marriage was celebrated with Ellen Ward, of Cleremont Co., Ohio. He was a successful man and held some of the township offices, and was a Notary Public. He was a leading member in the Bethel Church, of which he was Treasurer. He died June 2, 1873, leaving at his death 200 acres of land. Mrs. W. was born in Cleremont Co., O., in 1824, and is a member of the Bethel Church.

THOMAS D. WALKER, farmer, P. O., Murdock. The above gentleman is a son of Samuel B. Walker, who was born in Franklin Co., Pa., in 1779 or 1780. Samuel B. was a son of Samuel and Isabelle (Brice) Walker, of the above county. He purchased 1,000 acres of land in this township in 1798, but did not settle on this purchase until 1802. With Samuel B. came his two sisters, Esther and Margaret, who were the respective wives of Isaac and Colen Spence, who also settled in Hamilton Township. The father of our subject was married in 1804 to Hannah Spence, of Scott Co., Ky., after which he settled on his portion of the land that was

purchased in 1798, which he cleared up, and it became his home. He was Justice of the Peace for two terms, being first elected in 1810, and served eight or ten months in the War of 1812 under Capt. Simonton. In 1824 he became a member of the Bethel Church, of which he was treasurer for fifteen years before his death. His wife was an active member in the same church from its organization in 1814. Mr. W. was a surveyor of some note. To him were born ten children, four of whom are living, viz.: John S., Samuel, Andrew J. and Thomas D. The deceased are: Sarah, Isabelle, James, William H., George W. and Margaret J. Mr. Walker died Dec. 6, 1845. She departed this life Feb. 4, 1851. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained with his parents until of age. March 4, 1854, he was married to Eliza A. Chaney, of Cleremont Co., Ohio. After his marriage he lived eight years on the old home farm, when he came to his present place of residence. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Church, to which he has been connected forty years, and as deacon of the same for twenty years. He owns 117 acres of excellent land, which is nicely improved; in everything Mr. Walker is a representative man.

SAMUEL WALKER, farmer, P. O., Maineville, is another of the old and well-known settlers, who is a native of the township which he lives; is a son of Samuel B. Walker; was reared on the farm, and a limited education was all he got in the district, a subscription school. He was married to Mary A. Bigham in 1839, seven children being the result of their union, viz: John B., Alexander G., (who was a member of Co. I, 2d O. V. I. He enlisted in 1861; served nearly two years, and was killed at Murfreesboro), Luther and Sarah; three are deceased, viz: Hannah A., Gilbert and Newton. Mrs. W. died in 1851. His second marriage was celebrated with Anna Hopkins in 1852; four children have been born to them, viz: Allen T., William H., Pluma A. and James. Mr. W. has lived in the county all his life, and has been successful in his undertakings.

ANDREW J. WALKER, farmer, P. O., Murdock, was born on the old home farm in the year 1815, and is a son of Samuel Walker, a pioneer; was reared on the farm, and received only a common education in the district schools. He was married in 1839 to Leah, daughter of Isaac Phillips, an early settler in this county. Since his marriage he has lived on the place where he now resides, and has prospered. He and his wife are members of the Bethel Church, to which he has belonged fifty years. He was Deacon of the church from 1840 to 1881, at which time he was elected a Ruling Elder. To Mr. and Mrs. W. nine children were born, eight living, viz: Cynthia, Hannah L., Sarah R., LaFayette, (who is a minister in the Presbyterian Church,) Edward S., Isaac N., Vira and James L.; an infant deceased. Mr. W. owns 112 acres of excellent land, which is well improved. Five of his children are members of the Bethel Church, which is a source of gratification to their aged parents.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BAXTER, retired farmer; P. O. Mason. The gentleman whose name heads this memoir is another of the well and favorably known citizens of Warren County. He was born on Pleasant Ridge, in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in the year 1798; he is a son of James and Jane Baxter, who were born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in which they were reared and married. At the close of the Revolutionary war, about 1790, they, with their two children, emigrated to America and settled in Hamilton County, at a time when Cincinnati was almost unknown. He was a tanner by trade, yet he owned a farm, which he carried on in connection with his other business. They were parents of eight children, two living, viz., James and John; the deceased are Mary, William, Andrew, Samuel, Margaret and Jane. At the time he settled in Ohio, the whole country was a dense and howling wilderness, which was overrun by murderous Indians and ravenous beasts of prey. After over thirty years of toil in clearing up his home, he was overtaken by the last foe of man—death—Sept. 7, 1821. He was born in February, 1760; Jane Rogers, his wife, was born Dec. 7, 1766; they were married in County Tyrone, Ireland. Aug. 8, 1785; she departed this life Sept. 21, 1840. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the subscription schools, to which he walked three and four miles; he received a meager education; the demands of labor kept the sturdy boys of the pioneers at the ax and plow, and among them a finished education was unknown; on the farm and in the tannery and distillery he labored for his father until of age. Oct. 5, 1820, he was married to Martha, a daughter of William and Elizabeth McIntire, of Hamilton Co., Ohio; for three years following his marriage, he resided in his native county, and in 1823 removed to Warren County and located where he now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Baxter were born three children, one living, viz., William R.; the deceased are David, who died in 1865, and Eliza J., who departed this life in October, 1849. Mrs. Baxter died at her home in Deerfield Township. Mr. Baxter's second marriage was celebrated with Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary Le Fever, of Warren County; to them were born three children, two living, viz., Martha (Mrs. Clark), and Margaret (Mrs. Harper); Mary, deceased. Officially, Mr. Baxter has been prominently connected with the leading offices of the township, having served as Justice of the Peace for thirty-two consecutive years. Trustee for many years, and Clerk for two years; truly, he has been a representative man, and he has earned an enviable reputation by fearlessly discharging the required duties of each and every trust. Politically, he is a Democrat, and during his long life has voted with that party—since casting his first vote. Whenever the name of James Baxter was put on a ticket for office, it was seldom he had an opponent, as Republicans and Democrats combined at the polls to elect him. He has been successful during life, and all his business transactions have been discharged to the strictest letter of the moral and divine law; temperate in every habit, never indulging in liquor, profane language nor the use of tobacco in any form, the record of our subject is indeed an exceptional one, and is worthy a place on the pages of any history, and should be perpetuated and held up as a model for the young man of to-day to take pattern from. For sixty years, he has been connected with the Presbyterian Church, and for forty years an Elder in the same; a consistent and unassuming Christian gentleman, a man whose ways, whose thoughts and whose deeds are ever formed from the principles of truth and love for his fellow-man.

WILLIAM R. BAXTER, son of James, was born Feb. 9, 1826. He was reared on farm pursuits and received only a meager education in the district schools. March 6, 1850, he was married to Miss Martha, a daughter of James and Catherine Harper, of Hamilton Co., Ohio, who has borne him one child, viz., Martha S. In 1855, he removed to the Sixteen-Mile Stand in Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he kept a general store and was Postmaster for ten years. In 1865, he returned to the old home farm, on which he has resided until the present. During the summer and fall of 1881, he erected an elegant residence in the village of Mason, which will be his retired home for the future. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, with which he has been connected since 1855 or 1856; his wife, since childhood; since when he has been an Elder, and both he and his wife are much interested in matters pertaining to religion. Like his father, he is absolutely temperate in all things.

JOHN BAXTER, retired farmer; P. O. Sixteen-Mile Stand, Hamilton Co. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in the year 1800; he is a son of James Baxter; he was reared on the farm, and when age had developed his frame and toughened his muscles, in him was constituted the material so much needed to accomplish the slavish labor of clearing up and developing the resources of a new country. In 1826, he was married to Ruth, daughter of John Ludlow, of Hamilton Co., by whom he had four children, two living, viz., Andrew J. and Martha; the deceased were Susan J. and John. In 1830, he came to Warren County, in which he purchased the northeast quarter of Sec. 32, in Deerfield Township. Politically, he is a Democrat, and with the exception of one term, in which he served as Trustee, he has been identified with no office. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which he has belonged for forty years, and is an exemplary, consistent Christian gentleman. Like his elder brother, James, he, too, is temperate, abhorring the use of liquors and profane language, and, though in former days he indulged in the use of tobacco, he abandoned its use, thus showing his strong moral control over the force of habit. He has been successful in life, and at present owns 140 acres of choice land, which are largely in cultivation and well improved. Mrs. Baxter departed this life Dec. 13, 1843, aged 36 years and 1 day; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an exemplary Christian woman. Mr. Baxter has remained true to his early vows, and the many long years that have separated him from the idol of his youth are gradually approaching a terminus; though his frame is bending under the weight of more than eighty years, he is mentally and physically well preserved, and bids fair to enjoy life to a ripe old age.

ANDREW J. BAXTER, son of John Baxter, was born in 1833. He was married to Eliza Conrey in 1854, who has borne him one child, viz., Susan, wife of Finley Thompson. Mr. Baxter and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, to which they have belonged for twenty-seven years, and each vies with the other in the discharge of Christian duties. She was born in Hamilton County in 1832; her father, Jonathan Conrey, was born in Kentucky Jan. 5, 1794; Eliza, his wife, and daughter of Thomas Whalen, of New Jersey, was born Nov. 19, 1799; she was married to Mr. Conrey in 1817; he died Dec. 20, 1855; she departed this life in August, 1878.

R. H. BENNETT, retired farmer; P. O. Mason. The ancestry of the above gentleman on the paternal side we have been enabled to trace beyond the sea to the sunny and vine-clad hills of France. In the person of William Bennett, grandsire to the subject of this memoir, centers the remotest historical data to which access at this time can be had. Of him it is known that, when in early manhood, he emigrated from his native land to the then inhospitable shores of

the New World, and located in New Jersey, previous to the breaking-out of the Revolutionary troubles. Himself being imbued with the spirit that characterized the French under the leadership and influence of the immortal La Fayette, took up arms against the minions of George the Third, and in defense of the homes and liberties of the oppressed colonists. During the battle of Bunker Hill, he bore aloft the colors of his regiment, and during the contest, received wounds from which he never recovered. After the close of the war, he married Adria Ann Britton, in his adopted State, who was born in Holland and came to America during her infancy. Eventually, they moved westward, and located in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland Co., Penn., where were born to them six sons and one daughter, and whose names are as follows: John, William, Nicholas, Abram, Mary, David and Isaac. In 1815, he followed the star of empire westward, and on the northwest quarter of Sec. 33, in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, he made another and his last home. With him came five of his children—John and Abram remaining in the Ligonier Valley, which they loved too well to leave. The children who came with their parent chose their own localities, and we note their respective places of settlement: William, in Jackson Township, Montgomery Co., Ohio, of whom more extended notice is given in the sketch of D. E. Bennett, in this work. Nicholas settled first in Hamilton Co., Ohio, but afterward removed to Warren County and took up his abode on the southeast quarter of Sec. 33, in Turtle Creek Township. David located upon land in the southeast quarter of Sec. 2, in Deerfield Township, in Warren County; Isaac, on land owned by William Bennett, in Turtle Creek Township. Mary, the only daughter of William Bennett, became the wife of James Enos, who, after their marriage, removed to the vicinity of Aurora, Ind. At this time (1881), not one of the above children of William Bennett survives, and it remains for history to correctly perpetuate the memory of those who were prominently identified in the settlement of this county. John and Abraham, the sons who remained in Pennsylvania, served in the war of 1812—the latter a Color-Bearer, thereby filling the position his father sustained so creditably to himself in that unequal and sanguinary contest at Bunker Hill. To Nicholas and Rachel (Anderson) Bennett were born twelve children, of whom eight survive, viz., William, Abraham, Enos, Mary (Mrs. Conyers) Catherine (Mrs. Bennett), Nancy (Mrs. Phillips), Hannah J. (Mrs. Foster), and Andrew J.; the deceased are Adria Ann Morgan, née Bennett; Hiram, and two who died in infancy. Abraham, fourth son of William Bennett, was born Nov. 19, 1789. He was married to Sarah Huston, a native of Ireland, in 1811. As above stated, he clung to his old valley home, in which the years of his life—three score and fifteen—were nearly numbered, his decease occurring in September, 1864. Thirteen children were the result of Abraham's union with Sarah Huston, of whom nine are living, and at present (1881) are located as follows: Mary E. (Mrs. Hutchinson), New Wilmington, Penn.; Richard H., the subject of this memoir; David B., Oregon; Margaret (Mrs. Ferguson), Pike Co., Ill.; John B., California (since 1850); Isaac, Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio; Agnes B. (Mrs. La Fever), Montgomery Co., Ohio; Elizabeth (Mrs. Salters), Missouri; Rachel J. (Mrs. Menohar), who resides on the old Bennett homestead in the Ligonier Valley. The deceased are William, who was a prominent physician; two, bearing the names of Samule and Sarah, who died in childhood. R. H. Bennett, the subject of this memoir, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 28, 1819. He was married to Catherine Bennett, of Warren County, April 5, 1845, who has borne him one son and two daughters, viz., John C., whose sketch appears in this work; May E., born May 6, 1849, married G. L. Domm Sept. 17, 1867, by whom she had one child, G. C., born Sept. 12, 1868; Emma B.,

born June 23, 1851, died in infancy. Our subject was reared a poor boy, and at the time he came to Ohio, in the fall of 1840, he landed in Cincinnati with 6 cents in money, 25 of which he paid for his supper. Possessing both energy and health, he went to work with a will, and he has won. His educational qualifications, which he secured through his own efforts, enabled him to teach, which he successfully did for five years. In 1850, the savings of ten years enabled him to open a store of general merchandise in Mason, which he carried on with profit to himself till he closed out, in 1868, when his son, John C., became his successor. Mr. Bennett is one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens, and a highly esteemed gentleman in the community. Though unassuming in disposition, he is benevolent and liberal, and all enterprises of a meritorious character he generously supports. For forty-two years, he has been identified with his community's interest, and, during that period of time, has done much in the way of assisting public improvement. In 1863, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was commissioned Notary Public at the same time, and the responsibilities of each he has discharged with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to all whose interests were in his hands.

DAVID E. BENNETT, farmer; P. O. Socialville; was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren Co., Ohio, in the year 1822. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Enyert) Bennett, who were born in Westmoreland Co., Penn. He (David, Sr.), in about 1815, when 21 years old, came to Ohio and located at Beadle Station in about 1815; he was a son of William Bennett, whose sketch appears in this work. After David, Jr.'s, marriage, he removed to near Johnsville, in Montgomery Co., Ohio, where he resided for awhile, then back to Warren County, locating in the Sea's neighborhood, where he lived four years, then removed to a place near where our subject now resides; soon after, he bought land on the east side of Sec. 4, on which he lived till his death, which occurred April 13, 1864, aged 72 years; his wife is now (1881) living, aged 85 years; they were parents of ten children, five living, viz., Isaac, David E., Andrew J., Permelia and Elizabeth; the deceased are Mary, William, Nancy, Adra and Sarah. He (David, Sr.) was a member of the Methodist Church, with which he was prominently connected. Politically, he enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, and served them in the capacity of some of the offices of the township; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his now aged wife is a pensioner on the pension rolls of the United States Government. Our subject was married to Mary J. Eddingfield in 1854, who has borne him four children, three living, viz., William E., Leroy R. and John E.; Eddie, deceased, aged 6 months. Mr. Bennett now owns 121 acres of fine land, which is all well improved. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, to which they have been connected many years, and are much interested in helping to advance Christianity.

J. C. BENNETT, Merchant, Mason. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the prosperous business men of Warren County, and in the little village of Mason, he stands prominently to the front in the mercantile circles of the place; to say that his position to the "bulls" and "bears" of Mason can be likened to the position that Jay Gould sustains to the "bears" and "bulls" of Wall street, is not putting it too strong, for "Cal." (the name he is known by among his friends) gives quotations and his cotemporaries are bound to "drop." He was born near Mason Sept. 7, 1846, and, for a sketch of his ancestors, we refer the reader to the memoir of his honorable sire—R. H. Bennett. Cal.'s boyhood days were passed in his native village, and in the public schools of the place he received his education. The happy event of his marriage with Miss Fannie, an accomplished daughter of James H. and Sarah Webb, was celebrated in 1867. As marriage is the great

pivotal place in man's career, he sought the practical part of life and immediately entered the mercantile world, and has since catered to the wants of his numerous customers. He carries the largest and best stock in town, and consumers always know the advantage of buying goods where they can get the most for their money. His mammoth stock consists in everything nice for the ladies, from an article of pure lily white to genuine laces, fringes in every artistic design, besides ribbons of the gayest colors—enough, indeed, to make the methodical old maid wish she was young again. To enumerate all would simply be impossible; to suffice, he carries everything usually found in any first-class retail house. To those who love the mysteries of the excavated and antiquated past, his cabinet affords many rare and interesting relics of pre-historic and aboriginal times. Archæology, or the science of antiquities, demonstrates to the archæologist that many of the specimens found here in Ohio substantiate the theory that a race once occupied this land who were far advanced in the arts and sciences; but who they were, or where they went to, is a matter of conjecture and idle speculation. Mr. B. is prominently identified with three well-known orders of the county, being a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lebanon, and an Eminent Sir Knight of Miami Commandery, No. 22; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Mason Lodge, 209, and the Knights of Pythias, "Favorite Lodge," No. 118, of Mason, Ohio. The living children of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are three in number, viz., James W., Albert H. and Viola G. Through transition, two live in spirit life, viz., Taney and Ova.

SAM C. BENNETT, hardware and agricultural implements, Mason; he was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., May 10, 1854; he is a son of Isaac and Sarah J. College Bennett; Isaac is a son of Abraham Bennett, of whom mention is made in this work; he (Isaac) was reared in his native State (Pennsylvania), in which he was married and resided until 1860, when, with his family, he came to Ohio, the journey being made from Pittsburgh by the Ohio River. He located in Mason, in which he lived two years, and, in partnership with R. H. Bennett, together carried on a mercantile business until 1863, at which time he sold out his interest and removed to Monroe, in Butler Co., Ohio, where he embarked in the grocery business, in which he was engaged ten years. In 1873 or 1874, he removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio, in which he has since lived a retired life. Sarah College Bennett, daughter of William and Mary College, was born in Cambria Co., Penn., in which she was raised. Her marriage with Isaac Bennett was celebrated in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; to them have been born eleven children, all living, viz., Alsenia (Mrs. Ruch); Joseph, Sam C.; Emma (Mrs. Bennett); John, Hetty, Mabel, Robert C., Agnes, Lorena, Frank and Clarence. With the exception of Emma and Hetty, who reside in La Fayette, Ind., the other children reside in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bennett are members of the U. B. Church, to which they have been connected since childhood. The boyhood of Sam C., up to his 6th year, was spent in his native county. The rudiments of his education were principally received in the village schools of Mason and Monroe, which was afterward developed in the Nelson Commercial College, of Cincinnati, where he took a full business course, closing his school labors in 1870. When yet in school, his experience in the mercantile world began, and, for several years, was employed as a salesman in some of the leading houses in prominent towns, among which we mention Cincinnati. Sept. 12, 1877, he was married to Miss Nellie, the accomplished daughter of Charles H. and Nancy (Bennett) Phillips, of Douiphan, Kan. After the consummation of this event, he, with his bride, returned to Mason, and the year following, was engaged as a salesman. In 1879, he purchased of L. Babbitt & Co. their stock of drugs, which he disposed of six months later. In the implement business he next engaged, in which he successfully operated.

and, May 10, 1881, purchased the hardware house of Cox & Randall, which he combined with his implement trade, and now he controls the custom of the surrounding country in both lines. He carries everything usually found in a first-class retail house, and the entire business is carried on under his supervision. Among the business men of Mason, Sam C. Bennett stands prominently to the front. Having been schooled in mercantile pursuits from his boyhood, he received that drill which is always so indispensable to success. Through persistency and good business management, the boy salesman has worked his way to the front, and is now the owner of a well-stocked store and doing a large and paying business. Charles H. Phillips, father of Mrs. Bennett, was born in Norwich, Conn., in which he was raised, and in the schools and colleges of his native State he received his education. He is a thoroughly educated gentleman, a fine linguist, and, in former days, a prominent and successful educator. He came to Ohio when a young man and unmarried, and for some years taught the village school of Mason. In 1857 or 1858, he removed to Doniphan, Kan., in which place he extensively engaged in the mercantile business, besides doing a regular stock shipping business. He was thus engaged for twenty years, when he withdrew from active business pursuits, and has since enjoyed the retirement of the farm. Nancy, mother of Mrs. B., was born in Warren County, and is a daughter of Nicholas Bennett. To them have been born four children—Nancy, Dolly, Charley and Nellie. Mrs. Sam C. Bennett was born in Kansas Aug. 22, 1859.

JOHN BERCAW, farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in the place where he now lives in the year 1818; he is a son of Cornelius and Magdalene (Denmore) Bercaw, who were born in Adams Co., Penn., where they were married. In 1817, they came to Ohio, settling where our subject now resides. He purchased 180 acres of land, of which 130 is yet in the family name. He died Jan. 31, 1858, at the age of 74 years; she departed this life Nov. 19, 1831. They were parents of seven children, of whom our subject alone survives. The deceased are Sarah, David, Abraham, Margaret, George and Elizabeth. By Mr. B.'s second marriage with Mary Snodgrass, he had five children, one of whom is living, viz., Thomas. The deceased are Magdalene, Samuel, William and Rebecca. The early life of our subject was passed on the farm, and received an education which was largely obtained through his own efforts, to enable him to become an assistant teacher. In 1842, he was married to Narcissa Coulsen, who bore him four children, two living, viz., Oscar M. and Mary J. The deceased are William H. and Marilda. The latter died on her 18th birthday. William H. was a member of Company H, 89th O. V. I., having enlisted in the beginning of the war, and served till his death, which occurred in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1862. Mrs. Bercaw departed this life in 1872, dying suddenly of heart disease.

THOMAS M. BERCAW, farmer; P. O. Mason. This gentleman was born where his half-brother now lives, Dec. 6, 1824; he is a son of Cornelius and Mary (Snodgrass) Bercaw, the second wife of Cornelius. Of this marriage, five children were the result, of whom only Thomas is now living. The deceased are Magdalene, Samuel and two infants. Mrs. Bercaw, mother of our subject, died in 1872, aged 86 years. Thomas was reared on the farm, and obtained only a limited education in the district schools. In 1855, he was married to Rachel A. Hercules, after which he located on land then owned by his brother, for a year or so; then removed to Mason, in which he lived three years, and was engaged in farming and teaming. Then he removed to Butler County, where he resided about two years; thence to Mason, for a period of five years, and finally, in 1869, removed to the place where he now resides. He owns 114 acres of excellent land, which is situated in Section 23. To Mr. and Mrs.

Bercaw have been born eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz., Samuel A., Lorenzo P., Zuinglas V., Marcellus M., Reno R., Cecelia M., Thurman F. and Chalmers O. Two of his children came to their death through accident viz., U. S. Grant, while at play in the schoolhouse was pushed by a schoolmate against the corner of a seat, from which he received an injury that resulted in his death one week from the day of the accident, died May 3, 1877, aged 11 years; Clarence De. Orville accidentally fell from a wagon loaded with corn and the wheels passing over his body at the intestinal parts, caused injuries from which he died two hours afterward, Oct. 28, 1877, aged 4 years and 6 months. Sylvanus Everett died, May 5, 1878, from the effects of a tumor which, after removal, weighed eleven pounds; he was aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days.

HAMILTON L. BERCAW, farmer; P. O. Mason; was born on the place where he now lives Dec. 9, 1848; he is a son of Abraham and Mary A. (Robinson) Bercaw. She (Mary A.) was a daughter of Capt. John L. Robinson, an early settler of Warren County. Abraham Bercaw was a son of Cornelius Bercaw, whose sketch appears in this work. Abraham was born in Adams Co. Penn., and, at the age of 5 years, he, with his parents, came to Ohio, as will be found elsewhere recorded. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church, also a member of a muster company during the old muster days. Seven children were born to them, of whom three are living, viz., Hamilton L., Melissa F. (Mrs. Williamson), and Mary. The deceased are Charlotte A., Sylvanus V., Cornelius D. and Ida A. Mr. B. died Jan. 17, 1874, aged 62 years: Mrs. B. departed this life Aug. 29, 1880, aged about 50 years. Mr. B. was successful during life, and, at the time of his death, owned 111½ acres of land, besides other property of considerable proportions, which was all the result of his enterprise and industry. Where our subject was born he has thus far in life resided, and at present (1881) is carrying on the old home farm, thus perpetuating a work that was begun by his parents. He is a member of the Mason Grange, No. 49; also to the Mason Horse Rangers, whose members constitute the best men in the township.

THOMAS J. BLACKBURN, farmer and harness-maker; P. O. Foster's Crossing. The above gentleman is one of the well-known citizens of Warren County; he was born in Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1828; his parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Biggs) Blackburn; he was born in Cincinnati in 1790; she in Monongahela Co., Penn., in 1792. James, father of Benjamin, was born near Blackburn's Ford, in Virginia, and was a Captain in the colonial forces during the Revolutionary war. He came to Ohio in either 1788 or 1789; came down the Ohio River in a canoe, and was one of the first settlers in Cincinnati, where he purchased a tract of land, living thereon for a few years, after which he came to Warren County and settled in Turtle Creek Township about 1791, in which he lived till his death, which occurred in 1825; he was a farmer and gunsmith by occupation, and, in an early day, a renowned hunter. Benjamin was married, in Lebanon, in 1813, to Elizabeth Biggs. After the sale of his father's property, in 1826, he went to Butler Co., and, in 1829, returned to Warren, in which he lived till his decease, which occurred in 1852; his wife departed this life in 1871. They were parents of eleven children, seven living, viz., William, James, Thomas, Sarah, Dorothy, Lucinda and Elizabeth. The deceased are Permelia, Mary J., Hannah and Phineas. He served as Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, his official life ending in 1851; he was a Commissioner for about the same length of time, Mayor of Lebanon for a number of years, and also served as Trustee in his township for a long period of time. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Hull. Our subject was reared in Lebanon, receiving his education in the village schools

and the academy. In Lebanon, he learned the harness-maker's trade, living here till 28 years of age, when he moved to Mason, where he followed his trade; was appointed Postmaster of Mason, by Lincoln in his first term, and served consecutively till 1878, going out during Hayes' administration. His first marriage was celebrated in Mason with Miss Thisbe Gillespie, in 1858. She was a daughter of Simon Gillespie, one of the early settlers in Warren county, who came from Botetourt Co., Va., in the year 1799, and located in Hamilton Township. Our subject resided in Mason till 1878, when he removed to his farm near Foster's Crossing. He was Justice of the Peace of Deerfield township from 1867 to 1869, and again from 1878 to 1881, and while in Mason, for a time, was Mayor of the village. Mrs. B. died in 1867, aged about 2 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Dorcas L. Woodruff, daughter of Ezekiel and Ann Woodruff, distant relative of the well-known Morrow family. To them have been born three children, viz., Anna E., John M. and Mary P. He is a member of the Masonic order, Emory Lodge, No. 258, of Cleveland, Ohio. He owns 65 acres of land in the home place and a 13-acre tract in the corporation limits of Mason. Politically, he is a Republican in the broadest significance of the term, and before the organization of that party was an Old Line Whig. In politics, he is true to his party and a representative man in the broadest acceptance of the term.

JAMES BOWYER, Mason, Ohio. Our subject was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Dec. 9, 1810. His educational privileges were few, yet they planted in him an energetic disposition. For some five years of his early life he spent in navigating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On June 9, 1836, he married Mary Ann Seward, of Mason. This marriage was indeed a happy one, being blessed by a family of nine children—three sons and six daughters—Cythera, born May 13, 1837, and married James Kendall Aug. 30, 1855; Florella, born Oct. 27, 1838, married T. J. Armstrong in 1859, who died in 1862; she married M. O. Adams in 1865; Selecta, born Nov. 28, 1840, married W. Hall in 1863, who died in 1872; she married Albert Buckingham in 1872; Eli, born March 4, 1843; Adrew, born Aug. 16, 1846, married Flora Lang in 1872; Vellington, born March 12, 1848; Leora, born Feb. 3, 1851; Francisco, born Nov. 29, 1853, married George Holdon in 1876; Ida, born Jan. 20, 1857, married, 1878, Arthur Lacy. Eli, the oldest son, served in the late war, in the 4th U. S. C., and was drowned in the Ohio River Oct. 19, 1865; his body was found by some fishermen below Cincinnati, and was identified by his discharge papers, found upon his person; this bereavement was especially sad to the family from the fact that no clue to the accident has ever been found; the post-mortem examination of the body gave rise, however, to the suspicion of foul play. Mrs. Bowyer died Nov. 15, 1864; she was a woman loved by all for her kind disposition, and while with the family she was kindly beloved by all of them; she was connected for many years with the Universalist denomination. Mr. Bowyer married for his second wife Miss H. A. Cline, of Mason, on Dec. 8, 1865. For some fifteen years, he was connected with the Ohio Light Infantry, in which he held various positions, from Sergeant up to Colonel. The greater part of his life has been spent upon the farm; his uprightness, generosity and kindness won for him the esteem of all. Prosperity has been the fruit of his striving aim. Besides helping his children, he has as a reserve, for the comfort of his old days, a farm of some 360 acres of fine land west of Mason; on this he has an extensive tile factory, which has been of much benefit to the country round. His father was John Bowyer, born in Pennsylvania, near the Red Stone Country, June 6, 1786; his wife was Jane Sheplar, born May 18, 1794. Mrs. Bowyer died Feb. 18, 1860; Mr. Bowyer, in March, 1864. Their family record is as follows: James, born in 1810; Hannah, in 1814; Levi, in 1816,

who died in infancy; Eli, in 1818; Sarah, in 1820; John, in 1824; Jane, in 1826; Stephen, in 1835; Elizabeth, in 1831, and died in 1869; Mary, in 1831. The record of the family is an extensive one, and many are the descendants that name now in the county; all are of that good, sturdy type, which is gained for them the esteem of all. In 1881, our subject left his farm, and at present leading a retired life in Mason; he is a man of good judgment, and weighs all things carefully before venturing, and is well worthy of being an example for the younger men of the community.

JOHN S. BOWYER, farmer; P. O. Foster's Crossing. This gentleman is another of the old and well-known citizens of Warren County. He was born in Deerfield Township, on the farm adjoining the one on which he now lives, in 1824; his parents, John Bowyer and Jane Sheplar, were among the early pioneers of Warren County. John S. was reared on the farm, and in the district schools received a meager education. In 1845, he was married to Hannah, a daughter of James and Dorcas Clark, of Warren County; after the celebration of his nuptials, lived one year in Deerfield Township, after which he removed to Darke County, in Harrison Township, where he resided for years, then went to Union Township, Warren Co., living there a like length of time. In 1854, he located where he now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowyer have been born two children, viz., Elizabeth and Louisa. He owns 80 acres of land, which is largely in cultivation and comfortably improved; he and his estimable wife are old and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church: in the same, he has held the positions of Trustee, Steward and Class Leader, and, withal, is one of the representative members, and a gentleman of enlarged and zealous religious views. He is comfortably situated in life during which he has been tolerably successful, and, although not owning much of this world's goods as some others, he has a handsome competence which affords him all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. His wife was born at the place where she lives, in the year 1822. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Elbert Hoff, by whom she has had eight children, viz., Corlie, Charley, Nettie, William, Arthur, Lizzie (deceased), Frank and Forrest.

JOHN W. BOWYER, farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in the house in which he lives Aug. 5, 1835; he is a son of Stephen and Mary (Clark) Bowyer. He (Stephen) was born in Virginia, and when a young man, came with his father, Stephen, to Deerfield Township. Stephen B., Jr., was married to Mary Clark, in this township; they were parents of eight children, four living, viz. Thomas, John W., Ellen and Stephen K.; the deceased are Rachel, Elisha, Sarah and George. Mr. Bowyer, Sr., was born Feb. 25, 1792; died Nov. 1, 1863. Mrs. Bowyer was born May 19, 1808, and departed this life Dec. 3, 1857. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belonged to that type of Christianity which so characterized our forefathers. Our subject was reared on the place where he was born, and, during the portion of his life passed, he has known no other home. In 1860, he was married to Mary E., daughter of William and Charlotte White, who has borne him five children, four living, viz., Clark, Laura, Clifford and Lizzie; John E., deceased, died Aug. 1, 1869, aged 1 year 10 months and 20 days. Mr. Bowyer's farm at present consists of 112½ acres, which is mostly in cultivation and well improved, which significantly shows the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He belongs to the order of Masonry, and is a member of the Mason Horse Ranger Company.

JOHN N. BREWER, farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in West Chester, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1825, and is a son of Abram and Ann (Elder) Brewer. His mother was born in Johnson Co., Ky., in 1800; she was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1799. He, with his father, Daniel Brewer, came to Butler Co., Ohio, in a

ly day, where the elder Brewer ended his days. Abram was a tailor by trade, and plied his vocation in West Chester, Ohio, until coming to Warren, when he settled on land where our subject lives; here he turned his attention to farming till his death, which occurred in 1857; she departed this life in 1873. They had seven children, four of whom grew to maturity, and three are yet living, viz., John N., David W. and Abram N.; deceased are Sarah A., Matilda —, Maria and Daniel K. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Sr., were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a Ruling Elder, and alike they were consistent Christian people. The boyhood of our subject was spent in his native village, and he was but 6 years old when his parents came to where he now lives; he received only a common education in the subscription schools, to which he walked several miles. After attaining his majority, he continued on the old home farm, where over half a century of his life has been passed. He was married, in 1867, to L. M. Hutchinson, by whom he has had three children, viz., Ann C., Vienna P. and Elder R. He owns 220 acres of excellent land, which lies in the townships of Turtle Creek and Deerfield. He is a self-made man, as his success is largely due to his own efforts, which have resulted in a good home and is free from debt. His estimable wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and an exemplary Christian lady. Mr. Brewer belongs to the Mason Horse Rangers, which he joined in 1881.

W. M. BURCH, proprietor of Burch House, Mason, Ohio, was born in Deerfield Township in the year 1825. He is a son of Ebenezer and Clarisa (Little) Burch, who were born in Pennsylvania, where they were reared; they came to Ohio with their respective families, he in the year 1808 or 1809; after his arrival, he was married to Clarisa Little. During the greater portion of his life, he was a citizen of Warren County, only moving to Butler County just previous to his death. They were parents of twelve children, five of whom are living, viz., Mary J., Noah, Jacob, Ebenezer and William M. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on the farm; he remained with his parents until of age. He was twice married—first, with Mary Bone, who bore him five children, viz., Thomas J., Jane, John, Ebenezer and Sallie. His second marriage was celebrated with Julia Waldron, by whom he has had three children, viz., Charles, Starrora and Harry. He followed the farm until about 1857, when he came to Mason and began keeping hotel, and since catered to the hungry; in that most particular of all business, "landlording," he is a success, and a genuine expert, knowing well how to look after the comfort and pleasure of his guests. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mason Lodge, No. 109, to which he has belonged for a score of years.

JACOB BURSK, blacksmith, Mason, was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Feb. 13, 1825. He is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Mowery) Bursk, who were born in Lancaster Co., Penn., he in the year 1797, she in 1798; they were married in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1824; he was a blacksmith by occupation, which he followed till 1830, when he came to Cincinnati, and, six weeks after, came to Mason, which was in the spring of 1831; here he followed his trade as long as he was able to perform the hard work of the shop; he died in 1878; he departed this life on her birthday, in 1855; they were parents of nine children, six of whom are living, viz., Jacob, Daniel, David, Joseph, Elizabeth and Susan; the deceased are Henry, George and Robert. Mr. Bursk was a member of the I. O. O. F., Mason Lodge, No. 209. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, having been drafted in Philadelphia. Our subject was reared in Pennsylvania until his 6th year; he learned his trade in Mason under his father, and, with the exception of three years he lived in Kansas, has resided in Mason since his settlement here; his Kansas trip was an unfortunate one, as he lost

about \$3,000 in the operation. Jan. 1, 1856, he was married to Amanda daughter of William Miller, by whom he has had six children, four living, viz. Anna K., Mollie G., Joseph W. and Bertha; the deceased are Halleck E. and Frank.

WILLIAM W. CASSEDAY, farmer; P. O. Mason. The subject of this memoir was born in the place where he lives, Oct. 31, 1817; he is a son of John Casseday, of whom a mention is made in this volume; his early life was passed on the farm and in a manner common with pioneer boys; school advantages were poor, and he only received such education as could be gotten in subscription schools; he remained at home with his parents till his marriage which was celebrated Sept. 12, 1845, with Judith, a daughter of Bernard and Rebecca (Hall) Ver Bryck, old settlers of this county. After his marriage, continued on the old home farm as before, and, up to the present time (1888) his entire life's work has been done on the land that was his father's and grandfather's before him. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Casseday were six in number, of whom five are living, viz., Alonzo, Frank P., William W., Mart (now Mrs. Slade) and Hattie O.; Rebecca J., deceased. Mr. Casseday owns 160 acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation and well improved; he is a modest and unassuming gentleman, with no desire whatever for notoriety, and has never been an aspirant for the empty bauble of local office. To the Mason Horse Rangers he has belonged since the organization of the society, and is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL M. CASSEDAY, farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in Deerfield Township in the year 1819; he is a son of John and Martha (Wallace) Casseday; he was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., and she in the State of Kentucky. James Casseday, father of John, came with his family to Ohio in 1806, and located on land in Sec. 26, in this township, where William Casseday now lives; here he died in 1822; he was thrice married, and left a large number of descendants, of whom a number live in Warren County; he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Guilford. John Casseday was married to Martha Wallace in 1810; his parents came from Kentucky and settled in Turtle Creek Township in 1806, where they lived for some years, and then moved to Whitewater, Md., where they died. John, after his marriage, settled on the old home farm; he died in 1860, aged 76 years; she departed this life in 1862, aged 76 years; to them were born nine children, three living, viz., William, Samuel and Mary Ammon; the deceased are Elizabeth, Nancy, James, and three who died in infancy. Our subject remained with his parents on the farm until 23 years of age. In 1844 he was married to Eliza, daughter of Patrick and Abigail Mehan. After his marriage, he lived four years on the home farm, then went to Butler County, where he resided three years, having in the meantime bought 61 acres of land, which he improved; with the exception of two years he passed in Mason, his time since has been passed on the land he first bought; he now owns 132 acres of choice farm land which is nicely improved. To them have been born three children, viz., John America and Sonora. He has served as Trustee of his township thirteen years. He was one of the founders of the new cemetery in Mason, and Treasurer of the fund. Mrs. Casseday was born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1824.

ALONZO CASSEDAY, farmer; P. O. Mason; is a son of William Casseday; he was born on the old farm April 2, 1848; he was reared to farm pursuits, and received only a common education in the district school. March 2, 1871, he was married to Catherine Duffy, whose parents died in Ireland where they were born. After his marriage, he lived on the old home farm until 1876, at which time he came to the place where he now lives. He is a member of the well-known Horse Ranger Company of Mason, with which he has been

connected since 1869. Politically, he is Democratic, having always voted with that party upon all questions at issue. To Mr. and Mrs. Casseday have been born two children, viz., Grace, born Dec. 7, 1874, and Edna M., born March 11, 1879.

FREDERICK CLINE, retired farmer, Foster's Crossing. This well-known gentleman represents another of the old and first families of this township. He was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 14, 1796; his parents, Frederick and Hannah (Espy) Cline, were born in Pennsylvania, and were each born from German parentage. In 1800, Frederick Cline, Sr., with his wife and children, descended the Ohio River on a flat-boat as far as Columbia, where they disembarked, and came to Deerfield Township and settled on land in Sec. 1. They were parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and at present but four survive, viz., Hannah, Ann, Elizabeth and our subject; they who died after arriving at maturity were John, George, Jacob, William, Mary, Peggy, Sallie, Jacob and an infant. Frederick Cline died April 13, 1843, aged 77 years; his wife departed this life Sept. 30, 1849, aged 88 years and 4 months. John and George, sons of Frederick Cline, Sr., were in the war of 1812. Jacob and John Cline, uncles to our subject, served through the war of the Revolution. Mr. Cline, Sr., was a man of herculean strength, and, having a frame of iron, was incapable of fatigue. Our subject is only 4 years old at the time his parents came to Ohio; consequently, has a vivid recollection of the scenes of those pioneer days; to say that he has seen a full change and helped to perform his share of the tremendous labor is in the least not to say too much. April 13, 1820, he was married to Maria Montfort, by whom he had eight children, two living, viz., George W., now a prominent lawyer in St. Louis; and Ellen (now Mrs. Richey); the deceased are Jacob, John, Kendry, Hannah, Peter M., Mary and Frederick. Mrs. Cline died Sept. 6, 1840, aged 39 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Elizabeth Richey in July, 1842. For eighty years, Mr. Cline has lived within a stone's-throw of where his father built his first cabin; he owns 190 acres of land, and is comfortably situated. Though his frame is bending under the weight of four score and four years, his mind is yet unimpaired, and he is yet able to vividly portray the exciting scenes of pioneer days.

AZA COLEMAN, retired farmer, Lebanon, Ohio. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., March 26, 1811. His father, John Coleman, was a descendant of a German family that came quite early to Pennsylvania; his mother, Margaret Savage, was the daughter of a family from Wales. In 1821, the parents and five children, Joseph, Nancy, John, Aza (our subject) and Josiah, came down the Ohio on a raft to Cincinnati; from there they went to Lebanon, where they lived one year, then going to the country north of that town, renting land here and there, as they were too poor to make any purchase for a home. In 1832, our subject married Anna Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott, quite a prominent man at that time. In 1833, he moved to a place north of Mason, Ohio, where he began to work for himself, from the low state of poverty; he was a man of great energy, strength and pluck, ambitious and attentive to his business; commencing with a colt and \$140 at the time of his marriage, he persevered diligently, labored daily and yearly unceasingly, in the swamps and wilderness, until, by the effect of tiling, log-rolling, grubbing and stump-pulling, he possesses a farm of 320 acres in one tract, one of the best cared for and productive in the county; he saved his means, bought land by small tracts, looked to the welfare of his children by being able to provide each with a farm. The issue of the first marriage were five children—an infant, Caroline, Mary, Grannie and Maggie A.; only two of these grew to womanhood—Caroline (now deceased), who married George Guntle, and Mary, who married her cousin,

John Coleman; the families of these two are located on two fine farms, each 200 acres, near Indianapolis, Ind., given them by our subject. In 1843, our subject was married to Sarah Coulson, daughter of William Coulson, an early settler in the county; to this union eight children have been born—Sylvester, Sarah M., Louisa, Fletcher, Louis F., William T., Charles F. and Eva B.; of these four arrived to the state of maturity—Sarah M., L. F., W. T. and F. Sarah M. was married to William Benedict, now deceased, who lived, during his life, on her place of 100 acres, near Mason; after his death, she married M. A. Jameson, now Treasurer of Warren County; the family now live in Lebanon; L. F. is a teacher by profession; W. T. is a farmer living on the homestead place; C. F. is Deputy Treasurer of the county. Our subject spent an active life in the church, and was a man eager for public improvements; the fine roads and pikes of Deerfield Township are attributed in a great degree to his influence and energy. The misfortune of losing a limb by thrashing machine in 1856 made him only the more energetic. Now, at his fine home in Lebanon, where he has lived for six years, great is the satisfaction to him that his life has been one of health, pleasure, success and prosperity; a Christian in life, always a Republican in politics, true and generous to his fellow-men, charitable to the needy, and has a record of honesty and uprightness in all his dealings.

WILLIAM F. COULSON, deceased. William F. Coulson was born June 20, 1782, and on June 3, 1806, married Mary McFarland, who was born November 25, 1787. In 1813, they came from Washington Co., Penn., where they were raised, and settled in Warren County, a mile north of Mason; they were healthy and strong, but poor, and were ready to endure the hardships of a new country which were before them; they were both saving, hard-working, moral, and happily raised their family of children that lived, to see them rear families with the teachings that were handed down from father to son. To this union were born six children—Milton, Samuel, Abigail, Narcissa, Sarah, John, William and Mary; two of these died when quite young—John and Abigail, she having choked to death by a peach-stone getting into her wind-pipe; the remainder lived to be men and women, and all became heads of large families. Our subject was an honest and upright man, and labored hard for the welfare of the community; he won the confidence of the people and served them in various ways; a Justice of the Peace from 1816 till 1828; a Road Viewer and Commissioner of Public Highways in laying them out at that early time; a Town Gatherer, County Assessor, Infirmary Director, Township Trustee, and administrator of several estates; he dealt with all fairly, rendered justice impartially, gave satisfaction in all his dealings, and gained the highest respect of all that knew him; he died in 1866, 84 years of age; his wife survived him nine years, being 87 at her death. Milton Coulson was the eldest of the children—tall, not strongly built, a man of good judgment, sound sense and possessed of good business traits; at an early age, he began teaching, spending many years at it and made a complete success at his profession, not only in his discipline, but also in a systematic method of teaching; also he spent much of his time at surveying; eighteen years Clerk of the township, a Justice of the Peace a few years, Assessor of the county, and handled many estates; all this time, he was farming and attending to his home duties. He married, in 1844, Sarah I. Fevre, who is still living, and died in 1860, an esteemed and honored man, leaving a family of six children—Mary, Melissa, Milton, Messina, Frank and Corena, who have all grown to be useful men and women. Samuel Coulson, the second son, was inclined in a different direction. He married Sallie Beckaw in 1834, and then settled on a farm, where he spent his best years industriously and successfully, attending to none other business except farming;

which he made a success. He was left a widower at an early date, and had the care of five children—Cornelius, John, Maggie, William and Alpheus; these soon arrived at maturity, but two, Cornelius and William, sacrificed their lives in defending the flag during the civil war. Narcissa Coulson was the third child; she married John Bercaw in 1841; died in 1873. Sarah Coulson was the next; she married Aza Coleman in 1844, and is still living. William F. Coulson was the next; he grew to manhood and possessed many good traits; a man of excellent habits, well read and well fitted for the duties of life. He remained single till his 50th year, when he married Laura Le Fevre, in 1869; he lived with and cared for his aged parents till their death; his life was short after marriage, his wife dying in 1877 and he in 1879, leaving two children, Jennie and Nettie, to wage the battle of life alone. During his early life, farming was his chief pursuit, but later he engaged in banking, being President, then Cashier of the First National Bank at Lima, Ohio; his life was one of success, and at his death left a large estate. Mary Coulson, the youngest child, married David Bunnell in 1845; they left Ohio, being the only ones of the family that left our noble State, and settled in Missouri; she died in 1876. Only two of these six children are living—Samuel and Sarah; but the family is widely represented by a great many descendants, all seemingly to bear the stamp of the pair who first came here, as success and prosperity seem to be with all the family, which so characterized the first couple of the family in their pioneer life.

JOSHUA COX, retired farmer, Mason. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the old, well-known citizens of Warren County. He was born in New Jersey in the year 1800, and is a son of William and Margaret Cox, who were born in New Jersey, where he died. Mrs. Cox, with her family of eight children, removed to Ohio and settled in Deerfield Township in the year 1810; the settlement was made in the woods, and her elder sons and hired men carried on the work of improvement. She lived to the ripe old age of 77, when she was called to her last resting-place; to her were born eight children, of whom two are living, viz., William and Joshua. Our subject was reared on the farm in his native State, and, upon the arrival of the family in Ohio, young Joshua was early buckled into the harness; he remained till he was 26 years, being her main dependence. In 1827, he was married to Jane Ayres, who bore him four children, one living, viz., Lydia. Mrs. Cox died in 1855. His second marriage was celebrated with Sarah Demick, by whom he had one child, viz., Lee R. Mrs. Cox died in 1875. Mr. Cox left his farm in 1865 and came to Mason; he is now spending his declining years with his son-in-law and daughter. His son was a soldier in the late civil war, and, at the expiration of his time, re-enlisted, and thus served throughout the great struggle. For thirty years, Mr. Cox was a member of the well-known Mason Horse Ranger Company. Though he is bowed down by the weight of more than eighty years, he is yet hale, and is now enjoying life, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

WILLIAM COX, JR., farmer; P. O. Mason. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is another of the old and prominent citizens of Warren County. He was born on a farm adjoining the one on which he now lives, in the year 1818; he is a son of Richard and Nancy (Irwin) Cox. Our subject's boyhood was passed in a manner common to pioneer boys, receiving only a meager education in the subscription schools. In 1839, he was married to Susan, daughter of John and Debby Eddy. After this event, they located where they now live, and the only move he ever made was in removing from the old log cabin into his present comfortable house. He presents another proof in favor of stability, and argues that a "rolling stone gathers no moss."

Mr. Cox is an unassuming gentleman, and never had aspirations for official honors, yet has been Trustee of his township for a number of years. He and his estimable wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, in which they have held membership nearly a score of years; they are much interested in religious matters, and as Elder he has presided for twelve years; formerly, he was one of the Trustees of the church. To them have been born eight children, five living, viz., John E., Martha J., Clara, Flora and Lillie; the deceased are Mary A., Richard C. and Elizabeth. Richard C. enlisted, in the winter of 1863-64, in Co. A, 69th O. V. I., in which he served till the close of the war. Richard Cox, father of our subject, was twice married; by his first marriage he had two children, Nancy M. Schenck and the subject of this memoir. His second marriage was consummated with Mary A. Huston, who bore him six children, two living, viz., Martha (now Mrs. Bowyer) and Lydia (now Mrs. Cunningham); the deceased are Mary J., James, and two who died in childhood. He (Richard) died in June, 1860, aged upward of 66 years; his second wife died in 1878, aged upward of four score years; his first wife died in 1821. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving for several months, and was with the army in a campaign through Canada. He was also one of the Trustees in his township for many years.

RICHARD M. COX, Mason, Ohio. The subject of this sketch is a native of Warren Co., Ohio, born Aug. 21, 1822. On the 6th of December, 1849, he was married to Miss Charlotte Bowyer, the eldest daughter and third child of Levi Bowyer; she was also a native of Warren County, and was born Nov. 7, 1824; she died in 1877, being the mother of nine children—Levi T., born Oct. 27, 1850, died May 4, 1864; Laura J., born Feb. 23, 1852; May E., born July 14, 1854; R. M., Jr., born June 21, 1856; Stephen A. Douglas, born May 5, 1858; William H., born March 25, 1860; Nettie B., born March 23, 1862; Weller B. and Wallace W., twins, born April 19, 1865; Weller died in August, 1865, and Wallace in March, 1866. Two of these are married—May E. to Frank Coulson, the son of Milton Coulson; and R. M., Jr., to Miss Lucy Perrine, daughter of James Perrine. Mr. Cox, after being a widower two years, was married to Mrs. Maggie Tod in 1879; by this union, they have been blessed with two little girls—Maud and Eva. Mr. Cox is one of the most energetic, enterprising men in the community, and is a highly esteemed citizen: he is eager for anything that tends to the advancement of public good, being one of the charter members of the Grange at this place, also a Director of the M. V. N. G. R. R. when it was under that name. Among the positions of responsibility held by Mr. Cox in the community was that of Township Trustee, which office he held for some thirteen years; in 1874, he was elected Township Treasurer, which position he still occupies. His chief employment has been that of agriculture, but in January, 1871, he opened a store of general merchandise in Mason, and has dealt principally in hardware and farm implements. Jake Bursk, M. Scull, Frank Coulson and Lee Randall have been partners with him at different times, but now he possesses the entire interest of the stock. Much is due to Mr. Cox, in this line, in the advancement of the farming community, by providing the farmers with the implements more for their good, rather than profit to himself. The active part he has taken in the introduction of the self-binder will long be remembered by the farm toilers. Mr. Cox has also a large tile factory; this, with the many buildings erected by him in East Mason, has given an air of business activity to that part of the town. For a short period after the failure of the Boak & Hunt Bank at Lebanon, Ohio, Mr. Cox was an active man in an individual bank at that place. Mr. Cox's energetic spirit has proved a success to himself in gaining for himself a farm of some 350 acres by his arduous toil. The father of this gentleman was

Thomas Cox, born in New Jersey April 25, 1797; he came to Ohio with his mother's family, his father having previously died; his wife was Hannah Johns, born Nov. 27, 1802, to whom he was married in 1821; the family comprised seven children—two sons and five daughters; all are now dead but one son and one daughter—the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Nancy, the wife of J. W. Whitaker, of Columbia, Ohio. Mr. Cox died Aug. 29, 1870. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and sterling worth. His widow still survives him. Already has she passed her three score and ten, yet she possesses that unusually kind and benevolent disposition which has marked her life. Besides caring for her own family, she has been a mother to several of her grandchildren, who were left orphans early in life. She has been an earnest Christian worker all her life, and feels well rewarded in this life's work as she sees her descendants worthy the esteem of all.

ERASTUS COX, farmer; P. O. Mason; is a son of William and Elizabeth Cox; he was born on the old home farm in the year 1837; his marriage was celebrated in 1859 with Hannah, daughter of Henry Hageman, who has borne him three children, viz., Willie H., John W. and Emma B. Mr. C. owns 64 acres of land, which is in cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the Mason Horse Rangers, to which he has belonged for about sixteen years. His father, William Cox, was born in New Jersey in the year 1807. He (William Cox) has been twice married—first, in 1831, to Elizabeth Carter, who bore him one child, viz., Livingston. Mrs. Cox died in 1833. His second marriage was consummated April 4, 1834, with Elizabeth Wise, who bore him eight children, six living, viz., Louisa, Erastus, Richard, Lydia, Dallas, Margaret; Thomas and William, deceased. Mrs. Cox died April 1, 1876, aged about 68 years. Thomas J., son of William Cox, enlisted in 1861 in Company A, 69th O. V. I., and died in the hospital at Murfreesboro in 1862, aged about 23 years. His remains were brought home and are interred in the Mason Cemetery, where a monument marks his last resting-place.

JOHN E. COX, retired farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in Deerfield Township in the year 1840; he is a son of William Cox, Jr., whose sketch appears in this work. Sept. 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 69th O. V. I. He was with the regiment during the period in which he served, and participated in all the battles in which it was engaged. In February, 1864, at Chattanooga, he re-enlisted and continued with the regiment till the close of the war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865. He was in all the battles of the regiment, from the Stone River fight to the close of the war. After his return, he lived on his farm till 1877, when he came to Mason, where he has since lived. In 1866, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Jonas McCurdy, by whom he has had two children, viz., Willie J. and Bessie V. His farm consists of 110 acres of excellent land near Mason.

JOHN B. CRAWFORD, farmer; P. O. Foster's Crossing. The gentleman whose name heads this memoir is a native of Deerfield Township, in which he was born in 1830. He is a son of Samuel Crawford, who was born Jan. 23, 1791. His grandfather was Samuel Crawford, who settled here previous to 1790. Samuel, father of our subject, was married to Charity Scofield Jan. 5, 1815; she was born in Deerfield Township in the year 1797. After their marriage, they located on the farm east of where our subject now lives. They were parents of eight children, of whom seven are known to be living, viz., Ruth, Oliver, Joseph, Thomas (whereabouts unknown), Sarah J., Samuel, John and Andrew. Mr. C. died Dec. 8, 1835. Mrs. C. died June 11, 1869. She was a life-long member of the M. E. Church and a consistent Christian woman. After her husband's death, she very heroically undertook the responsibility of bringing up the large family of children, whom she kept together and reared.

—a rare instance of a mother's courage and fidelity to her offspring. Andrew son of Samuel, was a soldier during the rebellion and served throughout the war. Our subject, at the age of 18, went to Mason, where he learned plance making, which he followed twelve years, after which he went to Edgar Co., Ill and farmed for two years, then returned to his native State, locating on the old home place. In 1865, he was married to Nancy J. Drake, of Warren County, who has borne him three children, viz., Lewis, Franklin and Harrison. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mason Lodge, No. 209, which he joined in 1856 he is also a member of the Mason Horse Rangers, of fifteen years' standing Mrs. C. is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a consistent Christian woman.

JOHN DILL, retired farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1799; is a son of John Dill. Our subject, in company with his brother and sisters, viz., Alexander, Andrew, William, Polly, Sophia, Eliza and Charlotte, came to Ohio in the year 1816 and settled in Deerfield Township, where John Hoff now resides, where they lived until one by one they married and went to homes of their own. Of these eight children, three now survive, viz. Eliza, John and Charlotte. Our subject was married to Catherine, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Hall, in 1833. To them nine children have been born six living, viz., Thomas, John, Andrew, Lycurgus, Albert, Martha and Melissa. After his marriage, he resided in different places till 1840, at which time he bought 213 acres of land, on which he has since lived. He and his son now own 222 acres, which is mostly in cultivation and well improved. Mr. Dill some years ago, was one of the live, active business men of Warren County being largely engaged in handling and shipping hogs, and has shipped pork to New Orleans and Natchez. Alexander Dill, brother of John, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was stationed on Staten Island. Mr. Dill is now (1881) in the 83d year of his age, and, though bowed down with the weight of these many years, his mind is yet unimpaired; his once strong frame is racked by the tortures of rheumatism, and he, like the oak, must succumb to the power that cannot be resisted. His aged wife is also in good health and able to perform her household duties. Mr. Dill is a modest and unassuming gentleman—a man whose ways, whose deeds and actions, have always been formed from the principles of truth and justice, and, during his long and eventful career, no imputation of the taint of dishonor is traceable to any of his dealings, which have been extensive in the extreme.

COL. WILLIAM S. DODDS, retired; P. O. Mason; was born in Turtle Creek Township in 1808, and is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Drake) Dodds. He was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1775; she was born in Middlesex Co., N. J., in 1786, and came to Ohio with her mother, Mary (Sutton) Drake; she was married to a Mr. Van Pelt, and a son of this union married Thomas Corwin's sister. Benjamin Dodds came to Ohio in 1799, and permanently located in this county. He was married in 1802 and resided near Lebanon till 1808, when he came to Deerfield Township. Eleven children were born to them, three sons living, viz., Josephus, William S. and Joseph A. Mr. D. died Jan. 10, 1849; Mrs. D. died Feb. 13, 1866. His son, John A., was a member of the State Legislature for three terms. Josephus was Drum Major of an Ohio regiment and an aged man at the time. Benjamin, father of our subject, was a man of sound judgment and was often appealed to by those in trouble to arbitrate the difficulty. Our subject was reared on the farm till he was 17 years old, at which time from his circumstances he concluded to become a tailor, the decisive point being reached one cold morning, when his cold fingers and the bright glow of fire in a tailor shop helped him to come to the conclusion to apprentice himself to a tailor, for whom he worked four years and nine months as

bound boy. At this point in his career, he began business "on his own hook," so to speak, and, by pushing matters, his business as a merchant tailor netted him cash, and, nine months after starting, had furnished a house, and, Sept. 6, 1832, was married to Sarah L., daughter of Abraham Lowe, and niece of Judge Lowe; she being the daughter of wealthy parents, had, as a matter of course, offers from wealthier suitors, and certain parties naturally objected to our subject, because he was a poor working young man, and whose only recommendation was health, strength, honesty and industry. These objections were removed by his marriage with the lady, and the time came when he had more wealth than those who opposed him. In his tailoring business he was prosperous and his trade was so extensive he could scarcely attend to it. He kept a store in connection and employed hands to do his work. After sixteen years in this kind of trade, he abandoned it and engaged in merchandising; handling real estate was his next venture, and he bought and sold a great deal of property and was very successful, making considerable money, and is now among the wealthy men of the county and a highly respected citizen. He is now retired from active business pursuits and is enjoying his declining years amid peace and plenty, and he feels that his life has not been altogether uneventful. He belongs to no sect, denomination or creed; this world, his home; his brethren, all mankind. His wife died July 16, 1879, aged 70 years, 5 months and 20 days; was born Jan. 21, 1809. To Mr. and Mrs. D. were born three children, two living, viz., Courtland and Adolphus. Oscar died Aug. 16, 1864, aged 26 years, 11 months and 23 days. He served some time in the army as an Orderly; was taken sick, was brought home, returned again, was taken sick, returned again to his home, where he died.

JAMES H. FOSTER (deceased) was born in New Jersey (near Salem), and was a son of Henry and Hannah (Simpson) Foster. In 1820 or 1821, they emigrated to Ohio, at which time James was 7 years old. After residing a few years in Deerfield, they removed to the Twenty-Mile Stand, where the remaining years of his (Henry) life was passed; he died Feb. 21, 1870, aged 90 years and 10 days. Five of his children grew to manhood and womanhood, and, at present, two survive, viz., Joseph M. and Emiline. The deceased are Thomas, James H. and Hannah. Our subject was reared to mercantile pursuits. He was married to Maria L., daughter of Col. George and Martha (Morrow) Ramsey, of Clermont Co., Ohio, after which event he located at the Twenty-Mile Stand, in which place he clerked in his father's store. In 1841 or 1842, he came to Foster's Crossing, where he opened a store and did business till 1865, at which time he disposed of his stock and sought the shades of retirement in his home in the bluff, in which he lived five years, enjoying the fruits of his labor, before the final end came; his death occurred Jan. 14, 1872, aged 57 years, 7 months and 7 days. To him were born three children, two living, viz., William S. and Kitty L. (now Mrs. Cooling); Joseph G., deceased. Mr. F. was successful in his business transactions, and was virtually a self-made man. He was respected by all who knew him, and his death was a blow to the business and moral interests of the community. His son, William S., enlisted in 1862, in the 86th O. V. I., Company A, in which he was a 2d Lieutenant and served four months; in 1864, he enlisted in the 146th O. V. I., Company G, of which he was Captain, and served four months. Joseph G. was also a soldier in the war, and served in the regiment with his brother. Army life broke down his boyish constitution, and he returned to his home a mere wreck of his former self. He departed this life after a long struggle for life Jan. 30, 1875, aged 33 years, 5 months and 11 days. He left a young wife and four children to mourn his untimely death. His wife, however, did not long survive her husband, as one year later she died. The parents of Mrs. James H. Foster were

born in Pennsylvania and came to Clermont County in a very early day. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; to them were born eight children, four living viz., Marvin, Sallie, Mary and Jeremiah. The deceased are John, Martha Frankie and Emma. Col. Ramsey died at his home Dec. 2, 1863; was born in Bedford, Penn., March 17, 1793; his wife died July 15, 1842. They were married June 8, 1820. Mrs. Foster was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, June 4, 1821.

S. B. GREELY, proprietor Little Miami Mills, Foster's Crossing. The above-named gentleman was born in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1821; his parents were Seth and Jane (Boardman) Greely, natives of the State of Maine, where reared and married. About the year 1817, they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., near the village of Maineville, where they lived and died. Mr. Greely was greatly interested in educational matters, and was a leading spirit in the erection of the academy at Maineville. A fair and self-made scholar himself, he fully realized the necessity of education. Early in life, both himself and wife united with the Baptist Church and were consistent members of the same till their death. To them were born nine children, six of whom are now living, viz., Andrew M., Seth B., Walter K., Fanny J., Elias H. and Enos M. The deceased are Elmira H., Richard D. and Eliza Ann. The father died on the farm, near Maineville, Aug. 16, 1850, and the mother July 15, 1867. He was a successful business man, and owned property to the extent of about \$10,000. The early life of our subject was passed on the farm, where he resided with his parents until of age. His education was limited, attending the district schools only; however, his younger brothers received academic educations. In 1857, he left the farm, going to Foster's Crossing, and purchased from Francis Phillips the mill site on which stood an old saw-mill; he rebuilt the mill that year, and the year following, in connection with James Atkinson, erected the flouring-mill now operated by him. In the year 1862, he purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the mill himself. In the mill are five run of buhrs, three of which are used for wheat and two for corn, the former having a grinding capacity of 125 bushels per day. His saw-mill, too, does quite an extensive business. Mr. Greely was united in marriage March 5, 1843, with Martha J., daughter of Asher Cynthia Shawhan, of Warren County, who bore him six children, three of whom are living, viz., Elmira, Franklin and David. The deceased are Francis A., Mary E. and Marshall. Mrs. Greely died Aug. 29, 1855, in the 32d year of her age. On the 5th of April, 1856, Mr. Greely was married to Almira, daughter of William and Catharine Fouche, of Millgrove, Warren Co., and to them were born six children, as follows: Albert, Emma, Mattie, Clara, Flora and Laura.

REUBEN HOFF, retired farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in Huntington Co., N. J., July 26, 1803; he is a son of John and Ruth (Fields) Hoff; he was born in 1775; she, Dec. 2, 1778; they were married in their native State in 1800, and, in 1804, with their family of two children, came to Ohio and settled in what is now Union Township, which at that time was Deerfield Township. John Hoff, Sr., was a shoemaker by occupation, but at the time of his settlement he bought 12 acres of land, which, when his sons became old enough, was attended to by them. In the place he settled, they lived till their death, his occurring Nov. 12, 1853; she departed this life Dec. 1, 1857; to them were born seven children, three now living, viz., Catharine, Amelia and Reuben. The deceased are Enoch, Sliesman, John and Eliza. When Mr. Hoff first came, he and his brother William built a saw-mill on Turtle Creek, which they operated for a time, then disposed of their property and returning to their respective pursuits. Our subject was raised on the farm, and his education was

received in the subscription schools. In 1830, he was married to Deborah, daughter of Albert and Nancy (Stout) Monfort, by whom he has had ten children, nine living, viz., Ruth, John, Ellen, Eliza J., Rosetta W., Margaret, Phœbe, Elbert M. and Reuben A. Martha, deceased, aged 9 months. After his marriage, he located where he now lives, renting the land for a time, and eventually bought 87 acres, to which he has added and now owns 163 acres of choice farming land. Albert and Nancy Monfort, parents of Mrs. Hoff, were born in New Jersey and came to Ohio in 1816, locating in this township, where they lived till death; he died in 1830; she, in 1874, at the age of 80 years. They were the parents of five children, three living, viz., Andrew S., Ellen and Deborah; the deceased, Margaret and Eliza. Mr. Monfort was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Hoff was born in New Jersey in 1811.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Overseer of the Mason Cemetery, Mason. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1830; his boyhood was passed on his father's farm and in the district schools received an ordinary education. He, with his parents, James and Ann (McDonald) Jackson, came to Ohio in 1836. They first located near Sharon, in Hamilton County, where they resided until 1842, at which time they removed to West Chester, Butler County, where they resided until 1855, in which year both died. William followed the fortunes of the farm during his early life. Aug. 24, 1852, he was married to Mrs. Altha A. Sharp, of Butler Co., Ohio. After his marriage, he removed to Darke County, where he resided five years on the farm. In 1857, he returned to Butler County, in which he resided till 1874, and during that time was engaged in manufacturing brooms. In the spring of the above year, he came to Mason, and, on account of his particular qualifications for overseer of the cemetery grounds, the people of Mason gave into his keeping the ground where sleep those who belong there. Just previous to his coming to Mason, the new cemetery was organized, and to his management and control is due the present beautiful sight that greets the eye of the visitor at every turn. The care of the grounds shows his adaptability for the position, as the Mason Cemetery is one of the best kept in the country, and for a certainty reflects much credit on Mr. Jackson. To Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have been born six children; two of them, Charles and William P., are tonsorial artists in Mason, and their business shrewdness is shown by the fact that they operate in different shops in either end of town, thus neutralizing and controlling the trade. The other children are James A., Archibald F. R., Sarah A. and Mollie (now Mrs. Brady). Mrs. Jackson had by her first husband three children, viz., A. L. Sharp, an attorney, in Bluffton, Md.; Calvin Sharp, killed at the battle of Witchata River, in the Indian Territory, in 1866; he belonged to the 7th U. S. C.; Xemenia, deceased.

JOHN KOHL, carriage manufacturer, Mason; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in the year 1837; his trade was learned in his native country under his father, Lewis Kohl. He followed his trade in Germany until 1865, when he emigrated to America and located in Cincinnati, where he worked for four years. In 1869, he came to Mason, and, for three years, he worked at his trade for J. Bursk, after which he started a business with two other gentlemen, whom he afterward bought out, and now owns and controls the entire business. He gives employment to about ten hands, who turn out from about thirty-five to forty first-class new jobs every year. By honest work, he has built up a business which reaches out over the surrounding country. He is master of his business in every particular, and keeps only skillful men, who turn out the best of work. He was married, in 1871, to Mena Webber, who has borne him four children, viz., John L., Frederick W., John H. and Anna L. Mr. K. belongs to the I. O. O. F., Mason Lodge, No

209, and is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, Favorite Lodge No. 118. He and his wife are members of the German Protestant Church, to which they have belonged since childhood. For six years, he was connected with the German army.

JACOB AND MARY (JACKSON) LE FEVRE, Oxford. These two settlers were among the earliest and most useful of the pioneer settlers of Ohio; both were born in Frederick Co., Md.; Mr. Le Fevre, Feb. 14, 1785, and Mrs. Le Fevre, Dec. 24, 1784; the father of the latter was Henry Jackson, who was born and educated in London, England; her mother, Rebecca Pope Jackson, was born in Maryland, of French parents, who, during the persecution of the Huguenots by the Roman Catholics, were driven from a happy and prosperous home in their beloved France, to the strange and wild lands of America; they chose exile, rather than disloyalty to conscience and religious belief. Jacob Le Fevre claims a similar interest in the Reformation; his mother was German and his father a Frenchman and a Huguenot; in the history of the French Reformation the name Le Fevre is an honored one among the Protestant heroes. Our subjects were married May 1, 1804, and, in the spring of 1807, with their oldest child Mary, aged 1 year, they emigrated to Ohio. They came in wagons to Pittsburgh, and from there to Cincinnati in a flat-boat, which they sold in the latter town for \$10, the purchaser using it for a dwelling house, as was the custom. Mr. Le Fevre was offered land at a very low price in the vicinity of Cincinnati but he would not purchase it because it seemed so worthless for farming purposes. He came out with his family to the southern part of Warren County; he bought land adjoining that on which Socialville was afterward built, three miles south of the present town of Mason, and known as the Thompson land. He finally owned 200 acres in all, and here they lived happily and prosperously for thirty years, until Mr. Le Fevre's death, in 1837. Mr. Le Fevre and family were most earnest and active supporters of church, school and every worthy enterprise. With money and labor, they helped to build the old Presbyterian Church at Pisgah, and assisted greatly in supporting its religious services afterward. Among the ministers who preached at Pisgah at that early day were Rev. Peter Monfort, Dr. Lyman Beecher, Dr. Henry Little, Rev. Benjamin Graves, Rev. Andrew Morrison and other home missionary workers. Mr. and Mrs. Le Fevre were actively interested in the cause of education. Before the time of the free school system, they took a prominent part in organizing and supporting subscription schools. They raised ten children, four sons and six daughters, all of whom have filled useful positions in life; these children all lived to raise families of their own, but two of the sons and four of the daughters are now dead. The names of the ten children, with their husbands and wives, are as follows: Mary and James Baxter, Matilda and Josephus Dodds, Elias and Henrietta Ingersoll, Catherine and Gilbert Barton, Henry and Ellen Monfort, Rebecca and Thomas Moore, Mercy and Nimrod Duvall, Sarah and Milton Coulson, Jacob and Elizabeth Belch and Nimrod and Rebecca Tobias. Their mother, Mrs. Mary Jackson Le Fevre, is still living, and is now (1881) in her 97th year. She enjoys good health and the use of all her faculties, except that of hearing. She remembers quite distinctly the events of her pioneer life; among her early neighbors in Deerfield Township were John Wylie, David Slayback, Nimrod Duvall, Abraham Probasco, Roland Kendall, Zebulon Eynons, Nicholas Dawson, Ezekiel Blue, Jacob Hercules, Isaac Phillips, Daniel Stout, Ezra Van Fossen and others. After many years of toil and hardship as a pioneer, Mrs. Le Fevre is now taking life easily; she is making her home at present with her daughter, at Oxford, Ohio. She has fifty-one grandchildren living and a number who have died. She has about 300 descendants altogether. A great many of these took a loyal and active

part in the civil war; some arose to places of eminence, and some sacrificed their lives in the noble work of defending our flag and nation. The offspring of such ancestors as are herein mentioned should indeed be loyal to the truth, always and everywhere, that they may honor and carry out their teachings of those ancestors who toiled and suffered so nobly for the cause of right.

JOSEPH McCLUNG, retired farmer; P. O. Mason. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is the oldest living person in Deerfield Township. He was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in 1789; he was raised on his father's farm, where he labored till he was 18 years old. At this age, he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed till 1812, when he was drafted, but hired a substitute to serve in his stead. In 1815, he came to Ohio and bought 172 acres of land, and afterward returned to Maryland, where he resided some years, when he returned, in 1823, and, in the spring of 1824, purchased 200 acres where he now lives. His farm at present consists of 255 acres of choice land. With the exception of a small start he received from his parents, he has, with the assistance of his wife, made his large property. Nov. 23, 1815, he was married to Charity Hair, of Maryland, who has borne him five children, viz., John and James; three died in infancy. Mrs. McClung is a member of the M. E. Church, to which she has belonged for many years, and is a consistent Christian lady. They have lived together for sixty-six years—a length of time few live to tread the pathway of life as man and wife. She was born in 1798, and their youngest son is now (1881) past 60 years of age.

JONAS McCURDY, grocer. Mason; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., May 18, 1810; he is a son of Daniel and Catherine McCurdy; his father was born in Ireland, and when a boy came to America—to Lancaster Co., Penn., where he was reared among the German families. In the home of his adoption, he married, lived and died. To him were born nine children, of whom only two survive, viz., George and Jonas; the latter learned to be a weaver, an occupation he followed till 1837, when he came to Lebanon; here he engaged in a woolen manufactory, where he worked till 1848, at which time he engaged in merchandizing. In 1855, he moved to Mason, since when he has been engaged in the grocery business. He has been twice married—first, in 1842, to Phoebe Simonton, who died in 1844, leaving one child, viz., Sarah J. Secondly, he was married to Mrs. Mariah Gooch, who died in 1870, aged 53 years. Mr. McCurdy has been Treasurer of his school district and manager of the corporation funds of Mason. He is a member of the Mason Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 209, and also of the Masonic Lodge since 1859. He is a member of the Universalist Church and a gentleman highly respected in his community.

EPHRAIM L. MEHAN, retired; P. O. Mason. The above gentleman was born on the dividing line between the counties of Warren and Butler, in 1814. Patrick and Abigail (Littie) Mehan were his parents. He (Patrick) was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and when 10 years of age came to America with his relatives. His boyhood was passed in Alleghany Co., Penn., where he lived till he was married, at which time (in 1802) he came to Ohio and settled in Columbia. In 1805, he came to Warren County and located in Deerfield Township. During the war of 1812, he operated a distillery on the Little Miami River for Hunt & Lowe, a business he followed for some years in Warren County, being the proprietor of the business. A greater part of his land was in Warren County, but his residence was in Butler County, where he resided till his death. During the "Old Muster Days," he was Captain of a militia company and a stanch Jackson man; he died in 1844, aged 64 years; his wife departed this life in 1838 or 1839. They were parents of twelve children, of whom seven are now living, viz., Lucinda, Clarrisa, Mary A., Ephraim, Amos, Eliza and John. The deceased are William, Elias, Thomas, Joseph and

an infant. Ephraim Little, brother of Mrs. Mehan, was killed at Tippecanoe by the Indians in the war of 1812. Ephraim Little, father of Mrs. Mehan, Sr. and grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary soldier, who died during the war of 1812. To him the Government ceded 90 acres of land in Deerfield Township as a reward for his meritorious services to his country during the dark days of 1776. The boyhood days of our subject were passed on the farm where he stayed with his parents till of age. In 1835, he was married Mary, daughter of James and Rachel (Carter) Fugate, natives of Maryland. After the event of his marriage, he located at Mason, where he kept a public house for thirty-four years. In 1863, he was elected a Commissioner of Warren County, and served three years. After that, he withdrew from public affairs and sought the privacy of retirement. To Mr. and Mrs. Mehan nine children have been born, of whom five are living, viz., Adda, Virginia, Sarah, Abigail and Winfield S. The deceased are John A. G., Eliza, Corwin and Joseph. John A. G. and Winfield S. were members of the 2d Missouri Cavalry the latter served during the war and his brother but three years. The parents of Mrs. Mehan settled in Warren County in an early day, in which they lived till their death. Mrs. M. was born in Deerfield in 1815; her mother died when she was an infant, and her father in 1854, aged 77 years. Mr. M. has been fairly successful in life, and has a competency from which he reaps the pleasures and comforts of life.

ROBERT MERCHANT, Mason; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1844 and is a son of William and Lydia H. Merchant, natives of Warren County. He (William) was a son of William and Mary Merchant, natives of Pennsylvania who settled in this township in 1815 or 1816, where they lived and died. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters; probably all are deceased and, with the exception of our subject and his brother, Isaac A., the family is extinct. Mr. M. died June 11, 1881, aged about 45 years. Our subject was reared in Mason till 7 years of age, when he was put at work on the farm where he worked till the war broke out. April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 12th O. V. I. under Capt. Williams, for the three-months' service. In September of the same year, he enlisted in Company A, 69th O. V. I., in which he served two years, when he veteraned at Chattanooga and served till the close of the war, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He passed through the battles of Stone River, Jonesboro, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Bentonville and a host of lesser engagements. At Stone River, he was wounded in the leg and taken prisoner and put in the Libby pens for two and a half months before being exchanged, when he was sent to Annapolis, Md.; thence to Columbus, Ohio, thence home, and, when he recovered from his wounds, went back to his regiment. In 1864, he was again captured, at Rome, Ga., while on a foraging expedition. His captors were bushwhackers, and they soon paroled him, and he, with three others, captured the leader of the same party. After his return home, he worked eleven years for one man, and for his present employer, nine years. He was married, in 1865, to Mary E. Gibbs.

ALONZO MILLER, reaper expert, Mason; was born in Deerfield Township in the year 1833, and is a son of William and Ann (Cline) Miller. He (William) was born at Columbia, Ohio, in the year 1811, and is a son of William and Hannah (Phillips) Miller, who were born in Greene Co., Penn., she in the year 1774, and he some few years previous. In the year 1807, they came down the Ohio River in a keel-boat and located in Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he burnt one of the first brick kilns in Southern Ohio. He served a term of one year in the war of 1812, and died of "Cold Plague" in 1814. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are living, viz., William, Rebecca and Joseph. The deceased are Bainbridge, John, Rebecca, Sarah and Mary.

William Miller was married to Ann Cline in 1831. After his marriage, he located in the vicinity of Mason, where he followed the blacksmith's trade for nearly a score of years, after which he went into the mercantile business in Mason, which he followed for some time. At present, he resides in Dayton, Ohio, and is engaged in the real estate business. To them were born twelve children, of whom nine are living, viz., Alonzo, Bainbridge, Melvina, Josephine, Pauline, Inez, Taylor, William and Louisa; the deceased are Melissa, William and Laura. Mr. M., while living in Mason, was justice of the Peace for nine years. Mrs. M. is a daughter of Frederick and Hannah Ann Cline, pioneers, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Fred Cline in this work. Our subject's early life was passed in Deerfield Township, and in the district schools he received his education. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the 50th O. V. I., commissioned a 2d Lieutenant, and was mustered in 1st Lieutenant of Company B, 61st O. V. I. The regiment was transferred to Virginia, where he followed the fortunes of the same, participating in all the engagements; after the battle of Cedar Creek, in 1862, he returned to his home, and, on account of inability, resigned his commission. From then until 1880, he was a contractor, since when he has been engaged with the "Wood Twine-Binder Company," as an expert manipulator of that machine. In 1854, he was married to Louisa J. Cox, who has borne him five children, four of whom are living, viz., Charles, Frank, Edna and Inez; William, the eldest, deceased. Mr. M. has always taken considerable interest in political matters as an organizer, and has always harmonized with the Republican party.

JOSEPH MULFORD, farmer; P. O. Mason. Joseph Mulford, Sr., was born in Cape May Co., N. J., in 1776, and was the son of Ezekiel Mulford, an emigrant from England and a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he was married to Rhoda Smith, in the year 1802, and emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1806, by means of a two-horse wagon, and settled in Turtle Creek Township, near Bedle's Station, first, on lands then owned by Rev. James Kemper, but he afterward bought a farm of Daniel Hole, in Section 28, at Bedle's Station. The old block-house, as it was then called, was yet standing, and stood on the east side of a small stream called Station Creek, about ninety rods north of the old hewed log M. E. Church, that is still standing on the gravel knoll near the east side of Muddy Creek Bridge. Mr. Mulford was a soldier in the war of 1812, and furnished his own horse for the service. He and his wife were parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, five of whom yet survive, viz., William D., Eliza, Joseph, Ezekiel and Maria. Mr. Mulford died of cholera at Bedle's Station in 1833, aged 57 years. His wife, Rhoda Smith, died near Monroe, Butler Co., in 1843, aged 56 years. They both were exemplary members of the first organized class of the M. E. Church, at Bedle's Station. The time was when some of the ablest ministers of that church, in the then Ohio Conference, preached in the old log church at Bedle's Station, viz., Revs. Biglow, John Collins, John P. Durbin, Augustus Eddy, Arthur W. Elliott, William Stilt and others. Quite a number of the old settlers lie buried in the knoll on which the church yet stands, but scarcely a slab or monument of any kind is there to point out the graves of the noble dead. Joseph Mulford, Jr., was born near Bedle's Station in 1814, and spent his boyhood on the farm in a manner common with farmers' boys. In 1834, he was married to Elizabeth Brown, to whom were born eight children, viz., William, Joseph S., John R., Jerusha J., Rhoda M. and Mary E. (twins), Margaret and Sarah, all of whom are yet living, except the oldest son, William, who, in 1861, enlisted in Company A, 69th O. V. I.; was taken prisoner by Wheeler's C. S. A. Cavalry and paroled at McMinnville, Tenn. He died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of

wounds received at the battle of Mission Ridge, Dec. 15, 1863, aged 26 years. His remains were brought home and buried in the Lebanon Cemetery.

JONATHAN J. MYERS, retired farmer and carpenter, Socialville, Ohio. The gentleman above dates his citizenship to Warren County back to 1839. He was born in Indiana April 17, 1817. His parents were Jonathan and Elizabeth (Pryor) Myers; he was born in Pennsylvania, and she was a native of Virginia; they were married in Chillicothe during the latter part of the eighteenth century; they settled at Walnut Hills, now a suburb of Cincinnati, in the beginning of the nineteenth century; he purchased 60 acres of land where Walnut Hills now stands, on which he resided about ten years; he then removed to Switzerland Co., Ind., in which he bought a section of land, living thereon another ten years, when he returned to Ohio and located near Sharon, where he died three months later in 1829, aged about 48 years. He served his country in the war of 1812. His wife survived him, and died a number of years after his death. They were parents of eleven children, five of whom are living viz., Andrew, Elizabeth, Jonathan J., Silas P. and Robert the deceased are Polly, James W., Joel, Hettie and Emanuel. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were of Quaker extraction and proclivity, and were reared to the requirements of that faith. Our subject was reared to farm pursuits; he remained on the farm with his parents until of age. In the fall of 1840, he was married to Mrs. Lydia M., daughter of John Wilkerson, by whom he had eight children, six living, viz., William McKendell, Mary E., Leonidas H., Cyrus F., Anna M. and John W; the deceased are Samuel A. and Josephine. After his marriage, he purchased 105 acres of land, on which he now lives. Before his marriage, he learned the carpenter's trade, and, during his latter years, has paid considerable attention to it. He and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which they were connected before marriage for more than forty years have they complied with every requirement of that well-known religious body, and have been live workers in the cause; for twenty years, he has led his church class, and has ever borne the standard high. His farm consists of 75 acres of choice land, which is comfortably improved. From Chillicothe, Mr. Myers, Sr., removed to Deerfield, in which he lived but a short time.

J. T. NIXON, physician and surgeon, Mason, was born in Butler Co., Ohio, March 29, 1810; he is a son of Allen and Margaret (Troutman) Nixon who were born in Fayette Co., Penn., in which they were married. In 1803 they located in Butler County, where they lived till 1812, at which time they removed to Union Township, Warren Co., where they made a permanent home. To them were born eleven children, four of whom are living, viz., Allen, William R., James R. and J. T. Mr. Nixon is buried on land selected by himself a number of years previous to his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served his country faithfully. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and the rudiments of his education were received in the district schools. He lived on his father's farm till 19 years old, when he engaged in preaching the Gospel conformably to the rules of the Christian Church, in which he labored for a quarter of a century in Warren and adjoining counties. On account of failing health, he abandoned his ministerial labors and began the study of medicine; in 1852, he took a course of lectures in the Eclectic Institute in Cincinnati; after receiving a full course, he began the practice of medicine in Mason, where he has since paid attention to the demands of his large and increasing practice, which has made the Doctor a handsome competency. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the order of Knight Templar. He was married, in 1838, to Mrs. Eliza Hall, by whom he has had two children, viz., Rebecca, now Mrs. Sheets, and Mary E., now Mrs. Bursk.

M. OBERGEFELL, merchant tailor and proprietor of Liberty House, Foster's Crossing, Ohio; was born in the year 1826; is a son of Joseph and Ellie Obergefell, natives of Germany, who never came to America. Our subject learned his trade in the old country, which he followed till his enlistment, 1847, and for six years he served in the German army, and passed through the revolution of 1848 and 1849. In 1851, he was married, in Baden, Germany, to Francisca Slatter, who bore him ten children, two living, viz., John and Tillie. Mrs. Obergefell died in 1879, aged 58 years. Feb. 26, 1880, he was again married, to Kate Rieger. In 1854, Mr. Obergefell came to America, on a voyage occupying forty-two days, and had a very rough time of it. In Cincinnati he followed his trade for eleven years, doing custom work, and, during the war, worked for the United States Government on soldiers' clothes. In 1865, he came to Foster's Crossing, where he has since built up a good property; his fair dealing and popular business habits universally command for him the confidence and respect of the people; so those wanting a "square deal" or a suit of clothes properly made will be accommodated by giving him a call. He and his estimable wife belong to the German Protestant Church, and are energetic in their religious zeal. He is a Republican in politics, consequently a lover of his adopted country.

THOMAS L. PENDERY, farmer; P. O. Twenty-Mile Stand; was born in Deerfield Township Nov. 13, 1835. He is a son of Thomas and Eliza (Rowan) Pendery; he was born Aug. 24, 1797; died April 17, 1839; she was born July 10, 1800; died Sept. 28, 1880; they were married Feb. 8, 1824; to them were born six children, viz., Anna, wife of Allison Scott; Jeremiah M.; Mary, wife of William Swank, and twin sister to Jeremiah M.; John G., Thomas L. and Deborah J., wife of Redding Doty, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pendery were members of the Associate Reformed Church, with which they connected themselves after their marriage. He was a miller, a business he followed when he first came to the State, working in Gov. Jeremiah Morrow's mill, for the use of which at first he gave twelve barrels of flour per month. He started in life empty-handed, and, after he paid for his marriage license, had a lone 50 cents left. During his short life, he built up a good property, consisting of 215 acres of land, which, at his death, was clear of all incumbrance. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the district school he received a common education, which was afterward developed in the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, which institution conferred on him its diploma of graduation in 1856, and afterward followed teaching for a term of five months. Dec. 26, 1860, he was married to Mary A., daughter of John Benyer, who has borne him four children, three living, viz., Jennie E., Lilis A. and Lura C.; an infant son, deceased. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, he to the United, she to the re-united, order. He is also a member of the Mason Grange, No. 49, with which he has been connected some years. His farm consists of 200 acres of choice land, which is largely in cultivation and comfortably improved.

J. N. PERRINE, merchant, Mason, was born in Union Township, in Warren County, in the year 1836. He is a son of Daniel and Eliza Perrine, early pioneers, of whom a further notice is given elsewhere in this work. Our subject, J. N., was reared on the farm till 16 years of age, when he came to Mason to learn the carriage-trimming business, which he followed till the war broke out. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 69th O. V. I.; his regiment was stationed at Columbus, guarding prisoners, until 1862, at which time they were sent to the front and annexed to the 14th Corps and for the first year were largely on detached duty; he followed the fortunes of the regiment till after the battle of Stone River, in which he participated; the following June, 1863, on account of inability caused from a chronic disorder, he was honorably

discharged and returned to his home. He again engaged at his former trade which he followed till 1878, at which time he abandoned it and opened a grocery and provision store at Mason. June 6, 1867, he was married to Sarah Van Fossen, by whom he has had two children, viz., Blanche and Birdie. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 15, Lebanon, Ohio, and the I. O. O. F., Mason Lodge, No. 209. Both he and his estimable wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church of Mason, with which they have been connected about five years.

A. W. PITTINGER, of the firm of Fishwick & Pittinger, merchants, Foster's Crossing. Mr. Pittinger was born in Cincinnati in 1852, where he was reared to mercantile pursuits, being educated in one of the leading houses in the city; his literary education was received in the city schools, and, in addition, took a full commercial course in Bartlett's College; he worked as a salesman in the city until August, 1878, at which time he came to Foster's Crossing and embarked in his present enterprise with Mr. Fishwick; he has the exclusive business management of the house—a responsibility he is fully competent to discharge, as there are few indeed who are better posted in the different branches of merchandising than Mr. Pittinger; his large store is always full of the best and most seasonable goods in the market, and by fair dealing he has built up a trade that has extended to the very doors of other dealers in adjoining towns. May 17, 1875, he was married to Lucy Fishwick, daughter of his partner. Mrs. Pittinger is a cultured lady, an excellent saleswoman, and is thoroughly posted in their business as her husband.

ABNER L. ROSS, farmer; P. O. Pisgah, Butler Co. The gentleman whose name we present at the head of this sketch is another of the old and well-known citizens of Warren County. He was born in Turtle Creek Township July 2, 1805; he is a son of Benjamin L. and Sarah (Leonard) Ross; he was a native of New York, she being a native of Pennsylvania; both came to Ohio when single; he came to Ft. Washington in 1797; in 1798, he came to Mason, but returned to his former place for greater security, which place is now known as Prideton. In 1801, he returned. He was one of the first mail-carriers in that part of the State, a business he operated in for a number of years; he was in reality a mail contractor under the United States Government. He was married, near Mason, in the spring of 1803, to Sarah, daughter of Abner Leonard, a pioneer preacher of the Methodist persuasion; he resided in Deerfield Township for a short time after his marriage, when he removed to near Lebanon and settled on land which is now owned by — Mull; here he resided ten years after which he returned to Mason and settled on one of Maj. Mason's farms for a short time, then removed to near Goshen, in Clermont Co., Ohio, where he lived till his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he was a pillar in its early history; a conscientious and unassuming gentleman, and one who had no aspirations for the empty bauble of office. They were born ten children, five of whom are living, viz., Abner L., Samuel, Benjamin J., Mehetable and Sarah; the deceased are Isaac, Andrew, Mary, William L. and an infant. Mr. Ross died in April, 1865, aged about 90 years. His wife departed this life in 1876, at the age of 88 years. The early boyhood of our subject was passed in a manner different from most of pioneer boys, and obtained a good education for the advantages then offered; he walked three and four miles to schools, whose teachers' main qualifications were in the use of the hazel. At the age of 14, he began carrying the mail, his route extending from Lebanon through Oxford and Hamilton to Brookville, Ind.; on this route he operated four years, carrying the mail on horseback; after this, he operated on the Troy Stage Line from Lebanon to Dayton, and another to Lancaster and Circleville; also from Cincinnati to Lancaster through Mont-

mery, Foster's Crossing, Clarksville, Sabina, Washington Court House, to Holland, Williamsport, Circleville and Amanda to Lancaster; on the above lines he operated twelve years, and at the same time had staging going on from Chillicothe to Gallipolis, and a line from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, Ind., and from the latter place to Bloomington, Bedford, Paola, to Leavenworth, on the Missouri River; also from Indianapolis to Terre Haute; he was the first to run a stage into Hamilton and Oxford, Ohio; his whole routes extended over a length of seven hundred miles; on four of his lines he had lively opposition. At this time, there were no pikes; the roads were mud roads, and the reader can have only a faint idea of their condition at times. During a portion of the time he was engaged in the above business, he was keeping hotel in Lebanon, where he was engaged at two different times—in all, twenty years. In Wilmington, Ohio, he kept hotel for two years. Abandoning staging in 1860, he retired to fruit farm near Morrowtown, this county, to which he gave his attention about six years, and in 1869 came to where he now resides. He was married, in 1825, to Margaret Frazier, by whom he had six children, four living, viz., John L., James W., George W. and William R.: two died in infancy. His second marriage was celebrated with Mrs. Phœbe Fatout in 1869, she owning the farm of 90 acres, which is one of the best in the county.

JOHN SANDERS, proprietor hotel, Foster's Crossing. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Saarbruck, Prussia, in 1819; he is the son of John and Martha Sanders, of Prussia, in which they were reared and married. In 1836, they, with their family, emigrated to America; they landed at Baltimore after a tedious voyage of sixty-five days from Havre de Grace, France. From the place of landing they went to Pittsburgh, Penn., and afterward removed to Butler Co., Penn., where they purchased a farm, on which they lived and died; they were parents of five children, one son and four daughters; the daughters married and remained in Pennsylvania, and are named as follows: Margaret, Mary, Catherine and Elizabeth. John, the father of our subject, died at the age of 87, and his wife at the advanced age of 85 years. In Butler Co., Penn., our subject learned the shoe trade, which he followed there till 1839, at which time he went to Brady's Bend, Penn., where he started a shop of his own, which he carried on till 1842; here he was unfortunate, and lost about \$2,000; the failure discouraged him, and he resolved to migrate westward, and soon after was in Cincinnati, where he remained through the winter, and, in the following spring (1843), settled in Foster's Crossing, and for three years following, clerked in the hotel for James Foster. In 1846, he was married to Margaret Gruber, and, immediately after, started in business for himself, and kept grocery and railroad boarders; this business he followed for some years, and then branched into the dry goods business, which, however, did not prove successful, and so allowed himself to drift back to saloon and boarding house keeping, in which he is now engaged; here Mr. Sanders had quite a diversity of changes, and really saw many "ups and downs," yet withal he has been successful, and is now enjoying the comforts of a good home and is doing a paying business. To them have been born nine children, six of whom are living, viz., Joseph, John B., Catherine, Anna, Theresa and Salinda; the deceased, viz., Mary, Margaret and William. For ten years, he was toll-receiver at Foster's Crossing, on the Cincinnati, Montgomery & Hopkinsville Turnpike. He, his wife and their children are consistent members of the Catholic Church, in which all were baptized and received into the church according to every prescribed rule of that great religious body. Mr. Sanders owns a good property in the village, and is now, though suffering from ill health, enjoying life under his own vine and fig tree. He formerly owned 20 acres of land adjoining the river, on which were found many relics belonging to aboriginal and pre-historic times.

JAMES SCOTT, carriage-manufacturer and undertaker; P. O. Twenty-Mile Stand; was born in Union Township in 1817; he is a son of Nicholas and Rhoda (Smith) Scott, who were born in New Jersey, in which they were reared and married; in his native State, he learned wagon-making, and also did an undertaking business. In 1816, he, his wife and one child emigrated to Ohio and settled three miles south of Lebanon, in Union Township; here he purchased a small farm, which he carried on in connection with his trades; he was a hard-working man, very conscientious, and had not the aspirations for worldly wealth some others had. He was a Republican in politics. To the eight children were born, six living, viz., Abiah, now Mrs. Armstrong; James, All son L. Thomas; Sarah, now Mrs. Melville and Rebecca F., now Mrs. Kinkead, the deceased are Hannah and John. The latter enlisted, in the beginning of the war, in the 69th O. V. I., Co. A; he was wounded and taken prisoner at Murfreesboro. Tenn., and, after his recovery, returned to his regiment in time to participate in the battle of Mission Ridge, in which he was shot through the heart and instantly killed; he was a Lieutenant of his company, but during this battle was Acting Captain. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Sr., were consistent and active members of the Christian Church, in which he was a representative and official member. The early life of our subject was passed in his father's shop; after attaining his majority, he went to Lebanon to study more fully and obtain a broader knowledge of his business in detail, where he remained for a season. In 1840, he began for himself in the wagon-making business at his present stand; being without capital, he began in a small way, and gradually he enlarged his business, with which he combined undertaking and carriage-making, and thus his business assumed considerable proportions, and his carriages find a ready sale in the market. As an undertaker, he sustains an enviable reputation; Gov. Jeremiah Morrow and his wife were buried by him, and the funeral expense of the Governor was but \$13; that of his wife \$10; he was buried in 1852, she in 1845. Mr. Scott has been twice married—first, to Mary Hart, daughter of James Hart, of Warren County, April 5, 1841; who bore him one child, viz., Alice, born in September, 1843, died in December of the same year; Mrs. Scott died March 26, 1844, aged 23 years 1 month and 27 days. His second marriage was celebrated with Lydia E., daughter of John Lowe, of Warren County, April 3, 1845; to them one child has been born—Nicholas I., born July 31, 1851; he is now a physician in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a Ruling Elder for many years. He is a gentleman fully interested in educational matters, and in the church and Sabbath school he is a representative man and zealous worker. He owns 70 acres of most excellent land, which is highly improved, with a fine dwelling and good working shop in which to carry on his business. John Lowe, father of Mrs. Scott, was born in Somerset Co., N. J., in 1789; came to Ohio in an early day a single man. He was married to Mary Irwin June 22, 1815; she was born April 9, 1789; they were parents of five children, viz., James A. I., Nancy C., Mary J., Sarah A., Lydia E. Mr. Lowe died June 18, 1871; Mrs. Lowe departed this life in June, 1824; both were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was a Ruling Elder; he served under Gen. Wayne in the war of 1812, in the vicinity of Ft. Wayne, Ind. He was three times married; his second marriage was with Mary A. Brower, who bore him seven children, viz., Henrietta M., John L., John M., Abraham B., William W., Josiah E. and William W. His third marriage was celebrated with Roxana T. Nye, who is yet living, and resides in Massachusetts.

THOMAS SCOTT, farmer; P. O. Mason. The gentleman whose name we present at the head of this sketch is one of the well-known citizens of Warren

County. On the place where he lives he was born, in the year 1827; his parents, Jonathan and Nancy (English) Scott, were born in New Jersey, where they grew to manhood and womanhood and were married. In 1819, they, with their two children, William and Mary A., came to Ohio and settled on the land where their son Thomas now resides; this land was entered by Jonathan Scott, Sr., who, however, never came to Ohio. Until 1835, Jonathan, Jr., lived upon this land, at which time he removed to Turtle Creek Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1841. Mrs. Scott departed this life in 1877, at the advanced age of 82 years. To them were born eleven children, eight of whom are living, viz., William; Mary A., now Mrs. Winterrowd; Samuel, Joseph, Thomas; Eliza J., now Mrs. Robbins; Levi, and Susan, now Mrs. Bradley; the deceased are Maria (Mrs. Hamilton), Asa and George. Our subject was reared to farm pursuits and in the district schools, and, through studious habits, he obtained enough of the indispensable to enable him to successfully discharge the demands of business complications. In 1854, he was married to Mary C., daughter of William and Mary Bunnell, early settlers of Warren Co., Ohio; for one year after his marriage, he lived in Turtle Creek Township, after which he located on the place that has since been his dwelling-place. They are parents of three children, two living, viz., Wallace and Thomas B.; William, deceased. Mr. Scott, with the exception of belonging to the Mason Horse Rangers, is connected with no other society. He owns 175 acres of most excellent land, and his surroundings indicate the thrift and enterprise of the owner.

J. M. THOMPSON, farmer; P. O. Socialville. The gentleman whose name we present at the head of this sketch is one of the well-known and prominent citizens of Warren County. He was born in Deerfield Township July 7, 1831, and is a son of J. L. Thompson, a pioneer, whose sketch appears in this work. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the district schools, which were afterward developed in the Farmers' College of Hamilton Co., Ohio, in which he took a year's course, and during that time, by close application to study, he fitted himself to successfully cope with the business relations of life. Upon attaining his majority, he engaged in a mercantile enterprise in Socialville, where he conducted a general store for five years, and was very successful. At the termination of the above time, he disposed of his stock and returned to his farm, which is the best-kept place in the township; his surroundings and improvements are far above the average, and everything indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. April 29, 1858, he was married to Lottie, daughter of Henry Voorhis, of Butler Co., Ohio, who has borne him two children, viz., Charles M. and Dora E.; the former is a promising young attorney in Lebanon, and the latter the wife of E. C. Morrison. Mr. Thompson has never craved political honors, yet he has represented his party ticket in nearly every office of the county, which, though, is largely in the minority; he has settled forty-one estates, besides settling up the old Miami Valley Railroad Company's business, which went into bankruptcy in 1879, and he was appointed Receiver in January, 1881. Be it said to his credit that in settling up so many estates he has never lost a dollar by a bad debt, nor failed to account for a cent that was charged to him; some of the estates were large, and, as all estates are more or less complicated, we consider this remarkable. Politically, he is of Democratic proclivities, and upon all questions of importance he clings tenaciously to the principles of true Democracy. In point of improvement, he stands at the head of every enterprise that has been successfully carried to a terminus. Through his instrumentality, the face of the country wears a much different aspect than would otherwise have been the case, as he has done much to help change and establish roads that are now of real value and advantage to every

citizen. In the construction of pikes and other matters of equal importance he has always taken a leading part, which he sustained with creditableness to himself in every instance. Withal, J. M. Thompson is a representative man, and no citizen of his township has more friends or wields a greater influence than he. During the war, he took a prominent part in the history of the township purchased credits, raised and paid for men, and in all, disbursed \$32,000; was also distributing agent to those whose husbands and sons were in the army. He belongs to the Mason Horse Ranger Company, and is one of the two men who drafted its new constitution and assisted in organizing on a new basis.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, retired farmer; P. O. Socialville. To the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, we are pleased to accord a place in the ranks of the early pioneers of Warren County; he was born at Red Stone, Pennsylvania, Sept. 8, 1804, and is a son of Aaron and Jane (Lee) Thompson who were born in the same State. In 1806, they emigrated by way of the Ohio River to Ohio, and took up their residence in Butler County close to Chester. There they cleared up a farm and made a permanent home. To them were born eighteen children, of whom only two live in Warren County. The others who are living are scattered throughout the West. Mrs. Thompson died in 1827. Mr. Thompson was again married to Julia Baird, who bore him three children; he died in 1841 or 1842. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in the subscription schools he learned to read and write. He labored on the farm for his father until his marriage, which was celebrated Nov. 4, 1828, with Eleanor, daughter of David Conover of New Jersey, and at that time of Butler County; after the celebration of his nuptials he located in Deerfield Township where he has resided to the present, and in all human probability will reside to the end. His children who are living are seven in number, and all reside in good homes within sight of their parents, their names are as follows:—James M. Finley, Willson, George D., Jonathan L., Lucinda L., and Mary A. The deceased are—Abel S., Thomas J., David M., and Eva J. Mr. Thompson when married had comparatively speaking nothing, and his father being a poor man, he did much toward assisting him, which considerably retarded his own progress, yet he struggled along gaining little by little, and soon purchased thirty odd acres of land. Their first home was on what is now the Abner Ross farm, it being then nearly all timbered land; then there was scarcely a wagon road, and everything was carried in and out of the country on horseback. By the most unrelenting labor and strictest economy this pioneer gradually overcame the obstacles which are akin to poverty, and became one of the wealthy men of his township, possessing at one time about 700 acres of land. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Democrat; he has served the people of the township in capacity of Trustee for nine years; his children are greatly esteemed and are among the most respected in the county, being moral and strictly honest men and women; they are well calculated to perpetuate the record of their father, which is without a spot or blemish. He is an old member of the Company of Mason Horse Rangers. To his children he has given good homes; he was engaged for some time as a partner with his son J. M. Thompson, in a store at Socialville. The grandfather of Mrs. Thompson served as Light Horseman in the struggle of the colonists for liberty.

L. C. THURSTON, horse shoer and dealer in fine horses, Mason. The subject of this memoir was born in Mason, Jan. 2, 1838. He is a son of James and Margaret (Crone) Thurston. He was a native of Germany and her family were of Irish extraction. James T. came to Warren County in 1811, and settled near Foster's Crossing. He was a miller by trade and for twenty years he worked for Governor Jeremiah Morrow as his miller. He was married to Margaret Crone, in Mason, and our subject is their only offspring. He

(James) followed the vocation of milling as long as he was able to perform manual labor, when he went to Indiana and in Vigo County purchased a farm on which he lived till his death, which occurred in 1874, aged about 80 years. His wife survived him and died in Lebanon in 1871, suddenly and without a moment's warning. Our subject was reared in Mason, and with Bursk, he learned the trade of horse shoeing, in which art he is a perfect master in every particular. He began the trade at the age of 15, and in this county has worked in Corwin, Lebanon and Mason, and also in Bethany and West Chester in Butler Co., Ohio. He started in life without a dollar of capital, and borrowed \$400 with which to make a start. By his large business capacity and a strict adherence to the old adage, "pluck wins," he has made a property which now exceeds a valuation of \$10,000. He was married in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Garner of Virginia, who has borne him one child, viz., John W., a promising young man of Mason and an expert telegraphist. For the present, he is cashier and book-keeper for the well-known Sam C. Bennett. Mr. T. is a great admirer of the equine species, and for fifteen years has operated largely in fancy driving stock and as a true horse man he is known far and wide.

ALFRED VOORHIS, retired farmer; P. O. Mason; was born near Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 26, 1807; he is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tucker) Voorhis, natives of the state of New Jersey. Daniel, the grandfather of our subject, emigrated to Louisville, Ky., in an early day and soon thereafter removed to Ohio settling in the vicinity of Sharonville where he remained but a short time and removed near the present village of Lebanon. He was born at Hackensack, N. J., at which place he kept an inn and was on several occasions honored with the presence of General Washington who stopped with him. He was the father of eight children and died in his Buckeye home. Daniel, Jr., the father of our subject, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Tucker, who resided near what is now the Village of Glendale, about the year 1797. He served under Gen. Wayne in the war of 1812 for a period of more than two years as a wagoner. In this union were born nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz., Clarissa, the eldest, now 82 years of age, Henry, Alfred, Eliza, Mary, Caroline A. and Manning. The deceased are Kittie and Sallie. The parents died, the father in 1858 and the mother in 1847. The early life of our subject was passed on the farm and after arriving at the proper age he labored as a hired hand for five years, receiving about \$10 per month and at the end of this time had saved \$300 in cash. March 9, 1831, he was married to Lucinda, daughter of John M. Snook. After his marriage, he rented land one year and then purchased 67 acres where he now lives. At the time, it was partially cleared and until a cabin could be erected, the cooking was done beside a log. Here he has resided since and has prospered. The log-cabin has disappeared, and a fine, commodious and comfortable house towers above the now insignificant log structure. The forest has disappeared and well cleared and richly tilled fields help complete the transformation that is so marked at every turn. At present he owns 127 acres, though formerly he owned a large tract of land which he has divided among his children, having given them property to the amount of \$2,000 apiece. To them eleven children have been born, eight of whom are now living, viz., Oliver, Julia A., Elizabeth, John, Manning, Frances, Ellison and Marilla. The deceased are Marilla, Vermillion and Rosella. Vermillion enlisted in the beginning of the war in Co. A. 69th O. V. I. and saw the contest through. He was wounded at Atlanta, from which he recovered and after his return home died from asthma. Manning enlisted in 1861, in the 83d O. V. I. and served throughout the war. Ellison also served in the late war, being a member of Co. A. 69th O. V. I.

WILLIAM C. WILLIAMSON, farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in the year 1825. His parents were William Williamson and Elizabeth Irwin. She was born in Ireland and with her parents came to this country when young. He was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., where he lived till about 20 years old, when he came to Ohio and settled in Franklin where he married his first wife—Conover—who lived but little more than a year after. After the loss of her, he removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he married again, of which union nine children were born—five living, viz., Ann, James I., George, Elizabeth and William C. The deceased are David, Samuel, Sarah and Mary J. and two infants. By his first marriage he had one child, viz., Thomas, who, when last heard of, lived in Indiana. Mr. W. died in 1864, aged 72 years. Mrs. W. died in 1858, aged 72 years. Though his father was a merchant, our subject was reared on the farm and he received only a limited education in the district schools, his school-days not exceeding over a period of a few months. Being a poor boy, he worked by the month on the farm beginning as a hired hand when only 8 years old. Thus he strove till of age Dec. 27, 1850, he was married to Delilah, daughter of Stephen and Cassandra Compton of Virginia. After this event, he lived for one year in Hamilton Co., Ohio, after which he came to Warren County and in Deerfield Township he has since lived. In 1877, he came to the place where he now resides. He owns 12 acres of land and all comfortably improved. To Mr. and Mrs. W. have been born thirteen children—nine now living, viz., Stephen C., Elizabeth J., William H., Emma B., Mary A., Caroline, Della, Lulu M. and Freeman E. The deceased are John W., Cassandra, Lewis and an infant. Officially, he has been identified in some of the offices of the township, and as Trustee has served for eight years—an evidence of his executive ability and the confidence his townsmen repose in him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mason Lodge, No. 209, Lincoln Encampment of Lebanon, No. 100 and also to the Mason Horseshoe Rangers. He and his estimable wife have for a period of thirty-five years been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and it is rightfully their due, be it said to their credit, have always endeavored to discharge every Christian and moral duty to the very best of their ability. Mr. W. is emphatically a self-made man; from a poor boy of good purpose working by the month, gradually worked himself along the plane of life and though his accumulations were small for years, courage, good habits and industry have told in the end, and the property he now owns evidences the proof of that fact.

PETER W. WIKOFF, retired farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in Deerfield Township, in the year 1813. He is a son of Garrett and Phœba (Cox) Wikoff, who were born in the State of New Jersey, in which their early lives were passed. With their respective families they came to Warren County; he the year 1809; she with her family in 1810. They were married in Deerfield Township in 1811. Peter Wikoff and wife Catherine Tice, came at the same time, and were accompanied with their family, which consisted of eight children. In the home of their adoption they lived and died. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. After Garrett Wikoff was married he settled on land in Section 35, where he lived for some years, when he sold out and went to Indiana; but four years later returned to his former home. Two years after he went to Franklin, in which he lived four years, after which he returned to his old home, where he died in 1842. She died in 1862. To them were born eight children, viz.: William, Peter, Garrett, Margaret, Phœba A., Julia A., Mary J. and Catherine. Our subject was reared on the farm, and remained with his parents on the farm in Indiana, until so broken down with ague he was obliged to return to Ohio, when he worked as a hired hand, giving the proceeds of his labor to his father. In 1833, he was married to Sarah, daughter

of Major William Mason. After the celebration of this event he located on land adjoining the village of Mason. He has been successful during life, and his farm of 440 acres attests the fact. He has been no political aspirant, caring nothing for the bauble of office, and with the exception of one year he served as Justice of the Peace, has held no other office. He has been a member of the Mason Horse Rangers for thirty years. Major William Mason and wife, Sarah Murphy, were parents of Mrs. Wikoff; he was born in Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to Palmyra, Tenn., from whence he came to Ohio, about 1798, and first settled on the Little Miama river, near Madisonville, Ohio. Here he lost his first wife Mary McClellan, and soon after came to this township, in which he bought 36 acres, the present site of Mason. By his first wife he had two children, viz.—Maria and Samuel. By the second four children, viz.: Cynthia, Sarah, William and Elizabeth. At the age of sixteen he entered in the war of the Revolution, and served under Col. Hookum; for meritorious service was commissioned Major. He also enlisted in 1812, but only served a short time. He was much noted for his liberality, and at his death willed to the village of Mason 40 acres of land.

JOHN C. WODREY, farmer; P. O. Foster's Crossing. The gentleman whose name we present at the head of this sketch, is one of the prominent and enterprising German citizens of Warren County. He was born in Mecklenburg Strelitz, Germany, Sept. 14, 1822, and is a son of Jacob Wodrey, a native of the same place, who lived and died in his native land. Our subject was reared in farm pursuits and obtained only such education as the schools of this country at that time afforded. In 1850, he set sail for America, and on the 16th of August landed in New York, after a tedious voyage of sixty-three days. For four years following he obtained employment with the Vanderbilts, on railroad lines and labored in various places. In 1854, he came to Ohio, to Montgomery County, when he worked one summer as a farm hand, after which came to Warren County, where he labored for the well known Frederick Cline for two years; then worked his land on shares, but still lived with him for several years. In 1864, he purchased 75 acres of land, which, under his management has been developed into the most productive and best kept farm in his neighborhood. In February, 1865, he was married to Matilda Stuckland; to his second wife, Nancy E. Cline, he was married Sept. 29, 1867; one child, viz., Nancy. He was married to his last and third wife Hannah Albright, June 23, 1869, and by her has had two children, viz., John E., and Lillie M. He and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church, to which they have belonged since childhood. He is a Republican in political belief, having always voted with that party.

MASSIE TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM ALLEN, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in New Jersey, Dec. 6 1818; is a son of Kenton and Delilah (Elwell) Allen, natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren Co., near Ft. Ancient, in 1825, and here resided till his death; his wife survived him till 1854, when she died on the place where our subject now lives; they have two children now living—Rebecca, now Mrs. Crawford and Hiram. Mr. Kenton Allen was a farmer by occupation, a hard-working industrious man, a man of integrity and high principles of honor, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. The subject of this sketch was but seven years of age when brought to this county, and here was raised and grew to manhood; was married to Margaret Miller, whose family and ancestral history is written in sketch of Conrad Miller; by her he had two children—Rachel, deceased) and Susan, now Mrs. Anson, residing at Harveysburg; his wife died Oct. 1, 1876. On April 2, 1877, he married Mrs Sarah Ann Rees, a daughter of David and Mary Elwell, natives of New Jersey; she was born Dec. 29, 1814, and emigrated with her parents to Philadelphia when one year old, and to Ohio in 1828. David and Mary Elwell had eleven children, four now survive—Sarah Ann, Susanna, Anna Maria and Zeru. Mr. Elwell died in Springboro in 1852; his wife died April 27, 1862, aged 69 years; Mr. Elwell was a man of undoubted integrity and high moral character, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and whose funeral services were conducted under that order. Sarah Ann was first married to David F. Rees, a native of Pennsylvania, and a twin-brother of Henry Rees; both married sisters and both died within ten days of each other, aged 71 years. By Mr. Rees she had eight children, three now survive—John Wesley, Hiram, and Susanna, now Mrs. Joseph S. Johnson, residing at Franklin. Mr. Rees was a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed for fifty-six years; an honest, upright man, well and favorably known in Springboro and vicinity, where he resided so long; was a member of the M. E. Church fifty-seven years and died rejoicing in a bright hope of a blessed immortality. Mr. Allen has always followed farming as an occupation; is an upright, hard-working man, and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, to which he has belonged twenty-five years. Mrs. Allen was a member of the M. E. Church for forty-nine years; then, after her marriage to Mr. Allen, for convenience and to be in accord with him, she united with the Free-Will Baptists, with whom she has been a member four years. Mrs. Allen has been an extensive writer and contributor to various newspapers and especially to the *Lebanon Star*; in this paper her contributions have been known over the signature of *Aquila*, and have been eagerly sought and read by the public and earnestly prized and solicited by the editor. Alice, (deceased,) daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rees married Oscar Grifthner, of Franklin, in June, 1874; had one child, Jennie.

ISAAC H. ANTRAM, merchant, Harveysburg, born at Harveysburg Oct. 13, 1837; is a son of Aaron L. and Martha W. (Harvey) Antram; he was born in Frederick Co., Va., Oct. 23, 1807, she in Clinton Co., Ohio, May 26, 1809. The paternal grandparents were John and Ann (Hackney) Antram, he a native of New Jersey and she of Virginia. The great-grandfather was John Antram. The grandfather of our subject, John Antram, moved from his native State to Pennsylvania, thence to Virginia, where he married, and in 1817, with his family, moved to Ohio and located in Clinton Co.; in 1825, he moved to Warren Co. and settled near Harveysburg. They had ten children—James, Lydia, Joseph, Hiram, John, Joshua, Eliza, Aaron L., Edmond and Charity Ann. Mr. Antram was a man of great energy and untiring industry; was noted for his free-heartedness and liberality, and was highly esteemed for his manly virtues and generous nature. His religious belief was with the Society of

Friends; he died in 1847. Aaron L. Antram was about 10 years of age when brought to Ohio by his parents; here he grew to manhood, with the privilege of attending the common schools, such as those early days afforded, during the winter seasons. These were all the advantages which he enjoyed for obtaining an education. He also served a three-months' apprenticeship at the weaver's trade, after which he employed his evenings and rainy days in weaving the cloth out of which the clothes for the family were made; such were the means and industry by which those early pioneers were enabled to supply the necessities of life. On April 1, 1829, Mr. Antram was married to Miss Martha W., daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Dicks) Harvey, natives of North Carolina, whose history appears in this work. By this union they had three sons—Anselem, born Jan. 1, 1830; Micajah T., born Dec. 27, 1834, and Isaac H., the subject of this sketch. In 1830, Mr. Antram purchased a farm near Harveysburg, upon which he remained one year, then sold his farm, and in the spring of 1831 he entered upon mercantile trade in Harveysburg, in which business he has continued to the present time, a period of half a century, and for over forty years has been an extensive pork dealer. Mr. Antram is a man of great force of character, and his business career has been one of remarkable success; by industry and economy he accumulated a good competency; he has ever taken a great interest in the cause of education, and for many years filled the office of School Director; he is modest and retiring in his manners, and one of the substantial citizens of the community; his wife died May 5, 1865; she was a woman of remarkable kindness of heart and of great benevolence; her numerous acts of charity and kindness won for her a host of friends, and her virtues are embalmed in the memory of many who were the recipients of her kindly ministrations. Mr. Antram married a second companion in the person of Mrs. Barbara Roach, who was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, a daughter of Jacob Stroup. Anselem, the eldest son, married June 26, 1851, Louisa, daughter of Judge James Dakin, of Harveysburg, and resides at Washington C. H., Fayette Co., Ohio, engaged in mercantile business. Micajah T., the second son, married Martha, daughter of John and Mary Davis, of Cincinnati, and is a commission merchant in that city. Our subject, the youngest son of his father, was brought up to, and thoroughly initiated in, the duties of mercantile business, and about 1868 became a partner in the firm with his father and oldest brother, which continued several years, when the older brother withdrew, and established himself at Washington C. H., and the firm was then organized as it now exists, and has continued to the present time, being the oldest established business house in Harveysburg. On Oct. 19, 1859, Mr. Antram was married to Miss Charity A., daughter of John and Edith Oyler, of Harveysburg, by whom he had two sons and one daughter—William H., born Jan. 28, 1860; Aaron S., born Jan. 14, 1862; Lydia M., born March 8, 1866.

CLARKSON BURGESS, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born on the farm where he now lives, Nov. 4, 1844; is a son of Jesse W. and Elizabeth (Harvey) Burgess, he a native of Virginia and she of Ohio; the paternal grandparents were Thomas and Betty Burgess, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Virginia. Thomas was a son of Joseph Burgess, and he a son of Samuel Burgess, who emigrated from England to America and settled in a very early day, and is said to have lived for a time in a cave. Thomas Burgess, while a young man, emigrated with his parents from Pennsylvania to Virginia, where he married and resided till about 1813; emigrated with his family to Ohio, and located in Highland Co., and resided till in the fall of 1835; he removed to Harveysburg and resided till his death in the summer of 1836, aged 73 years; his wife died at the home of one of her children in Indiana. They had four sons and four daughters, four now survive—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Mendenhall, living at Indianapolis; Joseph, in Iowa; Moses, in Kansas; and Tacy, now Mrs. Hadley, in Indiana. Jesse W. was about 8 years of age when brought to Ohio by his parents; was raised to farm labor, and grew to manhood, receiving a good common school education, and entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Jesse Harvey, in Clinton Co.; in 1831, 1832 and 1833, attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, and graduated in the latter year; he entered upon the practice of his profession in Highland Co.; thence located at Harveysburg. But Mr. Burgess had more pleasure and relish in farming than for his profession, and

he soon gave his leading attention to the occupation of farming. In 1835, the farm where Clarkson and his mother now live was purchased, and in 1838 he and his family moved on to the farm; here he spent the balance of his life, engaged mainly in the management of the farm, but was forced to continue his practice more or less, as many of his friends placed such confidence in his skill and knowledge that in severe and critical cases of sickness he was sure to be called upon to treat these patients. But the brightest and most shining trait in the Doctor's character was the great interest he took in the subject of education. He was the active man—the motive power—in every step of progress in his neighborhood and community, in elevating the standard of schools and teachers; was School Director for many years; he also filled most of the offices of his township during his life. He gave all his children a thorough education, and most of them became graduates of college. In his death the community lost a most worthy citizen, and the family a kind father and a devoted husband. He died Dec. 19, 1868, aged 63 years; his wife is still living on the old homestead, where she resides her son Clarkson. They had eight children, five now survive—Thomas H., residing in the State of New York; Martha Ann, now Mrs. Anderson, living in Iowa; Mahala L.; William H., residing in North Carolina; and Clarkson; Mary Emily, (deceased) was more than an ordinary woman and scholar; was a teacher of great repute in the Female College at College Hill, Cincinnati, and died there Dec. 20, 1854; Anna M. (deceased) was a teacher at Friends Academy, Union Springs, N. Y., where she was held in high esteem by both faculty and pupils of that institution; she died at Union Springs, Feb. 28, 1868. Isaac T. (deceased) the youngest child, had a very bright and energetic mind, was a devoted Christian, whose life was cut off at the early age of 13 years, Oct. 21, 1866. Clarkson, now in charge of the home place, is a graduate of the college at Union Springs, and studied law, intending to make that his profession, but after the death of his father he gave up that profession and took charge of the farm, and to it is now giving his exclusive attention. He, like his father, is a great advocate of education, and is active in all general public improvements and progress, has acted as a Notary Public many years. Mr. Burgess was married Oct. 11, 1876, to Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. William Owens, a native of Pennsylvania, and he was a son of Robert Owens, who came to Ohio with his family when William was but a boy; here he grew to manhood, studied medicine and became a practicing physician, which profession he followed through life. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the service, and while fortifying near Corinth he became overheated by work, from the effects of which he died, in 1862, having been in the service about nine months. The Doctor's family were remarkably patriotic—four of his brothers and three of his sons enlisted in the army, and served through the war, all returning safely home. Mary's mother was Elizabeth Whetzel, a daughter of William Whetzel, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio and settled in Clinton Co., in 1818, and soon after removed to Warren Co., where he died, aged 85 years. Elizabeth is still living in Clinton Co. Dr. Owens and wife had eight children, seven now survive—George, now in Kansas; Abi; John; Asa, now a Methodist minister; Mary, Daniel and Martha. Mrs. Mary Burgess is a graduate of the National Normal School, Lebanon, and was a successful and popular teacher for several years. We have here given a somewhat extended sketch of the Burgess family and ancestors, but we are conscious we have hardly done them justice in the brief space we have to devote to them, as they are numbered among the early pioneers, and from their intelligence and high moral standing; their activity and usefulness, have ranked among the best citizens in the community in which they lived; and if their descendants will follow their example, and keep up the high moral standard of intelligence, Christian character and usefulness, then their lives and examples and their history will not have been in vain.

JOSEPH C. CARROLL, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 1, 1833, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ellis) Carroll, he native of Antrim Co., Ireland. The grandparents, Edward and Mary Carroll, emigrated to America with their family in 1799, and located in Columbiana Co., Ohio, where they resided till their death. They had five sons and five daughters, all now deceased. Thom-

Carroll, the seventh child of their family, died in Cincinnati about 1871. He was practicing physician in that city for many years, and was one of the most noted of his profession; was a Professor in the college for a long time and author of a large and popular treatise on the practice of medicine. His son, Robert R. Carroll, is now one of the leading publishers of the subscription book business of Cincinnati. Joseph Carroll, the father of our subject, was the oldest child of a family of ten children; was about 18 years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio. He obtained his naturalization papers in October, 1816. He became a nail manufacturer, making them by hand, which business he followed for some time; then he entered upon the milling business, which he followed most of his life. In 1836, he moved into Belmont Co., and about 1840, to Highland Co., where he died in February, 1843, aged 62 years. In fall of 1843, Mrs. Carroll and family moved to Indiana. They had ten children, six now survive—John; Eliza Ann, now Mrs. Ireland, residing at Ithaca, N. Y.; Rebecca, now Mrs. Murry, living in Indiana; Joseph; Sarah, now Mrs. Housefelt, and Solon. In 1845, Mrs. Carroll married for her second husband William Birdsall, and, in March of the same year, moved to Clinton Co., Ohio, where she died in August, 1869, aged 73 years. Our subject was in his 10th year, when his father died, but was raised to 16 years of age by his mother and stepfather. At 17 years, he learned the carpenter trade, which business he followed thirteen years; then entered upon farming which he has since followed. He bought, and located upon, the place where he now lives, in spring of 1866. Mr. Carroll was united in marriage Oct. 4, 1860, with Mary, daughter of George and Lydia Bailey, natives of Clinton Co., Ohio. George was son of Daniel Bailey, native of Virginia; Lydia was a daughter of William Shields, native of Tennessee, the ancestors being from Ireland; the Bailey ancestors were from Wales. George and Lydia Bailey had seven children, three now survive—Mary, Josiah and Enos P. Mary was born, in Clinton Co., Nov. 22, 1839. Mr. Carroll and wife have five children—Anna B., born July 27, 1861; Rose E., born May 16, 1863; George E., born March 9, 1865; John Q., born Jan. 3, 1861, and Carrie E., born Sept. 23, 1872.

GEORGE T. CHAMPLIN, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1838; is a son of Joshua and Hannah (Martin) Champlin, natives of Rhode Island. They emigrated to Ohio in spring of 1832, locating first at Cincinnati; hence, in the fall of the same year, located in Clinton Co., where his wife died, in fall of 1839; he died Sept. 5, 1864, aged 70 years. They had seven children, six now survive—Joshua; Samuel; Moses; John; Edward and George T. Mr. Champlin was a sailor on the seas for twenty-five years, several of which he served as a Captain, and was engaged as a Privateer in the war of 1812. His father followed the seas through life, and died on the ocean while out on a four years cruise, dying when on his way home, and was buried in the ocean. After Mr. Champlin settled in Clinton Co., he followed farming; was a very prosperous farmer and a leading man in his community, and held most of the offices of his township during his life. Our subject remained with his father till his death; was married March 5, 1867, to Caroline, daughter of Jehu Mulford, a native of New Jersey. Mr. Champlin after marriage located in Warren Co., where he has followed farming. In 1871, he purchased the place where he now lives, and moved on to it in 1872, where he has since resided; this farm he bought of the Hadley heirs; it consists of 111 acres of good land, mostly in cultivation.

JOHN D. CLEAVER, retired; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Warren Co., Feb. 12, 1820; is a son of Peter and Sarah (Crew) Cleaver; he is a native of Pennsylvania, and she of North Carolina. The paternal grandparents, Ezekiel and Abigail Cleaver, were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated from there to Ohio, and located in Warren Co., near the mouth of Caesars Creek in 1805, being among the early settlers of that section of the County, opening out right in the woods, and enduring the hardships of the true pioneers of the county, and here they lived and died. They had four sons and three daughters. Mr. Cleaver first bought 240 acres, where he located, and which constituted the homestead farm; after which he purchased 500 acres about three miles east of his home farm, in what is now the southern portion of Massie Township;

this last purchase he apportioned to his children, settling his eldest son the first western 100 acres, and the second son on the next 100 acres, and so proceeded till five children were settled; the youngest two children to have the homestead place; thus providing all with a farm. Peter, the father of our subject, was the fourth child of his parents, married and settled on the 100 acres given him by his father—it then being all in the green timber, and here he began to make a home and a farm, erected a cabin and commenced to transform the vast forests into cultivated fields. But he was not permitted to carry out his full plans, as the messenger death came early and cut short his career; he died in 1832, aged 35 years, just in the prime of life. His widow is still living, now past 80 years of years, and has lived a life of widowhood of almost half a century, and has continued her residence to the present time on the old homestead place. They had four sons, three now survive—John D., Nathan and William (deceased, Levi L.). Our subject was 12 years of age when his father died, and the other children still younger, which brought a great care upon the mother, but she faithfully discharged her duties and raised them all to manhood. John D. was married in November, 1843, to Catharine Tiger, by whom he had three children, two now survive—Peter Benton and Charles; one daughter, Harriet, died in early childhood; his wife died in 1852. On May 10, 1854, he was united in marriage with Lucinda, daughter of John B. C. and Elizabeth (Hart) Reed, he a native of Scotland, but was brought to America when 3 years of age. She was a native of Pennsylvania, where they were married, and became settlers of Warren Co. about 1815, where she died; he died near Dayton in Montgomery Co., Ohio. By his last wife Mr. Cleaver had one child—May (deceased). Mr. Cleaver followed farming till 1870, when he retired from active labor, and located in Clarksville, Clinton Co., where he resided four years; thence located in Harveysburg, where he has since resided. Mr. Cleaver is one of the prominent men of Massie Township, and has held the office of one of the Trustees for many years; is a man of undoubted integrity, a kind and sociable neighbor and universally respected throughout his community.

WILLIAM H. CLEAVER, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg; born in Warren Co. Aug. 18, 1830, is a son of Peter and Sarah Cleaver, whose history and that of their ancestors is written in sketch of John D. Cleaver. The subject of this sketch was only two years of age when his father died; then he was cared for by his mother and older brothers till his majority. He was married Jan. 12, 1853, to Martha A., daughter of John and Sarah Reason; by her he had two children—Sarah Bell (deceased) and Mary Elizabeth, born March 16, 1857; his wife died March 20, 1857, aged 24 years. On April 15, 1863, he was united in marriage to Mary Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sears, whose history is given in sketch of John Sears. Mary was born July 8, 1838. By this union they have had five children—Martha A., born Oct. 11, 1865; Anna C., born Dec. 2, 1867; Lutie A., born Nov. 18, 1868 (deceased); Willie E., born July 22, 1871 (deceased), and Warren M., born Aug. 3, 1872. Mr. Cleaver after his marriage located on the farm where he now lives and has since resided, a period of twenty-eight years. Mr. Cleaver is one of the substantial farmers of Massie Township; a man of integrity, a kind neighbor and a good citizen; has been Township Trustee four years.

WILLIAM J. COLLETT, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Clinton Co. Ohio, June 30, 1838, is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (McKay) Collett, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Collett, was born in Maryland, but his father was a native of England, and whose parents emigrated to America when he was but an infant, and his father died on the voyage and was consigned to an ocean burial. This left the mother with the full responsibility of the care of her infant son and were thus thrown into this new country among strangers early in the 17th century. Here this infant son grew to manhood, married and became the father of the above mentioned Daniel Collett, the grandfather of our subject, and from him have descended the numerous families bearing the name of Collett. Daniel married in Virginia, and raised a family of eight children—Moses, Joshua, Isaac, Jonathan, Benjamin, Aaron, Mercy, and Daniel. The family resided in Virginia for many years, till becoming completely

disgusted with the institution of slavery, they determined to try and find a country and home free from its pernicious effects, and in pursuance of this idea, in 1810, Moses, the eldest son, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and located in Greene County in 1811. Jonathan followed his brother to Ohio and remained here about two years, during which he was pressed into the service in the war of 1812, serving a short time; in 1813, he returned to Virginia, and brought his father and family to Ohio and they located in Clinton County; here the grandfather, Daniel, died about 1836, aged 84 years. He was a man who possessed a mind of high order; was noted for his excellent Christian and moral character, which, in those days of pioneer roughness, was of the greatest importance to mold the character of the people of those early settlements. Joshua, the second son of Daniel, arose to great distinction and held the office of Circuit Judge many years, for full information of which see in general history of the county. Daniel Collett was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving through the entire conflict. Jonathan, the father of our subject, was married in Warren County, and located in Clinton County, on a part of the land of the large purchase of 4,000 acres made by his father when they first came to the State, and there he spent his entire life. He died in October, 1865, aged 70 years; his wife died in 1852, aged about 55 years. They had ten children, seven now survive—Ann, now Mrs. McCune; Moses; Benjamin; Martha, now Mrs. Denny; William J.; Robert and Azel. Mr. Collett in his life and character was a fac simile of his father, noted for all those noble principles which made him so useful and beloved, and at his death the loss was mourned by all who knew him, but to love and respect him. Our subject remained with his father till 26 years of age; was married Dec. 7, 1864, to Elizabeth D. Macy, whose ancestral history is contained in sketch of E. L. and J. G. Macy. By this union they have had three children, all deceased. Mr. Collett after his marriage, bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided; has a fine farm and a pleasant residence situated half a mile west of Harveysburg; is one of the prominent farmers of Massie Township, and well sustained the good name and character of his noble ancestors; has the entire confidence of his community, and has held many offices; was Township Trustee for twelve years, and has been a Director of the Orphan Asylum and Children's Home at Lebanon, by appointment of the Court since 1875.

ISRAEL D. COMPTON (deceased) was born in Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, May 12, 1829; he was a son of Stephen W. and Harriet (Donaldson) Compton, natives of Adams Co., Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Israel Donaldson, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Kentucky, locating at Maysville; thence removed to Adams Co., Ohio, where he was one of the earliest settlers; there he married and settled, at Manchester, and, it is said, built the first brick house in that county. His last years were spent with his son, in Brown County, where he died in February, 1860, aged 94 years. Stephen W. Compton grew to manhood and married in Adams County, where he resided many years; thence removed to Highland County; thence to Harveysburg, where they lived about five years; thence removed to Rome, Adams County, where they have since resided. He is now 81 years of age, and she 77 years. They have traveled the journey of life together, bearing its sorrows and enjoying its pleasures for fifty-five years. They have had seven children, six now survive—Harriet Ann, now Mrs. Crissman, residing in Adams County; Samuel W., living in Minnesota; Mary Caroline, now Mrs. Patton, residing in Arkansas; Joseph, now in the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C.; and John D., residing in Cincinnati. Israel D. Compton, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of his father's family; was raised in Adams County, and married in Highland County in February, 1859, to Mrs. Margaret Ellis, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Carr) Cleaver, natives of Virginia, who were married Feb. 23, 1825; they had eleven children; five now survive—Margaret, now Widow Compton; Abigail, now Mrs. Boatman, residing in Illinois; Mary C., now Mrs. Reason, also in Illinois; and James. Four of their sons served in the army during the rebellion—David, Robert, James and Empson; Robert and Empson died in the service; David and James served through the war. Margaret Cleaver was born June

18, 1826. Mr. Compton and wife had one daughter—Ida Bell, born July 9, 1881. Mr. Compton was a teacher of music for several years; after his marriage, he gave his main attention to farming, till the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 79th O. V. I., and, at the organization of the company, he was elected 1st Lieutenant; he served but the brief space of less than five months, when, at Gallatin, Tenn., he was stricken down by sickness and died Dec. 31, 1862. His remains were brought home and now rest in the cemetery at Harveysburg. Mr. Compton also had three brothers, who served through the war, and came safely home. Mr. Compton was a very worthy man and citizen, an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and Superintendent of the Sunday school; and in his sudden death the community lost a good citizen, the church a great worker, and his family a kind father and devoted husband. Mrs. Compton has been twice married; first, to John Ellis, by whom she had four children, one only now living—Olive A., now Mrs. Larence. Mr. Ellis died May 14, 1855, aged 45 years.

FRANK M. CUNNINGHAM, teacher, Harveysburg, was born near Loveland in Hamilton Co., Ohio, March 22, 1849; is a son of Frederick and Sarah P. (McDonald) Cunningham; he was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 4, 1821, and died July 8, 1852; she was born in Cincinnati, Oct. 8, 1824. They had three children—Josephine, Frank and Alice, all now living. The paternal grandparents were John and Catharine Cunningham, both deceased. The maternal grandparents were John and Maria McDonald, the former is deceased. The subject of this sketch spent his childhood days on the farm, receiving a good common school education at the county schools; then he took a two years' academic course and spent a short time at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of 21 years he commenced teaching, which profession he has since followed, and is now (1881) Principal of the Harveysburg Schools. He read law with J. W. O'Neill, Probate Judge of Warren Co., and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

JOSEPH J. DOWNING, artist, P. O. Harveysburg; born in Center Co., Penn. Oct. 20, 1858; is a son of Jacob and Jane (Underwood) Downing; he is a native of Center Co., and she of York Co., Penn. The paternal grandparents, Thomas and Rebecca (Starr) Downing, were natives of Pennsylvania, and lived and died in their native State. Thomas was a farmer by occupation, and when he started in life he purchased land the title to which proved defective, and he had to pay for his land a second time which was a heavy burden in the commencement of his business life, but notwithstanding this drawback he became a very prosperous farmer, and by industry and energy became possessed of a good competency. He died aged 69 years; his wife died July 15, 1819, aged 59 years. Jacob Downing was raised to manhood in Pennsylvania; married and became the father of nine children, five now survive—Hannah M., Rebecca S., Maria M., Matilda J. and Joseph J. Rebecca S. (deceased) married Jeremiah Fravel, by whom she had three sons and two daughters—Maria M., married Jesse Romine; Matilda J., married Zephaniah Underwood and have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Downing died June 9, 1864, aged 55 years. He was a farmer, but had very poor health, caused, it is believed, in a great measure, from the care, labor and watching over his father during the last years of his life. The maternal grandparents, Zephaniah and Hannah Underwood, were natives of York Co., Penn., where they spent most of their lives, but died in Center Co., Penn. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, five now survive—Charles; Rebecca, now Mrs. Perry John, living in Pennsylvania; William, John and Jane. The ancestors of both the Downing and Underwood families were from England. William Underwood emigrated to North Carolina, and located at Elizabeth City, where he still resides and where he has made himself quite popular by his energy and enterprise in public improvements, and the aid he gave in building up the city which was so badly destroyed during the war of the rebellion; and as a token of the appreciation of his services, they presented him with a fine gold-headed cane. Mr. Downing and her family, in the spring of 1878, emigrated to Ohio and located where they now live and have since resided. Joseph, our subject, was raised to farm labor.

early manifested a great taste and talent as an artist, and although opposed by his father and friends from pursuing that line of business, yet he continued to prosecute his scheme of painting and pencil drawings till his natural genius manifested itself so overpoweringly that it overcame all opposition to his plans, and he began to systematize his ways and means to acquire some scientific knowledge of the art. Mr. Downing then embraced the opportunity to learn some of the principles and rules of portrait painting under Prof. Southworth, who was then teaching the art to a class in Lebanon; and under his instructions about five weeks when the Professor gave him notice that he could teach him no more, as it was evident to him as also to the general critics of the art that Mr. Downing was excelling him in the perfection of his paintings. Mr. Downing has continued the practice of the art; has executed many portraits, and has received the highest encomiums from the press, as well as from those whose work he has executed with so much skill. Every life-like expression seems to flow from his pen as if by magic, and when his hand gives the finishing touch there appears before us a far more life-like picture than any photographer can possibly execute. Mr. Downing is strictly a self-made man, and we have no hesitancy in predicting that, if his life and health are spared, he will, as he already does, excel in the art; and will arise to notoriety and distinction in this beautiful and God-given science.

JAMES W. ELLIS, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Massie Township, March 12, 1844; is a son of Lee and Eliza (King) Ellis; he was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, June 9, 1815; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1825. The grandparents, Leonard and Mary (Babb) Ellis; he was a native of Kentucky and she of Virginia. The great-grandfather was Leonard Ellis, who died in Kentucky. The grandfather, Leonard Ellis, was raised to manhood in Kentucky; went to Virginia and was married; and in 1813 emigrated to Ohio and located in Clinton Co., one of the early settlers. In 1819 or 1820, removed to Warren Co.; in 1824, removed to Clarksville, Clinton; in 1838, again located in Warren Co., Massie Township, where they lived and died; he died in May, 1856, aged 72 years; his wife died in May, 1842, aged 56 years. They had four sons, two now survive—Lee and James. When Mr. Ellis first located in Clinton Co., Wilmington consisted of a few cabins, brush heap and stumps; deer, turkeys, and wild game were abundant. Now what a contrast! the town of Wilmington is a large, flourishing city, with fine brick and frame residences, and instead of the almost unbroken forests, are fine farms, with fields of waving grain, and for this great and admirable change we are indebted to the industry and hard labor of these worthy old pioneers. The maternal grandparents were Richard and Sarah King, natives of Adams Co., Ohio. They had two sons and five daughters, five now survive—Amos W., Eliza, William, Mary Jane (now Mrs. Earlan) and Sarah Ann (now Mrs. McIntyre, residing in Iowa). Mr. and Mrs. King died when Eliza, the mother of our subject, was but a child, and she was raised by her uncle at Clarksville. Mr. Ellis, the father of our subject, was married March 9, 1843, to one of six children, five now survive—James W.; Nancy C., born Dec. 30, 1847; Sarah Louisa, born Jan. 27, 1850, now Mrs. Jessup; Samuel A., born Oct. 1, 1857; and Mary E., born June 15, 1860. Mr. Ellis located on a farm adjoining the one where he now lives, and has never made but the one move from that place to where he now resides, which change was made about 1846, and here has now made a continued residence thirty-five years. Mr. Ellis obtained a limited education in the old log school house, with greased paper windows, and started out in life a poor man, but by his own industry, hard labor, and good management has accumulated a good competency; owns a large amount of land, and is one of the leading farmers and prominent citizens of Massie Township, and is strictly a self-made man. The subject of this sketch was raised to manhood within a quarter of a mile of where he now resides; was married Oct. 15, 1866, to Anna M., daughter of David and Rachel (Hawkins) Allen, natives of New Jersey, who emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and located in Warren Co., thence removed to Greene Co., thence back to Warren Co. Mrs. Allen died April 3, 1881, aged 77 years. Mr. Allen, now 77 years of age, resides near Ridgeville. They had nine children, five now survive—Lucinda, now Mrs. Corwin; Mary Effie, now Widow Carpenter; Eleanor, now Mrs. Amos, Amos and Annie M., who was born in Greene Co., Oct. 18, 1845. Mr. Ellis

and wife have five children—Rosetta, born Jan. 18, 1868; Charles E., born Aug. 1869; George B., born Feb. 14, 1872; William H., born Aug. 6, 1873; and Cora born April 19, 1879. Mr. Ellis has always followed farming, and all in this township neighborhood; located on the place where he now lives in 1868, where he has since resided. Mr. Ellis is one of the prominent farmers of Massie Township; is now on the Township Trustees, this being his second term of service.

HARVEY C. ELLIS, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Massie Township Dec. 30, 1847; is a son of Lee and Eliza Ellis, whose history and that of the ancestor is given in the sketch of James W. Ellis in this work. The subject of this sketch raised to farm labor, and remained with his father until after his majority; was married Jan. 7, 1873, to Mary A., daughter of Josiah C. and Amelia Rogers, whose history is given in the sketch of Josiah C. Rogers. By this union Mr. Ellis and wife have three children—Walter L., born Jan. 8, 1875; Heber H., born Sept. 18, 1876; and Albert born July 19, 1878. Mr. Ellis first located on the farm now owned by Herbert I. Irence; resided there one year, thence located on one of his father's farms and resided six years, then in the spring of 1880 he located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided.

MILTON HADLEY, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Feb. 19, 1833; is a son of Jonathan T. and Rebecca (Harvey) Hadley, native North Carolina. The grandparents, Simon and Elizabeth Hadley, were probably natives of North Carolina, but who emigrated to Indiana, where they lived and died. Jonathan T. Hadley was born March 14, 1793, and grew to manhood in his native State, and about the spring of 1814 emigrated to Ohio, and located in Clinton County. In 1815, he was married to Rebecca Harvey, by whom he had nine children; six survive—Lydia D., Samuel L., Simon, Deborah L., Milton and Harlan H. Mr. Hadley followed the honest occupation of a farmer through life. When he came from North Carolina to Ohio, he rode through on horseback, and after he married, located in the woods, erected a cabin, and started out in life a poor pioneer, determined to make a farm and a home. He was a man of industry and great energy, and his efforts were crowned with success, becoming possessed of a good competency. He furnished each of his children with 130 acres of land, and had a good sufficiency reserved for himself. Mr. Hadley was a very retired, unassuming man, never holding or seeking office, but one of those firm, substantial men, prompt and exact in all his dealings, constituting one of the best of citizens in his community. He died in October, 1878, in his 84th year; his wife died in July, 1876, aged 81 years. Our subject was raised to manhood in Clinton County; was married Sept. 21, 1854, to Lucy M., daughter of John L. and Susan Smoot, natives of Virginia, but who emigrated to Perry Co., Ohio, thence to Warren County, and thence to Illinois, where they died. They were parents of seven children, who grew to maturity; three now survive—Sarah A., now Mrs. Grim, Lucy M.; and Nancy Jane, now Mrs. Gause. Lucy M. was born in Virginia Aug. 1832. Mr. Hadley and wife have two children—Isaac H., born Aug. 21, 1855; and Otis, born May 27, 1868. Mr. Hadley resided in Clinton Co. till October, 1858, when he bought a farm on Flat Rock Creek, in Warren County, where he resided till 1878, when he bought and located where he now lives and has since resided, and where he has a fine farm with good improvements, constituting a pleasant home and residence. Mr. Hadley has been Trustee and Treasurer of his township. The general character of his father, as given above, is well represented in his son, and could the county be filled with such men, we should have much better officers, neighbors and citizens.

SAMUEL HARLAN, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Massie Township Oct. 16, 1829; is a son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Harvey) Harlan, natives of Orange Co., N. C. The grandparents were Enoch and Lydia Harlan; he was probably born in Ireland, the ancestors being from that country. Enoch Harlan died in North Carolina, but his wife came to Ohio, and died in Clinton County. Enoch, the father of our subject, emigrated to Ohio, and located in Clinton County, in 1806; resided there till 1824, when he removed to Warren County, where he lived till his death, July 1866, aged 80 years and 5 months; his wife died May 9, 1875, aged nearly 83 years.

ey had ten children, seven now survive—Lydia, Mahlon, Carter, John, Nathaniel, and Wilson. Mr. Harlan was truly a pioneer; when he came to Clinton county, he had to cut his road through the wilderness from Cincinnati to where he settled, there he opened out right in the woods, and endured the many deprivations and hardships of those early days; there he labored for eighteen years; thence moved to War-County, and again opened out a farm right from the woods, and thus did a double pioneer work. Now this country presents a great contrast—fine farms and elegant buildings have taken the place of the vast forests, and the log cabins are almost extinct, this change has all been made by these noble pioneers, whose memory should be en-amed in the hearts of their descendants for all time to come. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and remained with his father till 33 years of age; was married Sept. 15, 1864, to Hannah A., daughter of Nathan and Rachel Bean, natives of Frederick Co., Va., but who emigrated to Ohio in 1841, and resided in Clinton County the death of Mrs. Bean, March 4, 1853. They had eight children—James W., Mary Eliza; Edith C., now Mrs. Duncan; Harriet C., now Mrs. Markland; Hannah; Sarah F., now Mrs. Wilson Harlan; Rebecca V., now Mrs. Williamson, living in Tyler County; and Rachel E. The first four reside in Kansas, and the others in Ohio. Mr. Bean removed to Kansas, where he died Sept. 2, 1873. Mr. Harlan and he have one child—May, born May 1, 1866. Mr. Harlan has always followed farming, and all within Massie Township; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives, in the spring of 1870, and where he has since resided. Mr. Harlan is a member of the Orthodox Society of Friends; is one among the prominent farmers of Massie Township, and one of its best citizens.

WILSON HARVEY, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg. Among the early settlers Massie Township, and the founders of Harveysburg, were the Harvey family, and are able to trace them to the original progenitor of this name in America. William Harvey, who was born in Worcester in the Parish of Lyd, England, Sept. 5, 1678, emigrated to America in 1712, and located in Pennsylvania, where he purchased 100 acres of land from a party who obtained his title direct from the State, for which he paid £75 English money; this land was in the tract known as "The woods the nearest," now Pennsbury Township, situated on the Brandywine, beginning at Chadd's mill. A part of this tract is still in possession of descendants of the family, on which still stands one of the quaint old houses of the early times. In 1814, about two years after Mr. Harvey's arrival in Pennsylvania, he married Mrs. Judith Osborne, who was born in Bilson, Co. of Stafford, England, in 1683; she died May 1, 1750. Mr. Harvey died June 20, 1754. Their children were—Hannah, who married Jacob Wiley; William, married Ann Evitt; Isaac, married Martha Newlin; Amos, married Leah Wright, and James who died unmarried. Three of these brothers it is said emigrated to Virginia and North Carolina, and from whom have descended the now numerous families of the name scattered over the various Western States. Isaac Harvey, the eldest child of William Harvey, emigrated to North Carolina when a young man, and there married, and of his children William is the great-grandfather of the subject; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Carter, a native of Dublin, Ireland. William and Elizabeth had seven children—Eli, Isaac, Caleb, William, Joshua, Martha and Lydia, of whom Isaac, the second son, is the grandfather of our subject; he married Lydia, a daughter of Zachariah and Ruth Dicks. Isaac became very much dissatisfied with the institution of slavery in the South, and as he was raising and educating a large family of children, he determined to find a country and a home where he could be free from the pernicious influences of that baneful institution. In the fall of 1804, he crossed the mountains on horseback, entered Ohio and through Indiana, making quite an extended prospecting tour, and it appears decided upon his return, and returned home, and in the fall of 1806, with three of his brothers, Eli, Caleb and Joshua, and their families, came to Ohio, and located in Clinton Co., bringing with them their aged widowed mother, who lived to see her fourth generation. He was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 16, 1736, and died Feb. 16, 1832, in her 96th year of age. Isaac's wife died Jan. 2, 1813, and was the first person buried in the

Springfield Graveyard, a place which had just been donated by Isaac Harvey as burial place for their dead. About 1828, Isaac became a resident of Harveysburg for a more full narrative and facts connected with the life of Isaac and other members of the Harvey family, see history of Massie Township, in this work. Isaac died May 9, 1834, aged 70 years. They had nine children—Ann, married Archibald Edwards; Rebecca, married Jonathan Hadley; Elizabeth, married Enoch Harlan; Ruth, married Henry Towel; William, married Mary Crew; Harlan, married Ruth Cheever; Deborah, married Elisha Hobbs; Martha, married Aaron L. Antram, and Simon married Mary H. Burgess, and is the father of our subject, who spent the most of his life in Harveysburg and vicinity, as a farmer and merchant, whose life was full of activity and earnestness; a great Christian worker, and who spent four years of missionary work among the Indians of Kansas, which labors are more fully written in history of Massie Township. His wife died Aug. 9, 1862, aged 53 years; he died July 14, 1876, aged 72 years. They had four sons and one daughter—Willson, born Sept. 26, 1828; Moses B., born Nov. 1830; Micajah M., Aug. 18, 1834; Thomas C., Aug. 13, 1836; and Gulie, born Aug. 27, 1840 (deceased). She married Samuel Ellis, and has one son living—Elijah. Our subject was united in marriage Dec. 7, 1858, with Sarah, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary S. Lukens, whose ancestry history will be found in sketch of Joseph Lukens; by this union they have had four children—Lizzie L., born July 6, 1860, now Mrs. Shidaker; Charlie and Harlan (twins, deceased), and William L., born Feb. 8, 1868. Mr. Harvey has resided nearly all his life in Harveysburg and vicinity, engaged principally in the honorable occupation of farming; has been very successful financially in his business life; is a man of excellent judgment and business capacity, and one who has ever held the esteem and confidence of the people of his community; has held nearly every office of the township and corporation in the gift of the people; has always taken a live interest in the subject of education, and in all moral and political progress of his community, and is, as well as his ancestors before him, among the best citizens of Harveysburg.

JERVIS J. HATTON, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Warren Co. O. May 19, 1827; is a son of Edward and Rachel Hatton, whose history and that of their ancestors is given in sketch of Dr. George Hatton. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood on the farm adjoining the one where he now lives, which is still owned by his father. Mr. Hatton was married Nov. 26, 1856, to Samantha, daughter of John C. and Jane (Cadwallader) Anderson, she a native of New Jersey and she of Ohio; he was born Oct. 4, 1808; she was born May 3, 1814. Mr. Anderson was a son of Samuel Anderson, who, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Clermont Co. in 1818, where he lived and died. Mr. John C. Anderson married and settled in Warren Co., where he followed his trade, that of mason and brick-layer, in connection with farming, through life; he died in December, 1879, aged 71 years. His maternal grandfather, Jonah Cadwallader, was a native of Virginia, but became one of the early settlers of Ohio and here resided until his death, in July, 1879, aged about 89 years. Mr. Anderson and wife had twelve children, eleven now survive—Samantha, Priscilla, Ann Eliza, Jonah, Jerome, Aquilla, Mary, Albert, Emily, Edwin and Ellen. Mr. Hatton and wife have two children—Clara Jane, born July 8, 1858 (now Mrs. Bonneville, of Waynesville), and Horace Edwin, born Jan. 19, 1865. Mr. Hatton was a carpenter by trade, but has followed farming as his leading business; he first located in Harlan Township, where he resided about six years; in 1864, he bought and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. H. has a large and good farm and is one of the prominent farmers of Massie Township; takes a great interest in education and has served several years as School Director, and is an excellent neighbor and worthy citizen.

CHRISTIAN HISEY, hotel and grocery; Harveysburg; born in Virginia April 22, 1812; is a son of Jacob and Amelia (Williamson) Hisey, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandparents, Christian and Rosa Hisey, it is supposed were born in Germany, but emigrated to America some time prior to the Revolutionary war, as he served as a soldier in that war; they lived and died in Virginia. The maternal

grandparents, William and Didema Williamson, were natives of England. Jacob, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood and married in Virginia, where he resided till the fall of 1818, when he, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and located in Warren Co., in Wayne Township, and opened out right in the woods, living a true pioneer life, enduring all the many hardships and deprivations of those early days. Mr. Hisey was a blacksmith, which trade he followed through life, employing others to do the work on the farm. He first settled on 60 acres of land, and from time to time added more to it by purchase till he became owner of 400 acres of good land; here he resided till his death. Mr. Hisey was a very industrious, economical man; one who started in life a poor man, but by his own labor and good management, became quite wealthy. They were parents of fourteen children, nine now survive—Jemima, now Widow Ridge; Hannah, now Mrs. Gard; Amelia, now Mrs. Carr; Rhoda, now Widow Harlan; Emiline, now Mrs. Harmell; Maria, now Widow Banes; Mary Jane, now Widow Terry; Christian and John. Our subject grew to manhood, brought up to farm labor; was married June 8, 1837, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Robert and Ann Leak; he a native of England, and she of Philadelphia, but of English descent. Sarah Ann was born in Philadelphia April 16, 1817. Mr. Hisey and wife have six children—Robert John, born Dec. 1, 1838; Angeline, Jan. 13, 1840; Mary Jane, Aug. 12, 1844; Jacob Charles, June 6, 1848; Joseph Gilpin, June 16, 1854, and Twilight, born Feb. 16, 1860. Mr. Hisey followed farming till 1842, when he purchased a flouring and grist mill on Cæsar Creek, which he run successfully about thirty-four years; then, in 1876, he retired from the milling business, bought property in Harveysburg, where he now resides, and is carrying on a hotel and grocery business. Mr. Hisey united with the First Wayne Free-Will Baptist Church at its organization, being one of its constituent members and principal mover in its organization, and has been a regular ordained minister in the church since 1850.

EDWARD P. KIRVAN, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Ireland about 1805; is a son of William and Mary Kirvan, natives of Ireland, and lived and died in their own native country. The grandfather was William Kirvan, and his ancestors came from Germany. One Jeremiah Kirvan, a native of Germany and a man of prominence, had so won the favor of Lord Klon Reichard, of Ireland, that that Noble induced him to leave his native land and come to Ireland in 1492, where he settled and lived till his death, enjoying the special favor of Lord Reichard, and became a very noted General of his army. From this great General descended the grandfather William. William and Mary had seven sons and three daughters, of whom Edward, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest; he emigrated to America in 1837, and landed in New York on the 4th of July; thence he went to Dutchess Co., N. Y., and obtained work with a farmer by the name of Flagler, where he remained about sixteen years, and became the principal manager of his farms. In 1852, he came to Ohio, and remained from May till August at Columbus; thence to Clark Co., and resided three years; thence to Warren Co., and bought, and located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided a period of twenty-four years. Mr. Kirvan had six brothers and sisters who followed him to America, who are all deceased but one sister, Delia, now residing in New York City. Mr. Kirvan was married May 12, 1852, to Mrs. Martha May, daughter of James and Jane May, natives of Lancaster Co., England, who lived and died in their native land. Martha was born May 3, 1823, and, when about 19 years of age, or in 1842, she with her brother John emigrated to America, and located in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and there Mr. Kirvan made her acquaintance which culminated in their marriage. They were married in Albany, N. Y., and then went to Ohio where they settled as above stated. By this marriage they have one daughter, Margaret S., born in Clark Co., Ohio, March 16, 1854. Mr. Kirvan has a good farm, upon which he has erected a good house and other buildings, and now has everything comfortable about him, constituting a pleasant home and residence.

HERBERT A. LAURENCE, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Cincinnati, July 10, 1854; is a son of Theophilus E. and Elizabeth (Singer) Laurence; he, it is

believed, was born in New Jersey, and she in Ohio, the Laurence ancestors, so far as known, being natives of New Jersey. Theophilus was but a child when brought to Ohio, and was raised and grew to manhood near Cincinnati, and learned the tanning trade, which business he followed till 1877, when he entered upon the milling business in Lebanon where he continued till January, 1881. In July, 1881, he purchased the Harveysburg Mills, which at this writing he is about to take possession of. Mr. Laurence commenced in life without capital, and by his own industry and good management has accumulated a good competency. He is a man possessed of energy, and his integrity is undoubted; he is prompt and exact in all his dealings and one of the best citizens in the community where he has lived. He was first married to Mary Wood, by whom he had one child (deceased). His second marriage was on Oct. 14, 1853; by this union they have had nine children, eight now survive—Herbert A., Elmer G., Cora Theodore, Daisie, Guilford, Mabel and Perry. Our subject remained with his father till his majority, brought up to the tanning business. In the spring of 1878, he located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Laurence was married April 14, 1878, to Olive A., daughter of John and Margaret Ellis, whose history and that of their ancestors is given in sketches of James W. Ellis and Israel D. Compton (deceased) in this work. Mr. Laurence and wife have one child, Jessie T., born July 14, 1879.

JOSEPH LUKENS, retired; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Virginia, Dec. 28, 1797, is a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Cleaver) Lukens, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents John and Rachel Lukens, were also native of Pennsylvania, the ancestors of the Lukens family came from Germany. John and Rachel lived and died in their native State. The maternal grandparents were Ezekiel and Mary Cleaver; the Cleaver ancestors came from Wales. Levi Lukens was raised to manhood in Pennsylvania, emigrated to Virginia and was married in Berkeley County, Aug. 8, 1793, and removed to Ohio and located in Warren County in December, 1807, erected a log cabin into which they moved Jan. 1, 1808, the floor of their cabin being made of puncheons, as there were no saw-mills in that early day; here they toiled and labored in opening out their farm, living the true pioneer life, enduring the many hardships of that day, yet enjoying the kindness and sociability of those hardy and honored pioneers. * In making their journey from Virginia to Ohio they came through over the mountains in a wagon, and met with a severe loss on the way, their youngest son about two years of age, fell from the wagon, the wheels passed over him from the effects of which he died the same night. When Mr. Lukens first came to Ohio he purchased 500 acres of land near Portsmouth, and 1,000 acres in Greene County, both of which tracts of land he soon after sold, and purchased 1,000 acres in Massie Township, Warren Co., upon which he located as above stated. After which he and his brother-in-law purchased 1,000 acres more land, thus Mr. Lukens became owner of a large amount of land. He built the first saw-mill ever erected in Massie Township. Upon the real estate which he first purchased, Mr. Lukens resided till his death, Jan. 3, 1860, in the 93d year of age, his wife having died Feb. 2, 1831, in her 68 year of age. They had seven children, six grew to maturity, three now survive—Joseph, John and Salathiel. Our subject was with his father till 24 years of age, was married Feb. 13, 1822, to Hannah, daughter of Clayton and Elizabeth Brown, natives of New Jersey, by whom he had five children, four now survive—Levi born Dec. 25, 1822, now a resident of California; Mary born Nov. 28, 1828; Clayton C., born March 20, 1831, and William S. born Aug. 9, 1834. His wife died Feb. 29, 1868, aged 72 years. On June 30, 1870, he was united in marriage with Elsie, daughter of Solomon and Fanny Howland, natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; the Howland family being descended from one John Howland from England, who came to America in the "Mayflower." Mr. Lukens has always followed the honest and honorable occupation of a farmer, but being now advanced in years and possessed of an ample competency, has retired from his farm and all active labor and lives on a nice property in the pleasant village of Harveysburg.

SALATHIEL LUKENS, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Culpeper Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1803; is a son of Levi and Elizabeth Lukens, whose history is given

n sketch of Joseph Lukens. The subject of this sketch was about four years of age when brought to this county by his parents; here he was raised and grew to manhood, acquainted with the hardships and trials of those early pioneers; was married Oct. 20, 1831, to Louisa, daughter of Elijah and Phebe Fawcett, natives of Frederick Co., Va., who came to Ohio and settled in Clinton County in 1822; they have now living four sons and one daughter—Charles, Oliver, Jerome, Caius, and Jane. Mr. Fawcett and family resided in Clinton County till about 1835, when they removed to Logan County, where they resided till their death. Mr. Lukens and wife have had seven children, five survive—Sarah, Virginia, Levi, Elijah and Ida. Mrs. Lukens died Feb. 2, 1880, aged 70 years. Mr. Lukens after his marriage located upon the old home place where his father first settled in 1807, remained there about five years, thence removed to Indiana, but his family not feeling contented there he remained but a few months and removed to Logan Co., Ohio, where they resided from 1837 to 1864, when they moved back to Warren Co., Ohio, and bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Lukens' ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and among the best citizens of this community; and the subject of this sketch is no exception to them in the integrity of his character, honest and honorable in all his dealings, and is a worthy example to the rising generations.

JOHN LUKENS, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Culpeper Co., Va., July 9, 1801; is a son of Levi and Elizabeth Lukens (see sketch of Joseph Lukens). The subject of this sketch was 6 years of age when brought to this county by his parents, and here in the wilderness, as it was then, was raised and grew to manhood fully initiated into the hardships and roughness of pioneer life; was married in 1825 to Susan, daughter of John and Margeret Fawcett, natives of Frederick Co., Va. Mr. Fawcett died in Virginia, but subsequently Mrs. Fawcett and family became residents of Clinton Co. about 1822, where she died in 1823; they had nine children, all now deceased. John Fawcett, was a son of Thomas Fawcett, who it is believed was a native of Wales; he lived and died in Virginia. Mr. Lukens and wife by their marriage had one child (deceased); Mrs. Lukens died Feb. 16, 1864, aged 69 years. In 1865, he was married to Jane Fawcett, daughter of Elijah and Phebe Fawcett, (see in sketch of Salathiel Lukens); Jane was born in Virginia, Sept. 18, 1819. Mr. Lukens first settled on the old home place of his fathers, which is now owned by Lewis Carr. When about nineteen years of age, Mr. Lukens went to Springboro and served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-making trade, which business he followed only a short time; his father gave him 32 acres of land all in the wood, located on Jonah's Run, and there erected a saw-mill which he ran for twenty years; since which he has engaged in farming; has now resided on this farm since 1822, which he opened out right from the woods, a period of fifty-nine years, nearly threescore years; is now 80 years of age and has retired from all active labor, having done his full share of pioneer work, and deserves quiet rest in his declining years.

LEVI S. LUKENS, farmer; P. O. Harveysbnrg; born in Warren Co., Jan. 19, 1845; is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Saterthwaite) Lukens; he was a native of Virginia, whose ancestral history is written in sketch of Joseph Lukens. Benjamin and Mary were parents of four children, two now survive—Sarah, now Mrs. Wilson Harvey and Levi S. Mr. Lukens was a farmer, and after his marriage located in Massie Township, where he resided till his death, in October 1875, aged 75 years; his wife died Feb. 17, 1865, aged 62 years. The subject of this sketch remained with his father till after his majority; was married June 8, 1870, to Tacy Ellen, daughter of William and Martha (Burgess) Ham, he a native of South Carolina and she of Virginia. William Ham was a son of Rhoden and Abigail Ham, natives of South Carolina. Rhoden Ham was a son of William and Eleanor Ham, who, it is believed, were natives of South Carolina, and lived and died in their native State. They had three sons who grew to natrurity, married and raised families; the eldest of whom was Rhoden, who married Abigail McKinsey, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of Henry McKinsey, of Wayne Township, in this work. In 1808, Rhoden Ham with his family emigrated to Ohio and located in Wayne Township and there resided one year; thence to Clinton Co.,

and in 1815 moved back into Warren Co., and purchased a farm embracing the land upon which the town of Harveysburg now stands, of which see history of Massie Township, and here he resided till 1828; he removed to Montgomery Co., Ind., where he died in 1850. His wife survived him about two weeks; they had ten children, three now survive—William, James R. and Mary, now Mrs. Ammerman, residing in Indiana; James R., is settled in Iowa, engaged in the practice of medicine, is a very active and prominent brother in the U. B. Church and is a Ruling Elder. William Ham is the only one remaining a resident of Warren Co. He has been thrice married, first to Leanna Edwards, by whom he had three children, one surviving, James R., whose residence is Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Ham's wife died Nov. 2, 1835; in December, 1837, he married Martha Burgess, issue three children—Thomas, Findlay and Tacy Ellen; his second wife died in fall of 1852. On April 18, 1853, he married Mrs. Rebecca Mills, a daughter of Archibald and Nancy Edwards, natives of North Carolina. Mr. Ham, when a young man, learned the blacksmith trade, located in Harveysburg and carried on his trade very successfully for twenty-five years; thence he entered upon the mercantile business, which he followed twelve years; four of which were in the dry goods and grocery trade, in which he was not so successful, meeting with heavy losses; the last eight years he was engaged in the drug trade, in which he very successful. In January, 1881, he sold out to his grandson Arthur L. Ham, and retired from all active business to pass the balance of his days in quiet and rest. Mr. Ham has spent a life of activity and usefulness, from which his labors have been abundantly rewarded by a good competency; has been an active Christian worker for more than forty years, and lives in faith to believe that when his Lord calls him hence, he shall reach that "brighter shore." Mr. Lukens and wife have three children—Benjamin H., born June 12, 1871; Mary M., born Oct. 24, 1873; and Alice, born Jan 16, 1876. Mr. Lukens, after his marriage, located upon the place where he now lives and has since resided. This farm he purchased of Turner Welch; it consists of 105 acres of good land, most beautifully located, with good buildings and improvements, and is one of the prettiest locations in Massie Township. Mr Lukens also owns other real estate to the amount of 283 acres, making in all 388 acres, mostly improved land. He is comparatively young, but is a man of great general information and an industrious, active farmer; takes a great interest in education and all general public improvements and is one of the progressive and useful men of Massie Township.

E. L. and J. G. MACY, farmer and mechanic; P. O. Harveysburg. One among the prominent and early pioneer families of Harveysburg, was the Macy family, and their descendents constitute a large number of families in Harveysburg and vicinity at the present time. They have a very complete genealogy of the family from its first location in the United States published in book form, and from it we find they have multiplied and extended until they are found in twenty-two States of the Union, and in 1868 there were then living 1,240 souls; deceased since their settling in the United States, 851; unknown, 17; total, 2,108. The progenitor of this now so memorous family was Thomas Macy, born in Wiltshire Co., England; emigrated to America about 1635, and became one of the first settlers of Newbury, Mass.; residing there but a few years, he removed to Salisbury, Mass., and was one of the original settlers of that town. Mr. Macy was a man of sterling character, possessed of great energy and determination of will; he held many positions of honor and trust in this new settlement; was a merchant, a planter, one of the selectmen of the town, a juryman, and withal a preacher; he was of the Baptist persuasion, and would frequently on the Sabbath exhort the people. Mr. Macy resided at Salisbury until 1659, when the persecution of the Quakers, Baptists, and others became so intolerant that he would endure it no longer, and he, with nine others, purchased the island of Nantucket, and in September or October of above year, he, with his family, embarked in a small sail boat in Boston Bay, rounded Cape Cod, and sailed direct for the Island. This Island was then inhabited by about 3,000 Indians. There he, with a few others, settled, braving all danger to secure a free altar and a safe home, and thereby transmit to his descendents the seeds of true liberty and pure religion. Thomas Macy married Sarah Hopcott, who was born in England in 1612; he

died on the island of Nantucket April 19, 1682, aged 74 years; she died in 1706, aged 94 years. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom John Macy, the sixth child and second son, was born in Salisbury, Mass., July 14, 1655; married Deborah Gardner, who was born Feb. 12, 1658; he died at Nantucket Oct. 14, 1691; she died in 1712; they had four sons and four daughters, of whom John, the eldest child, was born at Nantucket, about 1675; married Judith Worth, born Dec. 22, 1689; he died at Nantucket Nov. 28, 1751; she died Nov. 8, 1767; they had seven sons and six daughters, of whom David, the fifth child and fourth son, was born at Nantucket Sept. 12, 1714; married Dina Gardner; he died at New Garden, N. C.; they had two sons and five daughters, of whom David, the second child, and the grandfather of Edward L. and Nathan D. Macy, of Harveysburg, was born at Nantucket about 1743; emigrated to North Carolina about 1770, and married Hannah White; his sister, Abigail, married Benjamin Stanton, and was the grandmother of the late Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, under the administration of President Lincoln. David died in Guilford Co., N. C., about 1792; his widow married Matthew Coffin, and died in Indiana. David and Hannah Macy had four sons and two daughters, of whom David, the second son and the father of Edward L. and Nathan D. Macy, was born at Guilford Co., N. C., May 26, 1784; married Sarah Dix July 8, 1807; emigrated to Ohio, and located in Warren Co. in the spring of 1816; he died Nov. 14, 1863; his wife, Sarah, died Oct. 2, 1866; they had seven children—Micajah T., born in North Carolina May 15, 1808, died at Harveysburg Dec. 2, 1828; William, born in North Carolina Nov. 18, 1809; Zalinda L., born in North Carolina Aug. 11, 1811; Nathan D., born in North Carolina July 20, 1813; Edward L., born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1816; Milton T., born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1817; and Abigail F., born in Warren Co., Feb. 24, 1824; died at Harveysburg Nov. 1, 1864. Mr. David Macy was a saddler by trade, and among the early settlers of Massie Township. When he came here he purchased a farm, where he continued to work at his trade; thence he removed to Harveysburg, and was associated with William Harvey in laying out the town; here he continued in business at his trade until his death. Mr. Macy was a man of undoubted integrity, unassuming in his habits, never seeking or hunting office, but was one of those solid, substantial men who make the kindest of neighbors and best of citizens in every community; he was a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and an elder in the same for many years. William Macy, son of David and Sarah Macy, married Phebe Bower, issue five children—Edward T., Zalinda A., Mary E., Priscilla and David W. Mrs. Macy died Dec. 28, 1851. Nathan D. Macy married Mary Seroggy, issue two daughters—Sarah, now Mrs. W. Lukens; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Collett. Mrs. Macy died June 14, 1842. On Dec. 8, 1848, Mr. Macy married for his second wife, Eliza Gilpin, issue three children—Mildred, John G. and Edmond A. Milton T. Macy married Caroline M. Wales; she died Aug. 30, 1844, leaving no issue. On June 28, 1849, Mr. Macy married Mrs. Eliza J. King, issue three children—DeElla Alzora, Emma C. and Charles T. Mr. Macy and family now reside in Nebraska. The greater portion of the children and grandchildren of the pioneers, David and Sarah Macy, still reside in Harveysburg and vicinity, and are among their most worthy citizens. They are retiring in their habits, desiring no offices, or public notoriety, but possess a high moral standard, intelligent, social and congenial, constituting them excellent members of society in the communities where they live.

DR. DAVID MASON, physician, Harveysburg, was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1824. His parents were Richard and Frances (Strickler) Mason, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They emigrated from the Red Stone country, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and located in Montgomery Co., Ohio. They were parents of twelve children, our subject being the youngest. He was raised on the farm, and attended the district school of his native county. In 1845, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Sellman, of Shelbyville, Ind. He afterward attended lectures at Payne's University, Philadelphia, Penn., from which he graduated in 1848. He first located in Indiana, and for some years afterward practiced his profession in that State. In 1853, he came to Warren Co., and, after practicing two years in Waynes-

ville, settled in Harveysburg, where he has since remained. In 1844, he married Rachel Gibbons, a native of Preble Co., Ohio, who died in 1856, leaving four children. On the 12th of November, 1869, Mr. Mason took to himself another wife, in the person of Mrs. Edith Edwards, widow of William Edwards, of Warren Co., and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kumbrough. By this marriage one child has been born, viz., Lewis A., born June 12, 1874. During his residence in Harveysburg, the Doctor has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

LUKE MCGUINN, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, Aug. 23, 1815; is a son of William and Margaret McGuinn, who lived and died in Ireland. They were parents of three children—Michael, John and Luke. Mrs. McGuinn died in 1820; Mr. McGuinn married for his second wife Ellen Fealy, by whom he had eight children, seven now living—Patrick, James, Martin, William, Mathias, Alice and Margaret. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood in his native land, and remained there till about 30 years of age when, in 1845, he emigrated to America and landed in New York City; thence came to Cincinnati; thence came to Clarksville, in Clinton Co.; was married in 1850, to Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Jordon, natives of Ireland, but who emigrated to America in 1845, and located in Cincinnati, where they remained five years; thence came to this county, and have since resided in Clinton, Greene and Warren Counties. Mr. Jordon died in Clinton Co. Jan. 31, 1868, aged 68 years. They had eleven children, nine now survive—Bridget, Anthony, Ann, John, Mary, Edward, Thomas, Perry and Jennie. Bridget was born in county of Mayo, Ireland, May 13, 1828. Mr. McGuinn and wife have six children—William, born March 11, 1851; Margaret, born Jan. 18, 1854; Charles, Nov. 27, 1856; Edward, July 10, 1860; Thomas, Nov. 17, 1863; Rosa, July 3, 1871. Mr. McGuinn, after his marriage, lived seven years in this county; in the State of Iowa two months; thence on rented farms in Clinton and Warren Cos. fourteen years. In August, 1868, he bought the place where he now lives, and in the spring of 1869, he moved with his family to the farm where he has since resided. On this farm he has erected good buildings and made other improvements, such that he now has a good home and farmer's residence.

CONRAD MILLER, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; was born in Pennsylvania, 1799; is a son of Isaac and Rachel Miller, he a native of Maryland and she of Virginia, but who emigrated to Ohio, and located in Warren Co., about 1818; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was a very large man and possessed of great strength, far in excess of men in general; they lived and died in Massie Township. The subject of this sketch was about 18 years of age when he came to Ohio with his parents; here he arrived to manhood, married and became the father of eight children, five sons and three daughters, five now living—William, Benjamin, James, Sarah (now Mrs. Allen) and George W. Mr. Miller married Lydia Baxter, born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Rachel Baxter, natives of Pennsylvania; he was killed by a tree falling on him when he was comparatively young; they had two children—Lydia and Sarah. Mrs. Baxter married, for her second husband, Thomas Evans, by whom she had four children, all deceased. Mr. Evans and wife came to Ohio about 1812, and located in Warren Co., where they lived till his death. Mrs. Evans married, for her third husband, Henry Fletcher; they removed to Illinois, where he died; after which she returned to Warren Co., and here lived till her death. Mr. Miller commenced in life a poor man; has always followed farming, and by his own labor and industry has accumulated a good competency; now owns 257 acres of good land and considerable other property. But notwithstanding the vast amount of hard labor he has performed, he has lived to the advanced age of 82 years, and his wife is 77 years of age; they have traveled the journey of life together, bearing its trials and hardships with its joys and comforts, more than half a century, and now, in the evening of their life, they can rest from their labors till their Master calls "Come up higher."

WILLIAM MILLER, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Massie Township, Jan. 10, 1832; is a son of Conrad and Lydia Miller, whose history appears in sketch of Conrad Miller. Our subject remained with his father, making that his home till 44

years of age; was married Aug. 31, 1876, to Mrs. Anna Edwards, daughter of William and Mary. J. Anderson, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Vermont. Mrs. Miller was born on Grand Isle, Vt., Dec. 11, 1845. She has been thrice married, first to George Simons, by whom she had one child—Mana, now Mrs. John Morgan; her second husband was Harlan Edwards, by whom she had four children, two now living—Emma H. and Bertha May. By her last husband, Mr. Miller, she has two children—Lydia Leah and William Conrad. Mrs. Miller is a woman of good education, and high moral and Christian character, and was for a time engaged in a missionary work. Mr. Miller, after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives, and has since resided.

WILLIAM MORGAN, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Greene Co., Ohio, Nov. 26, 1816; is a son of Thomas and Ann (Ogan) Morgan, he a native of Pennsylvania, and she, it is believed, of Virginia. The grandfather, Thomas Morgan, was a native of Wales, and the grandmother, of Ireland. Thomas, the father of our subject, when about six years of age, moved, with his parents, to Frederick Co., Va., where he grew to manhood, was married and emigrated to Ohio soon after 1800, and first located in Pickaway Co. and lived in that vicinity for several years; thence removed to Greene Co. and resided several years, where our subject was born; thence removed to Indiana, where they resided till the death of Mrs. Morgan, which occurred about 1820, soon after which he returned to Greene Co., Ohio. They had eight children, five now survive—Phamay, now Mrs. David Jay, living in Clinton Co.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Gage, in Grant Co., Ind.; William; Catharine, now Mrs. William F. Compton; and John, who now resides in Madison Co., Iowa. Mr. Morgan married for his second wife Elizabeth Jones, by whom he had five children, two now living—Ann and Jane. After a residence of several years in Greene and Clinton Cos., he again moved to Indiana, where he died about 1849 or 1850. Our subject was about four years of age when his mother died, but he remained with his father mostly till 16 years of age, after which he worked by the month for various farmers till his majority; was married Jan. 4, 1844, to Matilda, daughter of Joseph and Christiana Compton, natives of North Carolina; by this union they had two children—James H., born Dec. 24, 1844, and Martha Ann, born May 30, 1846. His wife died Oct. 7, 1864, aged 56 years. On Dec. 31, 1868, he was united in marriage with Ruth, daughter of David and Rebecca Joy, he a native of Clinton Co. and she of South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Joy had five children, two now survive—Ruth, and Ann, now Mrs. Benjamin Farquhar, of Clinton Co. Mr. Morgan has always followed farming as his occupation, and all within Massie Township but about five years in Clinton Co.; he bought and located upon the place where he now lives in the summer of 1865, where he has since resided. Mr. Morgan and wife are earnest members of the Society of Friends, and as such, live devotedly to their principles of honesty and integrity; he is very retiring in habits, seeking no public office or notoriety, but is one of the most upright and kindest of neighbors, and a most worthy citizen of the community where he lives.

JOHN MORRIS, retired farmer; Harveysburg; born in North Carolina Dec. 19, 1797; is a son of Isaac and Millicent (Bundy) Morris, natives of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Zachariah Morris, as far as is now known, was a native of North Carolina, as was also the maternal grandfather, Demcy Bundy, and they lived and died in that State, the ancestry of both families being from England. In 1798, Isaac Morris and family moved from North Carolina to Virginia, and located in Grayson Co., where he resided till his death; he was a farmer by occupation through life. They had thirteen children, four now survive—Zadok, John, Nancy (now Mrs. Sexton, residing in Fayette Co., Ohio), and Sarah, now widow Bemer, residing in Iowa. Zadoc married Lydia Barnett; she died and he married for his second wife, Mrs. Ruth McPherson, whose maiden name was Cary; they reside in Fayette Co., Ohio. In 1816, our subject, with his brother, came to Ohio and located in Clinton Co., where they remained about ten months; thence returned to Virginia, and in 1818 returned to Ohio, coming through the entire distance (500 miles), on foot, and also, we should state, that in going back to Virginia, they walked the entire distance, thus making 1,000 miles on

foot, which would be a great undertaking for the young of our present generation. In 1823, Mr. Morris purchased a farm in Clinton Co. with 40 acres cleared, located about eight miles east of Harveysburg. On this farm he remained about thirty years; thence he sold out and bought another farm five miles east of Harveysburg, and there resided eighteen years, when, from advancing years, and having, by his own labor and industry, accumulated a good competency, he purchased a good residence in Harveysburg, to which he moved in 1871, and here has since lived, retired from all active labor, desiring to enjoy a quiet rest during the balance of his life. He still owns, but rents his farm, which consists of 300 acres of fine land, and which has brought him \$1,000 per year, cash rent. In January, 1823, Mr. Morris was united in marriage with Ruth, daughter of Anthony Stanley, a native of North Carolina; issue, nine children; four now survive—Isaac, now editor of the Miami Helmet, at Piqua, Ohio; Micajah, living in Illinois; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Stanley, living in Kansas; and Ruth, now Mrs. Roberts, residing in Indiana. Mr. Morris' wife died June 21, 1838. On Jan. 17, 1839, he married Mary, daughter of Robert and Edith Stanley, natives of North Carolina; by her he had eight children; five now survive—Lydia, now Mrs. Curl; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Elias D. Harlan; Jeremiah and Isabel (twins), and Susanna H. The mother died Aug. 6, 1881. Mr. Morris relates that the first experience he had after coming to Ohio, and the first money he made was in killing a bear; he had started out to hunt turkeys, which were very plentiful in those days, and he accidentally came across a large black bear; he says his heart beat so loudly that he could hear it thump distinctly; but he took sure aim with his old flint gun and fired; although the bear ran a short distance, he soon died, the ball having penetrated his heart. The skin of the bear, which was a very large and fine one, he sold to Gen. Trimble, afterward Governor of Ohio, for \$3.

NATHAN MULLIN (deceased); born in Warren County, July 18, 1810; was a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Haines) Mullin, he a native of Virginia, and she of New Jersey, whose ancestral history is given in sketch of Job Mullin, of Clear Creek Township. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood in this county, accustomed to the scenes and hardships of those pioneer days; was married Aug. 12, 1837, to Mary Ann, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Braddock) Borton, he was born in Burlington Co., N. J., July 25, 1783; Mary was born in same county Dec. 15, 1786; they were married Sept. 19, 1804, emigrated to Ohio and located in Wayne Township in 1823; some years later, moved to Richmond, Ind., and engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, which business he followed the balance of his life. He was also quite extensively engaged in the raising of the silkworm, and the manufacture of silk; his daughter Emeline now has a piece of silk that her father made. Mr. Borton died Feb. 28, 1847. He was possessed of a mechanical mind, and in various departments of his work displayed great skill. After his death, his wife took up her residence with her daughter Mary Ann; she died in Montgomery Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1862; her remains were interred at Richmond, Ind., by the side of her husband and two sons. They had six children, two now survive—Emeline, now Mrs. Mullin, living near Springboro, and Mary Ann, who was born in New Jersey, July 25, 1817. Mr. Mullin and wife had ten children, eight now survive—Washington; Marietta, now Mrs. Bomgardner, living in Scioto Co., Ohio; Victoria, now Mrs. Schenk, living in Utah; Harrison; Emeline, now Mrs. Hadley; Esther, now Mrs. Hale in Clinton Co., Ohio; Adelaide, now Mrs. Lippencott, and Lola. Mr. Mullin followed farming through life—fourteen years in Warren County; three years in Iowa; ten years in Montgomery Co., Ohio; five years in Clinton County; thence back to Warren County, where he died at Harveysburg March 9, 1881. Mr. Mullin was a man of great energy and industry, always driving his business and never allowing his business to drive him, and although for many years his health was much impaired, yet by his close and careful management he became possessed of an ample competency and died leaving his family with a fine home and a sufficiency for all the comforts of life.

THOMAS RICH, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Guilford Co., N. C., May 10, 1810; is a son of Samuel and Judith (Moon) Rich, he a native of Virginia,

and she of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Rich, born Sept. 9, 1747; was probably a native of Ireland, and was a son of Joseph and Sarah Rich; he was born in Ireland Jan. 9, 1721; Sarah was born June 6, 1725; they lived and died in their native country; he died July 17, 1777. Samuel Rich, the grandfather of Thomas, emigrated from Ireland to America and located in Virginia, where it is probable he was married, and where he resided many years; thence he removed to North Carolina, where he lived and died. Samuel Rich, the father of Thomas, was born Sept. 2, 1776, and emigrated with his father and family to North Carolina, where he married Judith Moon, who was born April 30, 1784; there he resided till 1816, when they emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, and located on the place where Thomas now lives; here they opened out right in the woods, and endured all the hardships of pioneer life; and to add to Mr. Rich's trials, about two years after their settling here in the woods, on July 4, 1818, his wife died, leaving him with a family of small children, with a new home and few conveniences for comfort; but after a few years he took to himself another companion, in the person of Lydia Thomas. By his first wife he had ten children, eight sons and two daughters, three now survive—Thomas, Isaac and Nancy (now Widow Dakin). Mr. Rich died Aug. 12, 1852, aged 76 years. Our subject was but 6 years of age when brought to this country by his parents, and then in two years after was bereft of a mother, and then was raised by his father as best he could, brought up amid all the trials of a new country, right in the woods, having but a limited opportunity for schooling, but he grew to manhood with a good physical schooling and constitution; was married Dec. 22, 1832, to Christina, daughter of Robert and Christina (Heilman) Carr, natives of Virginia, and the father of Robert was Richard Carr, of Irish birth, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and who died in that sanguinary conflict. Christina Carr was born in Warren Co., March 23, 1815. Thomas Rich and wife have had eight children—Mary Ann, born Dec. 21, 1833; Lewis W., June 14, 1835; Susan J., Nov. 8, 1836; Judith Ann, May 16, 1838; Margaret C., May 22, 1840; Elizabeth C., Jan. 27, 1842; Thomas W. D., Dec. 2, 1843; and Nathan B., born June 8, 1846; all now married and settled in life. Mr. Rich is now residing upon the old home place, where he has spent all his married life but fourteen years, during which he lived on an adjoining farm. This place has now been in the possession of the Rich family for sixty-five years, and now shows quite a contrast in its fine improvements and fields of waving grain, instead of the log cabin and unbroken forests threescore years ago; much labor and industry have brought about this change, and these worthy pioneers deserve the kind remembrance of the present and future generations for the great work they have accomplished, the fruits of which they are now reaping, and may continue to enjoy while time lasts.

JOSIAH C. ROGERS, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Warren Co. Dec. 7, 1826; is a son of Josiah and Abigail (Cleaver) Rogers, he a native of New Jersey and she of Virginia. The ancestors are fully written up in sketch of Samuel W. Rogers. Josiah, the father, was one of the early settlers of Warren Co.; was married here and became the father of eight children, three now survive—Empson, Josiah and Mary (now Mrs. Heighway, residing in Illinois). Mr. Rogers located in Wayne Township and followed farming, till in the latter part of his life, from advancing years, he retired from active labor, and removed to Waynesville, where he died at the advanced age of 80 years. Our subject remained with his father, brought up to farm labor, till after his majority; was married Feb. 7, 1850, to Amelia, daughter of Abraham and Eleanor Bowman, natives of Virginia, but who emigrated to Kentucky, and subsequently to Ohio, locating in Wayne Township, on the place where Abijah O'Neill now lives, about 1812, opening out right in the woods, and performed a great amount of pioneer work, enduring the many deprivations and hardships which only those early settlers knew and experienced. His wife died about 1854, aged 64 years; he survived her till 1866; he died aged 82 years. They had ten children, five now survive—John, Didema, Sarah, Mary A. and Amelia; the latter was born in Warren Co. March 23, 1823. Mr. Rogers and wife have had three children—Hannah E., born June 23, 1851; Mary A., Dec. 15, 1852, and Abbie L., born Feb. 28, 1858. Mr.

Rogers has followed farming as his occupation through life, and most of his married life has been in Massie Township. He bought and located upon the farm where he now lives, in the spring of 1873, where he has since resided.

DANIEL ROMINE, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Massie Township Nov. 15, 1822; is a son of Jesse and Hannah (Stump) Romine, natives of Frederick Co., Va. Jesse was raised and grew to manhood, married and resided in his native State till 1817, when he, with his family, emigrated to Ohio, and soon after their arrival located in Massie Township, where he resided till about 1858, when he moved to Grant Co., Ind., and there died the same year; his wife had died in December, 1822, while residing in Massie Township. They had six children, five now survive—Emily; Louisa now Mrs. D. Bradford, living in Grant Co., Ind.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Smith; Cornelius, now in Grant Co., Ind.; and Daniel. The subject of this sketch was but three weeks old when his mother died; thence was taken by his grandfather, Stump, and cared for till his death; thence was placed with his uncle, where he remained till 18 years of age; thence went out into the world for himself, working at whatever he found to pay him best till he reached his majority; was married Aug. 12, 1843, to Elizabeth daughter of William and Barbara Baker, natives of Kentucky; who had nine children, eight now survive—Mahala, now Mrs. House, living in Kansas; Minerva, now Mrs. Burns, living in Illinois; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Thomas, living in Indiana; Elizabeth Susan, now Mrs. Busby, living in Illinois; Rebecca, now Mrs. Haynes, living in Kansas; Mary and Martha (twins) Mary, now Mrs. M. Thomas, living in Indiana; Martha now Mrs. Henderson, also living in Indiana. Mr. Romine and wife have had four children, one only now survives—Jesse T., born Sept. 3, 1848. Mr. Romine has devoted his life to farming in Clinton and Warren Counties; he bought and located upon the farm where he now lives in the spring of 1864, where he has since resided. This place he purchased of Jonas Stump; it consists of 131 acres of excellent land, with good buildings and improvements, and is a pleasant home and farmer's residence. Mr. Romine started out in life a poor boy, "tossed from pillar to post," but possessed of a fund of energy and will, and by his own labor, industry and economy, has accumulated a good competency, and is now one of the prominent and well-to-do farmers of Massie Township; is a man of principle and integrity, a kind neighbor and an honored citizen.

GEORGE P. ROSS, miller and farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 17, 1817; is a son of George and Elizabeth (Witmore) Ross, natives of Lancaster Co., Penn. The paternal grandfather was George Ross, who, it is supposed was a native of Maryland; and he was a son of George Ross, a native of Maryland and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States; he was a man of great ability, and was arising to distinction and taking an active part in the affairs of the Government when he was attacked with the gout, which destroyed his activity and usefulness for the balance of his life. The grandfather, George, was afflicted with the same disease in the latter years of his life similarly to his father; he owned a large farm, but from his affliction had to give up all active labor and business and retired to the city of Lancaster, where he resided till his death, which occurred about 1833; he was the father of five sons and three daughters; the sons all became lawyers by profession, except George, the father of our subject, and all died without issue. George followed the occupation of his father—that of a farmer; married and became the father of one son and one daughter, Mary E, unmarried, and resides in Philadelphia; and George. Mr. Ross was a soldier in the war of 1812; engaged through life in farming, nearly all in Lancaster Co., but died in Cumberland Co., Penn., about 1845, aged nearly 60 years; his wife died young, in 1817, when George, our subject, was but a babe, who was taken by his uncle, Patton Ross, and raised till 10 years of age, receiving a good common school education; thence went to the milling business, which he followed till 1837; he emigrated to Ohio, and located near Franklin Warren Co., Ohio, and there carried on the milling business at Vandevere's Mills two years; thence returned to Pennsylvania and married Elizabeth, daughter of Felix and Susan (Wendits) Binkley, natives of Pennsylvania; thence returned to Ohio, and fol-

few months run the same mills as formerly; thence engaged in farming for a short time; has followed farming and milling through his entire life, making the latter his leading business. He purchased the beautiful farm where he now lives in 1870; and the Harveysburg mills in 1877, which he has since run. Mr. Ross has been quite successful in his business life; has accumulated a good competency, and is a man of character and business capacity, which has made him a blessing and endeared him to the community in which he has lived. Mr. Ross and wife have had three children, one son and two daughters—Susan; Harriet, who married Abraham McKinsey, and had four children, three now survive; and George; all now deceased. George was the only male descendant of this Ross family; hence when Mr. Ross shall pass from the stage of action, the Ross name of this line of ancestry will be extinct.

JOSEPH SEARS, merchant, Harveysburg; born in Highland Co., Ohio, Feb. 12, 1817; is a son of John and Penelope (Johnson) Sears, natives of Virginia. He was raised and grew to manhood in his native State, and learned the hatter trade, which business he followed through life. It is believed that he was married in Virginia and soon after emigrated to Ohio, and located in Highland County, and there resided till his death in 1816, aged 41 years. He was the father of three sons and one daughter—Mary, now widow Moses Bond, living in Grant Co., Ind.; Pleasant, living in Fayette Co., Ohio; Christopher, in Indiana; and John. Mrs. Sears married for her second husband John Bocoek, by whom she had one child (deceased). Subsequently Mr. Bocoek and wife moved to Grant Co., Ind., where she died in 1868, in her 79th year. The subject of this sketch, the youngest child of his father, was unborn at the time of the death of his father; he was then cared for by his mother till 7 years of age; then was placed with Samuel Welch, with whom he remained till after his majority, brought up to farm labor; was married Aug. 17, 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Hisey (see sketch of Christian Hisey); by this union they had five children—Mary Jane, born July 8, 1838; Joseph Marshall, May 2, 1840 (deceased); Jacob, June 16, 1841; John W., June 16, 1843; and Amelia E., July 25, 1847 (deceased). Mrs. Sears died Oct. 3, 1864, aged 53 years. On May 20, 1866, he married Mrs. Mary Ridge, daughter of Jedediah and Grace Adams, natives of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Ohio, and settled at Waynesville in 1817; subsequently they moved to Preble Co., Ohio, where she died in April, 1826, after which he returned to Warren County, where he died Aug. 24, 1867, aged 78 years. Mrs. Sears was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 1, 1815, and was brought to Ohio by her parents when 2 years of age, and here grew to womanhood, and married Jacob Ridge, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom she had five children, one only now surviving—John C., residing in Waynesville, in the employ of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, as traveling salesman for school books. Mr. Sears started out in life as a farmer, which occupation he followed till 1864, when he entered as a clerk in the mercantile trade for John Perry, in the village of Hen Peck. In 1866, he bought a stock of goods, and entered upon business for himself, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Sears began life a poor man, but by his labor and industry has accumulated a good competency, and is one of the substantial citizens of his community.

THOMAS SHEROD, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Perry Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1853; is a son of Kinsey and Margaret (Horn) Sherod; he a native of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and she of the State of Delaware. The paternal grandparents, Amos and Mary Sherod, were natives of Tuscarawas County, but emigrated to Iowa, where they resided till their death. The maternal grandparents were Stephen and Rebecca Horn, natives of the State of Delaware; they became residents of Ohio about 1820, where they lived and died. They had seven children; six now survive—Thomas, William, John, Margaret, Mary and Stephen. Margaret was born in the State of Delaware June 11, 1817. Kinsey Sherod was raised and grew to manhood in his native county; was married and resided there till 1853, when he, with his family, removed to Perry County, where they resided till October, 1873, and then moved to Warren County; bought and located upon the place where Thomas now lives, and here he died Aug. 2, 1874, aged 62 years; his wife is still living, and resides with Thomas on the old home

place. They had four children—Matilda, Lucinda, Thomas and Sarah Ann. Mr. Sherod was twice married; first to Lydia Wright, by whom he had three children; on now living—Rebecca. Mr. Sherod followed farming through life; he started out in life a poor man, but, by his own industry and good management, and the assistance of his family, he became possessed of a good competency; was a prominent man in his community; he served as Assessor two terms; was a kind neighbor and a good citizen. Our subject, brought up to farm labor, remained with his father till his death was married Nov. 3, 1875, to Cordelia, daughter of Josiah and Lydia Grimes, native of Perry Co., Ohio. The paternal grandparents were John and Rebecca Grimes; he died in Perry County Jan. 3, 1873, aged 84 years, his wife having died many years before. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Eliza P. (Clark) Wheatecraft; he a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Portland, Me.; they came to Ohio when young married here, and located in Perry County, where he still resides, aged 85 years; his wife died Jan. 18, 1874, aged 74 years. They had two sons and one daughter—Harman, Malachiah R. and Lydia, who was born in Perry County May 7, 1831. Josiah and Lydia Grimes had ten children—Eliza Ann, Lucy Jane, Cordelia, Sarah Catharine Hannah, Lydia Minerva, Nancy Ellen, Mary Rebecca, Joseph Grant and Media Lucinda. Mr. Wheatecraft still resides in Perry County. Mr. Sherod and wife have two children—Sperry, born April 19, 1877; and Pearl, born Feb. 7, 1879.

JONATHAN SHERWOOD, farmer; P. O. Oregon; born in Clear Creek Township, Warren County, Aug. 25, 1815; is a son of Thomas and Dorcas (Bradway) Sherwood, he a native of Maryland, and she of New Jersey. The maternal grandfather was John Bradway, a native of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Ohio and located at Columbia, near Cincinnati, among the early pioneers of that place, probably about 1804 residing there a few years, thence moved to Union Co., Ind., where he lived and died. Thomas Sherwood was born in 1776, emigrated to Ohio and located at Columbia about 1800, and there married Dorcas Bradway, who was born in 1790; after a short residence there, they removed to Lebanon; thence located on a farm about four miles east of Lebanon, where he died March 26, 1833; his wife survived him many years and died in Wayne Township. They had thirteen children, of whom only two now survive—Henry and Jonathan. The subject of this sketch was raised and grew to manhood and remained with his father till his death, which occurred when Jonathan was about 15 years of age, after which he remained with his mother till his marriage, on Aug. 20, 1837, when he was united with Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Eleanor Jeffry natives of New Jersey; issue four children, three survive—Francis, born June 17, 1838; Mary Ellen, now Mrs. Gard, born April 11, 1843, and William, born Nov. 22, 1845; Phineas (deceased), born March 7, 1841, grew to manhood, and on the breaking out of the rebellion, enlisted in the 70th O. V. I., in summer of 1862; was with Gen. Sherman in his long march through the South to the sea; when at Goldsboro, N. C. in a skirmish he was shot and lived but a short time; he died March 25, 1865, having served so near the close of the war. Mrs. Sherwood died April 3, 1851, aged 38 years. On Jan. 23, 1853, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret Terry, daughter of James and Jane Wilkerson, by whom he had five children; four now survive—Charles H., born Aug. 30, 1855; Morris E., Feb. 10, 1857; Anna M., Aug. 23, 1858, and James W., born Nov. 18, 1860. Mr. Sherwood followed farming several years, then entered upon the mercantile trade at Freeport, where he continued about twelve years and during a part of that time was also engaged in the milling business. In 1860, he bought and located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided. For several years after locating on the farm, he still kept an interest in his former trade at Freeport; about 1876, he withdrew all interest in the store, transferring that interest to one of his sons, since which he has devoted his whole time and attention to his farm. Mr. Sherwood commenced in life a poor man, and by his own energy and good management has accumulated a good competency, has been very successful in all his pursuits exhibiting rare judgment, and always just and exact in all his dealings, it won him friends and success. Mr. Sherwood has always manifested great interest in all public improvements, and in the interest of school and education; was a Justice of the Peace

four years, and is one of the prominent and leading men in the community where he lives.

CHARLES H. SHERWOOD, farmer; P. O. Harveysburg; born in Warren County, March 16, 1864; is a son of Jonathan and Margaret Sherwood, whose history is given in sketch of Jonathan Sherwood. The subject of this sketch was raised to farm labor and remained with his father till his majority, thence he bought his father's interest in a store at Freeport, but continued there only about eight months, and sold out to his brother; thence he purchased the Amos King farm, but soon after entered again upon the mercantile business at Fort Ancient, where he carried on business two years, when from failing health he sold out, and again entered upon farming, by purchasing the farm where he now lives and has since resided. Mr. Sherwood was united in marriage Aug. 6, 1874, with Clara E., daughter of Calvin L. and Maria T. Dakin, he a native of this county, and she of Butler County; they were parents of four children—Laura, Clara E., Volney and Warren. Mr. Sherwood and wife have had five children—Horace, born May 7, 1875 (deceased); Edwin, born Aug. 28, 1877; Claude, born Nov. 10, 1878 (deceased); Irene, born Jan. 15, 1880, and Clarence, born Jan. 19, 1881.

BUSHROD SINGLETON, blacksmith; Harveysburg; born in Virginia in October, 1824; his father was Robert Singleton, a native of Virginia, who was a farmer by occupation and lived and died in his native State. His mother was Priscilla Curtis, born in Virginia and a daughter of Frederick and Rachel Curtis, also natives of Virginia, and had two sons and two daughters (all deceased,) but Priscilla, Frederick and Rachel lived and died in Virginia. Priscilla was afterward married to Archelus Fletcher and emigrated to Ohio and located at Zanesville in spring of 1856; remained there till the following fall, when they removed to Harveysburg Warren Co., where they have since resided; they had one child (deceased). Mr. Singleton, the subject of this sketch, when 3 years old was "bound out," to be raised by Aaron Grigsby, with whom he remained till 12 years of age; thence was placed with Spotswood Grigsby, a nephew of his former guardian; with him he remained till 18 years of age, when he was placed as an apprentice to learn the blacksmith trade. At 21 years of age, he went to Leesburg and worked at his trade three years; thence went to a Quaker settlement near by and worked at his trade nine years for Basil Shoemaker. On Dec. 31, 1844, Mr. Singleton was married to Malvina Fairfax, who was born in Virginia, March 1, 1827; her mother, Nancy Fairfax, was a slave and remained such till in 1857; she was made free by the voluntary act of her owner, who then and there freed all his slaves; about 1858, she came to Ohio and is now a resident of Harveysburg. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Singleton and family emigrated to Ohio, and located at Harveysburg, and opened out a shop for blacksmithing, where he has continued to carry on business to the present time, a period of twenty-five years and has the reputation of being one of the best horseshoers in this section of the country; has always had a good and prosperous business, has accumulated a good competency; owns a good property and is well fixed to enjoy the comforts of life; and more than this, he is a man of principle and integrity; a hard working, industrious man, honest and upright, and is one among the best citizens of Harveysburg. Mr. Singleton and wife have one child—Ann Virginia, born Aug., 11, 1846; she married John Stewart, a teacher in the school at Harveysburg and has seven children; Luella Bell, Horace H., Lydia Ann, Arthur, Charlie, Mary and George.

JONAS STUMP, farmer, P. O. Harveysburg; born in Virginia, Sept. 8, 1805; is a son of Daniel and Mary (Ramey) Stump, natives of Virginia. The paternal grandparents were Lewis and Margaret Stump, natives of Germany; who emigrated to America some time prior to the Revolutionary war; as he with two of his brothers served in that great conflict and were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Stump first located in Pennsylvania; thence removed to Frederick Co., Va., where they resided till their death; they had six sons and three daughters (all now deceased). Daniel was raised and grew to manhood in Virginia, married and resided there till 1817, when they emigrated to Ohio and located in Massie Township, on the

place where Jonas Stump now lives, and here they resided till their death; he died Nov. 9, 1832, aged 71 years; his wife died Dec. 31, 1838, aged 71 years. They had fourteen children, ten grew to maturity; two now living—Jonas, and Catherine, now Widow Henry, residing in Clinton Co. Mr Stump was a very reserved, unassuming man, never seeking or holding office, a man of undoubted integrity, an excellent neighbor and a worthy citizen. The subject of this sketch was 12 years of age when he came to this county with his parents, and here grew to manhood; was married Nov. 28, 1828, to Prudence, daughter of William and Prudence Smalley, natives of Pennsylvania, (see in history of Washington Township); by this union they have had six children—Mary M., born Oct. 28, 1829, now Mrs. Meyers; Matilda C., Jan. 19, 1836, now Mrs. Isaac Evans; Daniel S., Sept. 16, 1839; William J., Nov. 16, 1842; Martha H., Jan. 20, 1846, now Mrs. George Talbott, and Jonas, born Feb. 21, 1851. Mr. Stump after his marriage located on an adjoining farm to where he now lives, and resided there seven years; thence bought a farm in Greene Co., where he lived 45 years; then in August, 1879, he moved back to the old homestead place of his father, where he has since resided. This farm had been occupied by his brother till 1879; he died, and Mr. Stump took the place as above mentioned; this place has now been in possession of the Stump family for 64 years. The character we gave to the father of our subject is equally applicable and true to Mr. Stump, as he is one of the most worthy citizens of the community where he lives. Mr. Stump, is now 76 years of age, and his wife is 72 years; they have traveled the journey of life together for 53 years, over half a century. On Nov. 28, 1878, they celebrated their "Golden Wedding," at which time they had a large company of friends and relatives present and had a very enjoyable occasion.

JONATHAN VANDERVOORT, farmer; P. O. Clarksville, Clinton Co.; born in Massie Tp., Dec. 26, 1824; is a son of Paul and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Vandervoort, he a native of Virginia, she of Kentucky. The paternal grandparents were Paul and Dinah (James) Vandervoort, he a native of Long Island and she of Wales. The great-great-grandfather was a native of Holland, who with two brothers emigrated to America about the beginning of the seventeenth century, the great-great-grandfather of our subject settling near New York City; one of his brothers in North Carolina and the other in Canada. Paul, the grandfather, emigrated from Long Island to Berkeley Co., Va.; thence to Monongalia Co.; thence, in 1809, he with his family emigrated to Ohio, and located in Clermont Co.; thence to Warren Co., near Hopkinsville, and, in 1817, bought and located on the place, ever since known as the Vandervoort farm, in Massie Township; here they commenced right in the woods, not a stick amiss, and here they labored in their great and laborous pioneer work, and here, in 1835, the grandfather died; his wife had died about 1815, while living near Hopkinsville. The maternal grandparents were James and Sarah (Moore) Wilkerson, natives of Virginia; he was a son of William and Sarah Wilkerson, and was born Nov. 29, 1758; was married in Virginia, April 30, 1782; his wife Sarah was a daughter of James and Margaret Moore, and was born Nov. 4, 1763; they emigrated to Kentucky; thence, in 1805, came to Warren Co., where he died Dec. 4, 1834; Mrs. Moore died July 17, 1841. They had nine children—William, Peggy, John, Frances, Nancy, Mary, James, Sarah and Elizabeth, all deceased but the latter; she was born in Kentucky, Aug. 23, 1801. Paul, the father of our subject, was born April 8, 1793; was about 17 years of age when he came to Ohio with his parents; here he arrived at manhood, was married, and entered upon the pioneer work of clearing up and bringing into cultivation the farm upon which his father had commenced, and here he continued his labors till his death, in 1863, aged 70 years. He was in the war of 1812; was with Gen. Harrison at Ft. Meigs. His wife is still living and resides in Harveysburg, aged 80 years. These were truly pioneers of our county, Mr. Vandervoort, however, lived to see much of the fruit of his labors, consisting of fine fields of waving grain, good buildings and improvements, and the general comforts of life, and all the work of his own industry and that of his noble family. They had eleven children, five sons and six daughters; six now survive—William, now a resident of Bloomington, Ill.; Jonathan; Maria; James W.; John; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Van Doren. The subject of this sketch remained at home with his father till 34 years

of age; was married March 20, 1858, to Margaret, daughter of Elias M. and Margaret Fisher, natives of Virginia, but who became among the early settlers of Clinton Co., Ohio, and lived and died there. They had seven children, five now survive—Benjamin, Parker, Mary, Margaret, Eleanor and Tannah. Margaret was born in Clinton Co. Feb. 7, 1830. Mr. Vandervoort located upon the farm where he now lives and has since resided; he erected all the buildings on the place, and now has everything very comfortable and pleasant around him; has a fine farm and a pleasant home.

JOHN VANDERVOORT, farmer; P. O. Clarksville, Clinton County; born on the place where he now lives, Nov. 16, 1836; is a son of Paul and Elizabeth Vandervoort, whose history appears in sketch of Jonathan Vandervoort. The subject of this sketch was born and grew to manhood on the old home place of his father, where he now lives; was married Sept. 24, 1862, to Eliza A., daughter of Jabez H. and Eleanor C. (Edwards) Turner; he a native of North Carolina, and she of Ohio. The paternal grandparents were William and Edith Turner, natives of North Carolina, but who emigrated to the State of Indiana, and there lived and died. Jabez H. Turner married in Warren County, but lived a few years in Indiana; then returned to this county, and here resided till the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, when, at his country's call, on May 31, 1861, he enlisted in the 12th O. V. I., and served only about one month, when, in a skirmish at Scarry Creek, W. Va., on July 17, 1861, he was killed; and thus suddenly was his war record and life terminated. Mrs. Turner is now residing in Harveysburg. They had five children; three now survive—Eliza, born June 16, 1845; Martha J., Aug. 26, 1847; and Emma B., born June 15, 1856. The maternal grandparents, Archibald and Nancy Edwards, were natives of North Carolina, but came among the early settlers of Warren County; opened out right in the woods, and have done a great amount of pioneer work, and lived and died in this county. Mr. Vandervoort and wife have one son and three daughters—Eva, born Jan. 29, 1865; Ida, Sept. 13, 1866; Allie, Oct. 30, 1868; and Edwin, born April 17, 1870. Mr. Vandervoort located on the old home place, where he has resided from his childhood; this place has now been in possession of the Vandervoort family for a period of 65 years. This family were among the early settlers, and their descendants are well known in this community; are among the prominent farmers and best citizens of Massie Township.

THOMAS M. WALES, retired farmer; P. O. Harveysburg. The earliest ancestor of the Wales family of whom we have any knowledge was George Wales, a native of Scotland, but who removed to Ireland in 1690. He had one brother who never married and was editor of a paper in Belfast, Ireland, and died there. Of the children of George Wales, his son Thomas, emigrated from Ireland to America in 1735, and of his children, George Wales was the grandfather of our subject, and was born in Pennsylvania; was married to Jane Irvin, a daughter of Wm. Irvin, who came from Ireland to America with Thomas Wales in 1735, and they settled together in Pennsylvania. Their descendants emigrated to North Carolina, with a brother of Jane Irvin, Samuel Irvin, who removed to Ohio in 1799, and settled six miles south of Dayton, Montgomery County, where he died, leaving four sons and one daughter; the eldest son became Judge Amos Irvin, all of whom have now passed away. The grandfather, Geo. Wales, with his family, emigrated from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in 1767. He had a brother John, who spelled his name Weailes, who moved to Alabama when young, of whom no information has ever been received. Of the children of Geo. Wales, Isaac, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1778, emigrated to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Highland County, and in 1815 settled on the west bank of Caesar's Creek, right in the dense woods. In 1822, he erected a house on the hill west of his first cabin. Mr. Wales had one brother Samuel, who resided in North Carolina until 1846, when he removed to Indiana, where he died in 1847. They had several sisters who married and moved south, of whom but little has since been known. Mr. Isaac Wales married Ruth Welch, who was born in Virginia in 1784, a daughter of Samuel and Cloe Welch, who settled in North Carolina, thence emigrated to Ohio in 1814. Of their children the youngest son, Samuel G. Welch, still resides in Harveysburg. The grandfather Welch was of English and Scotch descent; he married a lady

whose maiden name was Hendricks, and whose parents came from Holland in the latter part of the 17th century, and settled in Virginia, their descendants mostly emigrating to the far south. Geo. Wales the grandfather of our subject, emigrated to Ohio in 1816, and lived with his son Isaac, till his death in 1824, age 87 years. Isaac Wales died in September, 1824, about two months after his father's death, aged 46 years. His wife survived him and died in 1856. They had five children—Mary; Jane F.; Nancy J.; Thomas M. and Caroline M.; the eldest and youngest are deceased; Jane F. married Mr. Nicholson, has three daughters, and resides in Indianapolis, Ind.; Nancy J., married Henry T. Butterworth, and resides at Foster's Crossing, this county. The subject of this sketch, the only son and fourth child of his father, was born in North Carolina Aug. 17, 1812, and was about two years of age when brought to the dense forests of Ohio, and here grew to manhood, fully inured to pioneer life; he served two years in the tanning business, one in Harveysburg, and one near Maineville. In 1833 he bought a part of his father's farm where he first settled, and entered in good earnest upon agricultural pursuits, and here he continued a very successful farming business till 1868, when he retired from the farm and settled in Harveysburg, where he has since resided (except eight months in the winter of 1873-74 spent in Southern California). In March, 1836, Mr. Wales was married to Sarah G. Stevenson, youngest daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Stevenson, natives of New Jersey. But this union was of short duration, when she was taken from him by death. In November, 1839, he married for his second wife, Harriet R. Fallis, who was born July 27, 1817, daughter of Richard and Phebe Fallis, natives of Virginia. By his first wife he had one son, Isaac, who died at six years old; and by his last wife he has one child, Richard F., born Dec. 1, 1841, who married Caroline M. Sanders, adopted daughter of Rachel M. Sanders; they have one adopted daughter, Harriet R. Wales, born in October, 1872. In October, 1874, Mr. Wales was elected to represent his county in the 61st General Assembly, and re-elected to the 62d and 63d, serving in all five years to the general satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Wales is a gentleman of very reserved and unpretentious habits, but of a high moral and intellectual cast of mind—firm and resolute in carrying out all his convictions of right and justice, which principle has fully characterized all his actions both in private and public life. This has given him a prestige in his community, and won for him the confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT BRANT, P. O. Morrow, was born in Warren Co., O. Feb. 12, 1842; son of Abraham and Hester (Jeffries) Brant, the former a native of N. J., born March 6, 1807, and the latter, a native of Warren Co., born Nov. 23, 1812; the father emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1814, who in the following spring settled in Warren Co. The grandfather of our subject served in the war of 1812; the father of our subject served for nine years as County Infirmary Director, and for a period of over thirty years as a Justice of the Peace in the township of Union. Albert Brant enlisted in company A. 4th O. V. C., Sept. 10, 1861, and served under Gen. O. M. Mitchell as a scout or courier. During the campaign from Bowling Green, Ky., to Huntsville, Ala., he was with his command in every engagement of that department, except Stone River (being a prisoner at that time) until after the battle of Chickamauga; he served as a scout during the celebrated Wheeler raid. In November preceding the battle of Mission Ridge, he was sent for by Gen. Crook, who asked him if he could carry a message to Gen. Sherman, who was at that time making his way up the Tennessee River; Mr. Brant replied that "he could, if any man could." Gen. Crook said "he could take one, or five, or a hundred men, just as he chose," so as to deliver it to Gen. Sherman safely and quickly, as it was of great importance; he chose one man and proceeded down the Tennessee River; he found the river guarded at every point,

and being pursued from behind, he abandoned his horse just in time to escape capture. Pressing forward as rapidly as possible, after three days they reached the Elk River; having endured many hardships and dangers. Between Huntsville and Decatur, they were fired on by a company of cavalry, when they took to a swampy woods for protection; but here they were pursued by a blood-hound; the dog came near them at one time but hearing his master's halloo, left the trail. Brant had concealed the message until the cavalry abandoned the pursuit, representing himself as a confederate soldier, Brant secured from a planter the loan of a horse and a mule which the scouts rode to Athens; when near the latter place they were startled by a sharp "Halt; who comes here?" Mr. Brant answered the challenge by the rebel picket who demanded the countersign. Mr. Brant replied that he did not have it, but that he would speak to the commander; the sentry passed them and they proceeded right onward through the camp; there were probably forty or fifty men in the camp together with several teams; they, however, gave the two scouts no further trouble. The scouts passed Athens in sight; the town was full of confederate soldiers, but they kept as far from them as possible and met no serious obstacles; when accosted, they represented themselves as confederates; the rebels were not expecting to see any Yankees in that part of the country. They came in sight of the Elk River on the third day and found there a small band of so-called State troops; the two men concealed themselves in a ditch all day to escape detection and capture; finally they succeeded in securing a canoe which they headed down stream. They reached the Tennessee River at daylight, after a tedious and dangerous ride of twenty-four miles, and discovered two large rebel camps on either side of the river; knowing that they could not run past them with safety, they pulled their canoe upon one of several small islands and spent the day in full view of the rebel camps; so near, that they could hear all that was said, and see all that was done.

After dark they started on one of the most perilous voyages ever undertaken. The Elk River empties into the Tennessee at the mouth of the famous "Muscle Shoals." These shoals consist of fifteen miles of tumultuous rapids, rushing with terrible force through a narrow and rocky channel. Sometimes the canoe would almost strike the rocks, and almost sink. The men kept the center of the stream, to keep as secure as possible from the rebel pickets, which lined each side of the river. This was the fourth night from the army, and the heroic scouts were almost dead from hunger, exposure and loss of sleep, not having slept since the departure from the Elk River, and having had nothing to eat except corn bread and raw bacon, procured from the negroes in scanty supply. Taking the last meal at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before starting down the Elk River, they walked all that night, and lay concealed all the next day on an island, making thirty-nine hours without a bite to eat. The men landed once in going down the Tennessee, but found nothing but a deserted plantation. Finally, they found a plantation where they got some corn bread, and what was more to their liking, news from Sherman's advance guard. An old darkey told them that the Yankees had come near capturing his young master that evening, together with his whole company, at Florence, Ala., and that his master was in the house at the time, while the company was encamped a short distance up the road. Mr. Brant took the old negro into his confidence, told him his name and business and asked him the distance to Florence; he was told that it was twelve miles distant, that the river was closely guarded at every point, and that the camp referred to was on the road to Florence, so that it would be necessary to exercise great caution. Therefore, Mr. Brant and his companion took a canoe and traveled by river to Florence, where they arrived at 9 o'clock, and made their way into the Union camp without being seen by the pickets. Making their way to headquarters, they were introduced to Gen. Hugh Ewing. When told by Mr. Brant that he was a courier from Chattanooga, and the bearer of important messages, Gen. Ewing was incredulous, but was finally convinced of the truth of the story. Gen. Ewing received the scouts very kindly, and relieved their necessities, which were pressing, as the men had not had a meal for four days. Mr. Brant was sent on to Gen. Sherman by Gen. Ewing with a strong guard and a personal letter to Sherman. They reached Gen. Sherman's quarters at evening, having ridden thirty-five miles since noon,

and were kindly received by the General. Mr. Brant had been instructed by Gen. Crook not to have the message captured at all hazards, and if after destroying the message he should reach Gen. Sherman, he should tell him to drop everything east of Bear River, and make all possible speed to Chattanooga. Gen. Sherman gave Mr. Brant letters to return to Gen. Crook, which he delivered after fully as many perils and difficulties as he had experienced in going down, none of which, however, we can give, suffice it to say, that he got back to Gen. Crook's headquarters and delivered the messages safely, in due time. This was one of the most perilous and important trips connected with the late war, the distance, 170 miles, lying in the enemy's country, and 135 miles without seeing a friend; at the same time, Sherman was pushing the rebel army before him, and Mr. Brant had to pass directly through the rebel army. In addition to this the country was full of paroled prisoners from Vicksburg, and these were treacherous and dangerous men to meet. He was discharged from the service Nov. 22, 1864, and on the 16th of March, 1865, married Sarah E. Troville, a native of Warren Co. To them have been born the following children: Dora, Berte, Clifford, Charles, Mary and Fred.

JONATHAN P. CODDINGTON, farmer; P. O. Morrow. This enterprising farmer is a native of this township and county. He was born Feb. 7, 1834. He received the usual common-school education, and was married the first time in December, 1859, to Elizabeth Kirkhast, who was one year his junior. These parents had one child, Emma, born October, 1860, died when about 3 years of age. In October, 1860, Mr. C. was called upon to part with his companion by death, and he was again married in May, 1864, to Elizabeth Carroll, a native of this county, born May, 1840. Three children blessed this union—Alice M., born April 7, 1865; Mary E., born Oct. 6, 1866, and Edwin C., born May 28, 1875. Mr. Coddington has held the office of Township Trustee for three years, and at present writing is Township Assessor. He owns a good farm of 104 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and on which is produced the various grains in good quantity. He has recently built a magnificent frame building for a residence, in fact one of the best in the township. It contains eight rooms, two halls, and is two stories high; it cost \$2,800, and is a fine specimen of rural architecture. His barn is 40x50 feet, and is one of the neatest in the township. His father is William Coddington, a native of New Jersey, born about April 26, 1784, and when 1 year of age, he removed with his parents to Maryland, and was married in 1807. He emigrated to this county the subsequent year. His wife was originally Miss N. Irvin. Losing his wife, he was again married to Ann Smith, who lived but a short time. He was married the third and last time to Nancy Price in 1832. He died in November, 1860, and she Jan. 21, 1877. Mr. Coddington is one of the enterprising men of his neighborhood and not one of the "penny wise and pound foolish" kind of citizens. He believes that a farmer should be fully as intelligent as any other class of men. This intelligent farmer is more successful and much more of an ornament to society.

JAMES SKINNER COUDEN, retired banker, etc., Morrow, son of John and Susan (Skinner) Couden; was born in Perry Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1816; he came with his parents to Warren Co., Ohio, about the year 1823, and settled in what is now Washington Township. On Jan. 29, 1825, his father was accidentally killed by a falling tree, while engaged in clearing off a piece of land. The care of the family, consisting of five boys, then devolved upon the mother; James was then 8 years old; he continued to work on the farm for his mother until he was 18 years old, when he engaged with Wilcocks & Co., of Warren Co., Ohio, manufacturers of wheat fans; he traveled through the country for said firm during the summer, selling the wheat fans, and during the winter would sell clocks; he remained in the employ of this firm about three years, during which time he saved from his wages about \$1,000, and with this money he engaged in the manufacture of the wheat fans, and buying and selling clocks on his own account, keeping from two to three wagons on the road all the time; he carried on this business until about the year 1850, when he discontinued his shop. After settling up his business, which took him about three years, dealing some in stock in the meantime. At this period he purchased what was known as the Whitaker Mills, which he

still owns and runs. Besides running the mill, he has been engaged in banking, and has done a general trading business; he also ran a distillery from 1857 to 1864; he was married in August, 1839, to Ann Tea. They have had twelve children, of whom seven are still living, viz., Susan, Mary Etta, Alfred N., Harriet, Theodore, Oscar and James. He was one of the charter members of Morrow Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M. Mr. Couden started in life with the determination to build up a character and reputation above reproach, which he has done successfully; he has always been a hard-working, industrious man, and now in his 66th year, is quite active, although he does now perform any manual labor. Alfred N. Couden was born Aug. 7, 1843; he worked on the farm with his father, attending school during the winter terms, until 25 years old; since then has devoted his attention to milling; he was married Oct. 15, 1868, to Prudence A. Brant, daughter of Abraham and Hester (Jeffries) Brant. They have two children—Frank M. and Grace A. Mrs. Prudence Couden was born in this county Aug. 28, 1846; her father was a native of New Jersey and her mother of Virginia. They came to Ohio and settled in Warren Co. as early as 1814. Alfred Couden is a Past Grand of Morrow Lodge, No. 116. Also a Past Chief Patriarch of Salem Encampment, No. 208, I. O. O. F. He is also Treasurer of the lodge. During the late rebellion, he served in the 146th O. N. G. during the 100-days service. Theodore Couden was born Aug. 22, 1848; he also was raised on the farm and received his primary education in the district schools. At the age of 19, he entered college at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained two years, taking an irregular course. In 1871, he entered his father's bank, as Cashier, which position he has and is still faithfully filling; he has obtained his knowledge of banking by his own personal application and perseverance; he was married Oct. 27, 1870, to Clara A., daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Lee) Brant. Their children are Lucy B., Clem V. and Edgar. Mrs. Theodore Couden was born in this county Jan. 28, 1850. Theodore Couden is a Past Grand of Morrow Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F. He is a Master Mason of Morrow Lodge, No. 265, a member of Morrow Chapter, No. 153, R. A. M.; also a Sir Knight of Miami Commandery, No. 22, of Lebanon.

DR. JOHN T. COUDEN, physician, Morrow, son of John and Susan Couden, was born in Washington Township, Warren Co., Ohio. He is the youngest of a family of five sons. When an infant his father met his death by the fall of a tree, while clearing out his farm. He worked on the farm with the rest of the family and attended the district school. In the year 1845, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. Scott, then practicing in Roachester; he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, and in the spring of 1848, commenced practice with his preceptor in the village of Morrow. On Dr. Scott's removal from here in 1852, he succeeded to a large practice, in which he has been actively engaged to this time.

S. BELLE GEOPPER, farmer; P. O. Morrow; a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, born July 23, 1834. She was educated in the common and graded schools of that county, and at 18 years of age was married to Dr. Leopold Geopper, a native of Germany. The following children were born to them; Mary and Clara, twins; Edwin S.; Victor H., deceased; Charlotte, deceased; Jefferson, deceased; William, Ephraim and Albert. Alexander Pendrey, the father of Mrs. Geopper, was a native of Virginia, born Sept. 7, 1781. He was a resident of Hamilton County for over sixty years. He married Mary Ledlow; she was born in November 1791, being the first white child born in Cincinnati. He died April 8, 1866, and his wife Feb. 18, 1854.

ENOCH A. HILL, farmer; P. O. Morrow; this esteemed citizen is a native of this county, born Aug. 17, 1834. He received the usual common school education in the rural districts of his neighborhood. He was married, March 2, 1859, to Miss M. J. Mount, born Jan. 9, 1840, and is also a native of this county. These parents have the following children: Alva V., born Dec. 12, 1850, died in September, 1862; Dora A., born Feb. 19, 1862, married to William Keller; Charles A., born Sept. 23, 1865; Bertha, born June 16, 1863, and Josiah T. and William D., twins, October, 1876. Mr. Hill is of Democratic proclivities, but has never been an aspirant for office. He owns a valuable farm of 192 acres of choice land, which is well improved. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is considered one among the honest and in-

dustrious citizens of the community in which he resides. The history of his parents are given elsewhere in this work.

HUSTON HOPKINS, merchant; Morrow, Ohio; for many years a prominent merchant of Morrow, is the descendant of one of the pioneers of the county; his father, John Hopkins, a native of Rockbridge Co., Va., emigrated to Ohio with his parents in the year 1806, and settled on what is known as the "Ridge," two miles south of Lebanon. He was born Nov. 6, 1789, and just prior to the war of 1812, in the county of Warren, was united in marriage to Susan Branstator, a native of Maryland. On the breaking-out of that war, as did Cincinnatus of old, he left his plow and tendered his services to his country, volunteering in an organization known as the "Mounted Rangers," which rendezvoused for a time at Lebanon, and of which company he later was appointed Lieutenant and finally acted as Captain. He figured extensively throughout the war, serving until peace was declared, when he again returned to the plow, and soon moved to the vicinity of Hopkinsville, which village was named for the families of that name settling in the same vicinity. Mr. Hopkins was an early merchant of that village and became a prominent and influential man of the county, serving as one of its early Sheriffs, and, for a period of nearly thirty years, a Justice of the Peace. He represented the people of Warren twice as Representative in the Legislature, and served one term as State Senator. His death occurred March 6, 1875, near Hopkinsville, where the greater part of his life was passed. Our subject was born on the "Ridge," in sight of Lebanon, Dec. 13, 1812, and was the eldest of nine children; his early life was spent on the farm and in the district schools of that vicinity, and in Lebanon received his education. Early in life, he embarked in the mercantile business with his father and has continued therein for a period of fifty years, saving the two terms of service as County Treasurer. May 24, 1840, Mr. Hopkins was married to Nancy, oldest daughter of Providence Mounts, and to them have been born four children, namely: Mary L., Marshall M., Winfield S. and George. The wife died Jan. 29, 1853.

WILLIAM IRELAND, farmer; P. O. Morrow; one of the pioneers of the county, being born in Salem Township Aug. 15, 1811. He received the usual education peculiar to the days of long ago, which were rather limited. He was united in marriage Aug. 30, 1831, to Jemima Jackson; these parents had a family of fourteen children; James, born Jan. 14, 1833; Mary J., born Aug. 24, 1834; Francis A., born Feb. 10, 1836, died June, 1880; Nancy H., born Dec. 3, 1837, deceased; Anna, born Nov. 28, 1839; Martha, born March 30, 1842, deceased; Sarah, born June 3, 1844, deceased; Elizabeth, born Nov. 16, 1847, deceased; Thomas T., April 18, 1846, deceased; Emeline, born June 27, 1849; Dekin, born April 23, 1851, deceased; Laurilla, born Feb. 22, 1853; Franklin P., born Feb. 15, 1856; and Eva, born July 1, 1858, deceased. Mr. Ireland is a Democrat of the old school, and has held the office of Land Appraiser for one term. He owns a farm of good land, in a high state of cultivation, with pleasant surroundings. His father was Thomas Ireland, a native of Shenandoah Co., Va., born Nov. 20, 1776. He married Sarah Clevenger, of his own native State, one year his junior. They came to Warren Co., this State, in 1805, settling near Morrow. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters. He died Dec. 18, 1858, and she November, 1862. William Jackson, the father of Mrs. Ireland, a native of New Jersey, born about 1777. He went to Virginia when quite young; he married Miss Hannah Bennett, a native of Maryland, born Dec. 25, 1779. They came to this State in 1828; they were the parents of eleven children, among whom was the Rev. W. B. Jackson, of the Cincinnati Conference.

W. H. McKINNEY, farmer; P. O. Morrow. This worthy and intelligent citizen is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and was born March 31, 1828. He came to America with his parents at 6 months of age, landing at Quebec, Canada. About 12 months afterward, the family settled at Malone, N. Y. He received a common-school education being under the tutorship of the late Vice President Wheeler a portion of the time. At 20 years of age, he began railroading, finding employment on the New York & Erie line

terward he worked on the Pennsylvania Central, assisting in erecting the famous bridge across the Susquehanna River. He was also Superintendent of construction on the New Orleans & Great Northern, Little Miami and Ohio & Mississippi Railways until the year 1854. September 27 of that year, he was united in marriage to Mary Whitacre, a native of this county and township, born Aug. 29, 1824. Their married life proved a happy one, and the following interesting children were born to them and adopted. Misza Whitacre (adopted son), born June 4, 1849 (married Anna D. Spring); Clara, born Dec. 17, 1855 (married to Julius D. Beckett); Cora, born Dec. 1859; William H., Jr., born May 3, 1862 (now at the University of Columbus); Mary, born March 1, 1866; and Ada, born May 7, 1869. Mr. McKinney is a member of the Society of Friends, and is an ardent Mason. He is well informed in the order, being a member of Morrow Lodge, No. 265; Chapter, No. 143; Miami Commandery, 22, and Lebanon Council, No. 21. He espoused the Union cause during the late war, being a member of Company F, 146th O. V. I. He has engaged in farming since 1854, and owns a good farm of 178 acres of choice land. His chief crop is sweet corn, which he produces 250 barrels annually. His crop is of a fine quality, and always finds a ready sale. His home is a model country residence, being furnished with all the modern conveniences, books, newspapers, music and pictures, which, together with its lady hostess, make it a desirable place for friends to call. It is an ideal rural home. His father was Thomas McKinney, born April 17, 1800, in county Louth, Ireland; he married Mary Davisson in 1825; they settled at Malone in 1829, and, after making some changes in location, they removed to Wisconsin in 1856, where he died in March, 1876, his aged companion still surviving him. Andrew Whitacre, the father of Mrs. McKinney, was a native of Loudoun Co., Va., born August, 1790; he married Mary Kelley, born in South Carolina, Nov. 22, 1789. The Kelley family settled at Waynesville, this State; the Whitacre family at the mouth of Todd's Fork. The latter family was among the first families to settle near Morrow. These parents had a family of six daughters and one son; they are well and favorably known.

J. L. MOUNTS, M. D., Morrow, was born in Hamilton Township, Warren Co., Ohio, on the old Mounts farm, Aug. 19, 1831, and was the seventh in a family of eleven children. At the age of 2 years, he went to live with his uncle, Matthew Leonard on an adjoining farm, and there remained until he was 21 years old. He attended the district school in the winter; attended the Lebanon Academy in the winter of 1849-50, and one year at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He taught school one year at the near Schoolhouse. In 1852, he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. T. Couden; he attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated. He at once entered upon the practice in partnership with his preceptor, in Morrow, which partnership has continued until the present time, except during his absence in the army. Dr. Mounts was Assistant Surgeon of the 31st O. V. I., from August, 1861, to February, 1863, when he was appointed by Governor Wood to look after the sick and wounded Ohio troops; he was afterward appointed Surgeon of the 144th O. V. I., and was discharged at the expiration of the regiment's term of service, in August, 1864. He was Postmaster at Morrow, from April, 1861, until Oct. 6, 1879, when he resigned. On Oct. 12, 1879, he was elected State Senator from the Warren and Butler district, and served in that office a full term. Denying a renomination, he has since devoted himself actively to the duties of his profession. Dr. Mounts has been Vice President of the Ohio Medical Society, and several times President of the Lebanon Medical Society.

GILBERT MOUNT, farmer; P. O. Morrow; born May 1, 1838, in this county, and received a common school education, and choose the occupation of farming. He has been married twice, first, Dec. 16, 1860, to Nancy J. Ireland; their children are James F., Allison, William E., and Carrie, Mary (deceased), and Eva. His wife died April 30, 1879, and in June, 1880, he was again married to Sallie E. Lucas, born in the year 1850. His father, Allison Mount, was a native of Ohio; he married Mary Kelley, of this county.

WILLIAM T. MOUNTS, farmer; P. O. Morrow. The history of the Mounts family is so well known, and so closely connected with the interests of this county that any extended notice of it here would be superfluous, as it will appear elsewhere in this work. The subject of this sketch is a native of this county, and was born in Hamilton Township Oct. 31, 1841; he was educated in the public schools of this State, and Illinois, and was married in January, 1864, to Harriet Couden. Their union proved a happy one and was blessed by the birth of two sons—Charles S. and John H., the former born June 18, 1865, the latter Oct. 10, 1869. Mr. Mounts was a farmer until 19 years of age, when he engaged in the drug business. In this new enterprise he was pre-eminently successful; having a fair commercial education, and a genial, obliging disposition, his trade gradually increased to a large business. After continuing in the drug trade for some four years, Mr. Mounts returned to the farm where he has since labored. He has a well-cultivated farm, on which is produced the best of grain, his principal crop being sweet corn. He is now engaged in building a fine residence, where the remainder of his days will no doubt be spent pleasantly.

SAMUEL REED NICKERSON. The subject of this sketch was born in the eastern part of Clinton Co., Ohio, on the 14th day of June, 1823. His father Artemas Nickerson was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., in 1796, and emigrated to Ohio with his parents in 1805, landing at Lebanon this county on the 4th of July of that year, and finally settling on the banks of Todd's Fork, in what was then a part of Warren County. His mother Elizabeth Reed was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., in the year 1794, and emigrated with her parents to the eastern part of Clinton County in 1811. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents and labors on the farm, receiving only a slight education, such as the pioneer was able to give until the winter of 1844-45, when he attended an Academy at Waynesville, in this county, returning to his occupation as a farmer until the year 1846, when he married a Miss Humphrey, the daughter of James Humphrey, another of the pioneers of Warren County, who emigrated to this county from the State of New Jersey in 1815. Soon after Nickerson was married, he settled on a farm two miles south of Wilmington in Clinton County, where he had reared him in a cabin in a dense forest, where he remained until the year 1850, when he removed to Wilmington, following different occupations until 1860, when he, in company with L. Walker, now one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Indianapolis, Ind., I. Quinby, late a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and John H. Kirk, a member of the Clinton County bar, was admitted to the practice of law in August, 1862. He entered the army as a private in Company C, of the 79th O. V. I., and was discharged from the service in February, 1864, by reason of a broken arm received while in said service. In April, 1864, he removed to Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he entered into the practice of law until the 1st of March, 1870, when he commenced editing the Blanchester *Herald*, a paper which he and his two sons started at that time, selling out the office to James L. Turk in October, 1871. In 1873, being compelled to take possession of the printing office again, removed the material to Sabina, Ohio, where, with his son, A. R. S., he commenced the publication of the *Sabina Telegram* which he continued to edit until in the year 1875, when they sold out to one E. Man, who also failed to pay for the office, thus compelling him again to resume the editorial chair, this time as editor of the *Morrow Telegram* which he commenced in December, 1876, and continued to manage until the 1st of January, 1882, when they sold the office and good will to Wm. H. Sanders, of the *Sabina News*, and who this time clinched the trade by paying for the same at the time of taking possession.

ARTEMAS REED NICKERSON was born in the town of Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, June 22, 1853, residing with his parents and receiving a fair common school education until the year 1870, when he entered the office of the Blanchester *Herald* as a typo, where he worked under a foreman for near eight months when in connection with his brother William, took entire control of the office and went to work; removing with that office to Sabina, he commenced as publisher of the *Sabina Telegram*, and continued the same until it was sold in 1875. Removing to Morrow, Ohio, he commenced the publication of the *Morrow Telegram*, as proprietor and publisher.

her, until that office was sold to William H. Sanders in January, 1882. Resides now in Indianapolis, Ind., and is engaged as a compositor in the *Journal* office of that city.

JOSEPH C. NEWPORT, farmer; P. O. Morrow. No one is more entitled to mention in the history of Warren Co. than Mr. Newport; he was born in Turtle Creek Township in the year 1816; he was educated in the common schools of this county, and although not completing any course of study, he has gained much information by reading and observation. When quite young he learned the carpenter trade, at which he labored for a number of years. In May, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, a native of the State of New Jersey, and born in July, 1818. Their children are—Mary J. (born April 3, 1840, married to J. R. Stephenson), Keziah born Aug. 21, 1842, married to J. B. Ross), Clarissa C. (born May 19, 1844, married Joseph Luce), William J. (born Feb. 27, 1846, was a member of the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery during the late war), Susia (born March 6, 1848, married to Z. C. Unham), John B. (born July 28, 1852), Laura B. (born July 7, 1855, married F. M. Cunningham), Cortland (born March 11, 1858), and Harry (born July 9, 1862). His father, James T. Newport, was a native of Fayette Co., Penn., born in the Old Red Stone Fort Dec. 12, 1792; he married Mary Corwin, a native of Bourbon Co., Ky., born October 16, 1795; she was well connected, being a near relative of the Corwin family of this county. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. After a life of usefulness, he died Aug. 2, 1873, and she May 2, 1866. William Montgomery, the father of Mrs. Newport, was born in Ireland, about the year 1791; he married Jane Patterson, of his own native land; she was about his own age; both deceased. Mr. Newport is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace of his township for over nine years. He owns a good farm of 153 acres of land, and is considered an honest, upright citizen.

JOHN SCHEER, brewer, Morrow, was born in Baden, Germany, April 1, 1824. He emigrated to America in 1844; landed in New-Orleans, where he remained until August, 1845, when he pushed on up the river to Cincinnati, where he lived until 1854, when he removed to Warren Co., Ohio, and built a brewery, having learned to brew while in Cincinnati; is now and has been running the brewery since it was built. Although a brewer, he abhors drunkenness, and will not allow any one about him that will get drunk. He was married June 20, 1850, to Magdalena Anger, who was born Nov. 4, 1828, in Sorbog, a department of France, but which was afterward ceded to Prussia. She emigrated to America with her parents in 1846, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. Scheer. Of Mr. and Mrs. John Scheer's eight children but five are living, three boys and two girls. Mr. Scheer's parents came to America in 1851, and located in Morrow, Warren Co., Ohio. His mother died in 1855 and the father in 1861. Mrs. Scheer's father died on the ocean during their voyage to America. Her mother lives with her and is 76 years old. Mr. Scheer is a member of Morrow Chapter, No. 143, R. A. M.; also a member of Morrow Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F. He is a generous, wholesouled man, and never turned the cold shoulder in case of charity.

JOSEPH G. SELLEW, farmer; P. O. Morrow; a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio; born May 26, 1840; he was educated in the graded schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was married Aug. 31, 1864, to Catharine Finch, born Oct. 24, 1842. She was a native of Hamilton Co. also, and was the mother of five children—Alice G., Osman, Freddie E., Warren and Timothy G. His father, Osman Sellew, is a native of Connecticut, born June 1, 1810; he married Miss H. Goodrich, a native of the same State, born about the year 1819. He settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, about the year 1832; he is still living; she died May 7, 1847.

LEWIS STIBBS, farmer; P. O. Morrow; this enterprising young gentleman is a native of Salem Township this county, born March 21, 1856; he is the second child of Henry and Sidney (Jennings) Stibbs; the former, born in this county, Feb. 17, 1832, the latter, also born in this county, Feb. 8, 1835. The following children constitute the family, Sarah, born Feb. 24, 1854; Lewis, already mentioned; Charlie, born Nov. 5, 1858; Clifton, born June 10, 1862; Clyde, born April 29, 1865; Jennie, born March 1,

1868; John, born Aug. 26, 1870; and Harry Aug. 30, 1873. The Stibbs family were originally from New York of which John Stibbs was the pioneer in this county; he was born March 1807; he married Maria Hulse, of New Jersey, three years his junior; he came to this county at five years of age, and was the father of twelve children. She died Oct. 13, 1859, and he Aug. 12, 1873.

ROBERT WHITACRE (deceased). Robert Whitacre, one of the earliest settlers in the southern part of the county, emigrated to and settled near the mouth of Todd's Fork, in the year 1805; he was of English descent, his father, John Whitacre, having emigrated from England about the year 1750. Robert was married three times; first, to Sarah Roach, by whom he had one son, Jonas; second, Hannah Young, who died without issue; third, Patience McKay, by whom he had seven children—Andrew, John, Priscilla, Jane, Aquilla, Rhoda and Moses. He took up 4,000 acres in what is now known as Survey 1,494, it being an old military claim, deeded to Robert Whitacre by Burr Powell, he trading for it from a Capt. Hamilton, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. W. was a stirring business man, dealing largely in stock, which he marketed in Baltimore, driving them there on foot; to his efforts was due the erection of the first bridge across the Miami, in this vicinity; to his energy and untiring zeal many of our pioneers owe the foundation of their future success. Upon his death Sept. 18, 1828, Warren Co. lost a man who had largely contributed to its future greatness. The family, of seven children, located and built their homes upon tract taken by their father, and upon which four of them lived and died; to-day (excepting three farms) the entire survey of 1494 is still held by the Whitacre descendants. Moses Whitacre, born 1804, youngest son, succeeded to the old home of his father; his early days were passed in agricultural pursuits; at an early age, he evinced a desire to gain an education, which advantages were not to be gained in that day without the most earnest exertion upon his part; this he exhibited and soon reached the then pinnacle of fame—a school teacher—which avocation he followed some length of time. In March, 1826, he was married to Miss Priscilla Thomas, of Belmont Co., Ohio (his parents, natives of Georgia, who emigrated to the aforementioned county at an early day); to them were born seven children, of whom but two arrived to the age of maturity—William, and Sidney T., now Mrs. Prather. Moses Whitacre was a generous whole-souled, public-spirited man who furthered all enterprises tending to the culture and benefit of his fellow-man; a man of great energy, imbuing all with whom he came in contact with the same spirit. At the age of 38 he was called from his sphere of usefulness by the angel of death, departing this life Jan. 8, 1842, his faithful wife following him July 16, 1847. William Whitacre, born Jan. 17, 1835, succeeded to the old home of his father and grandfather (which he at this writing occupies), beautifully located upon the second level, lying between Todd's Fork and the Little Miami River overlooking the thriving little village of Morrow. His early days were passed without event otherwise than those known to the school-boy, until he arrived at the age when he had to enter the arena of life; before so doing, he concluded to complete his studies by a course at the Richmond Academy, Indiana, founded by the Society of Friends completing his course, he returned home and engaged in general dealing until the spring of 1861, when he entered the mercantile and real estate business, lotting up from his farm what is now known as East Morrow. In the struggle of the great rebellion, he took an active interest in the cause of the Union, expending liberally for the cause which he supported, besides his services in the call for 100-days men, and the Morgan raid. On the 22d of May, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Lowmes (see history of Josiah Lowmes); to them have been born six children—Walter L., Horace J., Marion, Frank T., William H. and Mariana. Mr. W. has served his township in nearly all of its official capacities; was Clerk when it was first organized, and to day officiates as one of its Trustees; retiring from mercantile pursuits to his farm, his active life would not allow him to give alone his entire attention to that pursuit, therefore, he has added the coal and lumber business. Quiet and unassuming in manner and speech, connected with habits of industry and integrity, he won him the esteem of his fellow-men and makes him one of the foremost citizens of Warren Co.

HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

MARY A. ADDIS; P. O. Butlerville; a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, born June 23, 1845. She went with her parents to Covington, Ky., where she received the rudiments of a common-school education. She has been twice married; the first time to George Currier. These parents had two children—Carrie, born Sept. 16, 1866; and Anna, born September, 1869 (since deceased). By some misunderstanding, a separation of these parents took place, and she was married the second time, in 1875, to Mr. Bernard Addis, with whom she now happily resides. He is a machinist by trade, and, besides, being industrious, commands good wages for his work. Two children blessed this union—Mary J., born Jan. 8, 1877; and David H., born July 15, 1879. Mr. Addis is an ardent Republican, and one in whom the people have confidence. They own a good farm of over 100 acres of choice land, well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. He takes great pride in good stock, believing that it is economy to keep a few good ones rather than a number of poor ones.

JACOB BALZHISER, farmer; P. O. Morrow; was born in Germany, March 19, 1848. He is the son of Jacob and Catharine (Klounder) Balzhiser, natives of Germany, who emigrated to New Orleans in the fall of 1854, with the following children: Catharine, Margaret, Henry, Andonia, Andrew and John (twins), Jacob and William. From New Orleans, they came direct to the North, and, after a three months' residence in Cincinnati, moved to Harlan Township, from where they afterward moved to Clermont County, where the parents now reside, both being still living. Our subject has spent his time largely on the farm, and, on the 1st of June, 1873, married Margaret Diebold, a daughter of Jacob Diebold, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born June 11, 1852, and died Aug. 6, 1881. To them were born three children—George, Frank and Catharine. Mr. Balzhiser is a farmer by occupation, and has followed his business with marked success.

DANIEL S. BIRD, merchant; Butlerville; dealer in dry-goods, groceries, notions, boots, shoes, hats, caps, queensware, hardware, tobacco, cigars and furniture; is a native of this county, and was born Dec. 31, 1833. He was educated in the common schools of his county, and from boyhood engaged in farming. In 1861, he espoused the Union cause, enlisting in Company E, 17th O. V. I., serving until the close of the war. He enlisted as private in his company, and was promoted in the regular order, until he reached the position of 1st Lieutenant. Returning from the war, he was united in marriage, Oct. 14, 1866, to Miss Lydia C. Mounts, born in this county Oct. 9, 1845. They have three children—Frankie G., born Aug. 12, 1867; Ellie C., born March 5, 1869; and Milton M., born April 22, 1871. His father was William Bird, a native of New Jersey, born about the year 1797; he married Miss C. Hutchinson, of his own State, born about the year 1802; they were the parents of thirteen children, of which number only three are living at this date. Milton Mounts, the father of Mrs. Bird, is a native of this State and county; he was born Oct. 11, 1814; in October, 1843, he married Sarah Ireland, who was born near Morrow, this county, in February, 1819. He died in October, 1879; his aged companion still surviving him. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living. Mr. Bird has a well selected stock of goods, of the value of \$5,000, with annual sales reaching \$15,000, and his integrity and close attention to business make him exceedingly popular as a salesman. He is a Republican in politics, and is now serving his fourth term as Treasurer of his township. He and his worthy wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he of I. O. O. F., 656, Butlerville.

JACKSON CLINTON, farmer; P. O. Butlerville. This gentleman is one of the pioneers of Warren County, and to his biography we gladly give space in this work. He is a native of Hamilton County, this State, and born June 5, 1823. He came to

this county at the age of 7 years, with his parents, and was educated in the rural schools of his neighborhood. His father was Archibald Clinton, and his mother, originally Sarah Legitt. These parents were both natives of Harrison Co., Va.; the former was born about the year 1788, and the latter about 1799. He served in the war of 1812 under that daring and successful Indian fighter, Gen. Harrison. He settled near Rossburg, this township, in 1803, when the country was almost a wilderness and in a state of aboriginal barbarism. He was the father of four children; of Irish descent, a Democrat in politics, and universally respected. The remains of these parents rest in the little cemetery near Rossburg, she having died Nov. 1, 1858, and he July 10, five years later. The subject of this sketch is single, and rather enjoys that state. He owns a good farm of 100 acres, is genial of nature, and noted for his integrity.

JAMES B. COLLINS, physician, Butlerville. Among the eminent and successful physicians of Warren County is Dr. James B. Collins. He is of English parentage, and was born in Mason County, Ky., Aug. 4, 1820. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and he, being educated in the schools so well known throughout the Union for their efficiency and thoroughness, he was well prepared for the general business of life. He immigrated to Kentucky at an early date, and, for a number of years engaged in school teaching and surveying. The Doctor was left to his own exertions but, by energy and industry, he prepared himself for college, which he entered at Augusta of his native State. He completed the full course of that institution, graduating with high honors, in 1844. He at once began the study of medicine with Dr. Keith of Augusta, and completed the course in the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1852. Soon after graduating, the Doctor went to New Orleans, La., where he spent some two years, studying the climate and diseases peculiar to that latitude. After returning from the South, he practiced his profession at Bautam and Newburg, and finally located in Butlerville, in 1871. The Doctor has been married three times; the first time September, 1848, to Miss Sarah King, a most worthy lady. To these parents one child was born, which died, and was soon followed by its mother, 1850. Mr. Collins was married the second time in March, 1860, to Miss Gatch, a niece of Gen. Gatch. This union was blessed with four children, one daughter and three sons, of which number the three latter are living. In March, 1866, the Doctor was again bereaved by the loss of his wife, and subsequently was again married to Mrs. Hughes, a widow lady, with whom he is now living. He is an ardent Republican, espoused the war for the Union, and officiated as physician and surgeon at Camp Denison, Ohio, for some time. He is a consistent member of the M. E. Church; a member of I. O. O. F., No. 656, Pleasant Plains, and Goshen Encampment, No. 167. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Clermont County Medical Society and is also a working member of Warren County Medical Society. Age and care seem to sit lightly on his organization, being active and busy—now 61. His temperate habits, social qualities and generous impulses give him, as all others, a possibility of long life and general success in the various avocations of life.

GEORGE CONSTABLE, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Plain; born in this county, Jan. 19, 1837; he received the usual common school education and has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He was married Jan. 11, 1862, to Miss H. T. Hill, a native of this county, born Nov. 1, 1843; these parents are worthy members of the M. E. Church, and have an interesting family of three children—Allie B., Ernit M. and Wilfred C. His father, Hiram Constable, is a native of New York; he married Emily Bodine, of his own native State; they settled in Hamilton Co., O., at an early date, where they were married and subsequently removed to this county, about the year 1834.

JOHN W. COUDEN, farmer; P. O. Edwardsville; this enterprising farmer a native of Warren Co., born in Washington Township, March 26, 1844; he received the usual common school education in the rural schools of this immediate neighborhood, and chose the occupation of a farmer. He was united in marriage May 1, 1868, to Miss Hannah W. Jack; to this union were born the following children: William T., Feb. 27, 1869; Charles C., Dec. 27, 1871; Edwin H., May 28, 1873, and

Albert B., March 8, 1877. He espoused the Union cause in the late war, and served in the 146th O. V. I. He owns a valuable farm of 103 acres of choice land, and takes great pride in raising fine horses, cattle and hogs. His house and barn are models of neatness and comfort. He is sober and industrious and believes in doing well whatever he undertakes. He is the son of Theodore and Sarah (Howell) Couden, the former, a native of this State, born about the year 1818; the latter of Loudoun Co., Va., born about the year 1820. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters: Louisa, born Dec. 14, 1842; Henry H., born October, 1846; Elizabeth, born April 3, 1850; Dr. W., born Dec. 13, 1853, and Emma A., Jan. 28, 1858. The father of Mrs. Couden was William Jack, born in this State; he married Prilla Corwin, a native of Warren Co. Mr. Couden lost his wife by death, Oct. 29, 1877; she was a woman well connected, being a relative of the Corwin family of this county; she was esteemed by all who knew her, and her early departure to the "other shore" left behind sad, yet pleasant memories.

D. T. COX, commercial agent; Butlerville; a native of Clinton Co., Ohio, born Jan. 6, 1847. He was educated in the common and graded schools of his native county, and, when quite young, learned the harness maker's trade, and is at present acting as traveling agent for the sale of such work. He has been married twice; the first time to Sarah E. Bishop, Dec. 28, 1870; three children were born to these parents, two sons and one daughter; his wife died in the year 1877. Mr. C. was again married Oct. 28, 1878, to Miss F. C. Jackson, of Columbus, Ohio. He finally settled in Butlerville, in March, 1881. He is a member of I. O. O. F., No. 182, Martinsville, Ohio, having passed all the chairs in that order. He espoused the Union cause in the late war, serving in Company G, 49th O. V. I., and Company D, 188th O. V. I. He was first Sergeant of the latter company and regiment; his term of service lasted very nearly three years. His father was Vincent Fox, a native of Ohio; his mother, originally Nancy Terrell, both deceased.

GEORGE CROSSON, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Plains; born near the village of Rossburg, this township, August, 1826; he grew up amid the rural scenes of the county, attending the common schools as opportunity afforded; he was married in October, 1860, to Hannah Spevel, a native of this township, born Oct. 1, 1841. They have two children—Jane, born March 13, 1861, married to Walter Jones; and William, born March 5, 1862. Mr. Crosson spent the early portion of his life in the far West, to which he went in the year 1852; he remained in California for about six years, visiting at different times Washington Territory and British Columbia; returning to the States in 1869, he began farming. This he soon abandoned to again return to the West, being this time selected by a company to visit Colorado, to inspect the mining districts of that country, and then returned to the States. In 1878, he revisited Colorado and discovered the silver mine near the Denver & South Park Railroad; he continued to mine until 1880, when he again returned to the States; he owns large mining interests yet in the West, which promise rich developments; he owns a good farm of 128 acres of land, and is a member of F. & A. M., No. 135, Butlerville, Ohio.

JACOB DIEBOLD, farmer; P. O. Morrow; a native of Baden, Germany, and born Aug. 26, 1826; he received the rudiments of a common school education in the schools of the fatherland and at an early age was drafted into the service of his country during the promise of the rebellion in Germany; not liking the service, he sought an opportunity and came to America, landing in New Orleans in April, 1849. From thence he came to Campbell Co., Ky., and labored for \$6 and \$8 per month. After working at common labor for about five months, he came to Morrow, this county. There he commenced work at \$6 per month during the winters of 1849-50. In February, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Fox, a native of Baden, Germany, born Feb. 28, 1826. In order to consummate the marriage, Mr. Diebold was compelled to borrow \$1 with which to procure the license; he at once commenced to farm on what is now known as the William Bennett farm, where he remained for ten years consecutively. Being of a frugal and industrious turn of mind, he soon laid up a sufficient competency with which to purchase 98 acres of land, on which he removed in the

year 1860. He has added to this farm until he now owns 185 acres, well improved and in a high state of cultivation; he built a good barn in 1869 and a fine brick residence in 1871. His home is a model of neatness and comfort, containing eight large rooms and being two stories high. The warm heart and generous nature of its owners are always ready to receive in a hospitable manner those who may visit him; his father was Jacob Diebold, after whom the subject of this sketch was named; he died when the son was but 6 years of age and sleeps on the vineclad hills, near the historic Rhine, in his native land; his wife was Barbara Luburger, of a distinguished family, her brother being an accomplished engineer under Napoleon in his campaigns in Europe. She died about the year 1853. George Fox was the father of Mr. Diebold, a native of Baden, Germany, born July 14, 1797; he married Miss Catharine Jacobs; she was nine years his junior. They settled here in October, 1855; he died Sept. 11, 1877, and she July 27, 1867. They were the parents of one son and four daughters. The parents of the subject of this sketch had a family of eleven children—Barbara, born Nov. 26, 1850, married to C. F. Morgan; Margaret, born June 11, 1851, married Jacob Balzhiser, now deceased; Permelia, born April 2, 1854; Mary, born July 16, 1855, married to I. N. Ross; William B., born Dec. 19, 1856; George, born Sept. 26, 1858 (deceased); George, born May 3, 1860; Catharine, born June 3, 1862; Elizabeth, born Feb. 18, 1864; Jacob, born June 14, 1867; and John, born Aug. 2, 1869. Mr. Diebold held the office of Township Trustee for six years; is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of Lodge No. 116, Morrow, Ohio; he is a man of robust constitution, and from present indications will live to a ripe old age.

PHILLIP ENZ, farmer; P. O. Morrow; is a native of Germany, born October 15th, 1822. He was schooled in the mother country and was a farmer until 18 years of age. He, like all German citizens, was compelled to enter the service of his country and was assigned to duty under General Zritz. He was in the army for some time, and falling sick was sent to the hospital. Not liking the service, he sought an opportunity and escaped to France. From there he went to Africa, joining the 5th Infantry; he was under the French General Camber for two years. In 1850 he came to America, landing at New York and finally settled here in 1851. He was married Aug. 2, 1852, to Miss L. Miller, a native of Germany, born Jan. 2, 1826. They have eight children—Matthew, Louisa, Jacob, Margaret, Anna, Henry, Philip and Linnie. Mr. Enz is a public spirited man and noted for his integrity.

ANDREW FRYBURGER, farmer; P. O. Cozaddale; one of the pioneers of this county and to whom we are pleased to give a prominence in this work was born in Hamilton Township, this county, September 13, 1818; he was the son of Lewis and Rachel (Custer) Fryburger; the former was born about the year 1775, the latter December 24 of the same year; they settled in this county about the year 1819. These parents were of German descent and were among the early and influential people of their time and neighborhood. They were the parents of ten children—four sons and six daughters, all of whom are well situated in life. The family was originally from Virginia, where it was well and favorably known. The subject of this sketch was brought up amid the rural scenes of pioneer life, and had but little chance to secure an education. The log cabin, the clearing and the rude methods of developing the new country engaged his attention, but they were nature's methods making a stalwart; strengthening muscle, enlarging the mind and warming into those noble impulses so characteristic of the man brought up in such surrounding hospitable and kind, a friend always finds a warm and hearty welcome to his home. He has been twice married, the first time April 1, 1846, to Miss Mary J. Hill, who was born April 15, 1826; to these parents six children were born—Lewis, April 1, 1847; Notley H., March 6, 1850; Hosiah, Jan. 22, 1853; John, Sept. 7, 1857; Thomas, Oct. 2, 1859, and George, Oct. 10, 1862. On March 14, 1866, Mr. Fryburger was called upon to mourn the loss of the partner of his life, the sympathizer of his sorrows, the sharer of his joys, by death, Dec. 14, 1866. After remaining single for so long a time, he was married the second time Nov. 20, 1873 to Miss Martha Bright

worthy woman born May 16, 1846. They have two children — Mary J. and Annie A.; the former 7 years of age, the latter 3. The father of Mrs. Fryburger is John Bright, a native of England, born Feb. 11, 1822; he married Amy Wiltshire, born Jan. 16, 1824. Mr. Fryburger is a Democrat of the old school, and has held the offices of Township Trustee and Director for over fifteen years. He owns a well cultivated farm of 116 acres of land, and at this writing is active and vigorous for one of his years.

JOHN D. HAMER, merchant, Pleasant Plain; dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, clocks, watches, jewelry, harness, pumps, and agent for Porter & Co.'s sheet iron roofing; was born in Deerfield, this county, Nov. 13, 1833. Being of an ingenious turn of mind, he worked at and learned the tinner trade; since he has also worked at the silversmith and artist's trades. In all these various branches of trade he seemed to excel and succeed. When the late war commenced, he enlisted in Company G, 89th O., and served through the war. His regiment was attached to the 14th Corps, and he followed it through its various successes at Lebanon, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and through the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Hamer has traveled extensively in various sections of the Union; he went to California in 1870, remaining there for seven years, but the love for his old home grew so strong that he returned. In Oct. 9, 1878, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Phebe Draper, *nee* Mounts. He carries a well selected stock of goods, and is commanding a good trade. His father is a native of Virginia; he was a miller by trade, and run a mill for forty years, near where the subject of this sketch was born. He married Miss Lucinda Shawshan, a native of Wayne Co., Ohio.

MOSES R. HILL, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Plain. This esteemed citizen is a native of Clermont Co., Ohio, and was born Jan. 22, 1843; he is the son of John and Lavina Hill, *nee* Ross; the former a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., born Oct. 8, 1795; the latter of New Jersey, and born Dec. 15, 1805. They were married in her native state, and settled in this county in the year 1847. The subject of this sketch received common school education in the rural districts of Harlan Township, and at an early age began the battle of life in that earnest and careful manner which generally insures success. He was united in marriage Dec. 9, 1865, to Miss Sophia Jones, a native of this county; born Sept. 1, 1847. This union was blessed with five children—Alva (born March, 1867), Thomas J. (born Dec. 29, 1868), John (born May 14, 1871), Anna (born Dec. 17, 1873), and Emma J. (Jan. 25, 1875). When the late war broke out, Mr. Hill warmly espoused the Union cause, and enlisted in Company C, 2d O. I. for three years. He participated in numerous skirmishes, and took an active part in the heroic struggle of his regiment at Stone River and Chickamauga. At the latter engagement he was captured and taken to Richmond, Va., where he was incarcerated in one of its vile prison pens; from Richmond he was sent to Danville, Va., Charleston and Florence, S. C., and finally to that awful charnel house of death and starvation, Andersonville, Ga. Mr. Hill was naturally of a robust constitution and muscular frame; for five months he endured the horrors and suffering of that ever-to-be-remembered spot, where sleep over 14,000 of our loved dead. Since his return home, the intervening years have not improved his shattered health. He owns a well cultivated farm of 172 acres of land, on which he erected a fine brick residence, at a cost of \$2,500; the surroundings are picturesque and the situation beautiful. He is a Democrat of the old school, and at present holds the office of Township Trustee; he had eight brothers and sisters—Jackson (born Nov. 11, 1823, deceased), William (born July 14, 1825, deceased), Malista (born July 3, 1827, deceased), Melissa (born Sept. 10, 1830, deceased), Enoch A. (born Aug. 17, 1834), Jefferson (born May 1, 1836), John (born Nov. 31, 1840), and Anna (born Aug. 27, 1846, deceased). Thomas Jones was the father of Mrs. Hill; he was born September, 1816, in Virginia; he married Martha Sears, of this state, who was born Feb. 19, 1826. She continued to reside with her husband until Dec. 20, 1878, when death closed her eventful life of over one-half century.

WILLIAM H. H. HITESMAN, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Plain, Ohio; a native of this county, born May 22, 1841. He was educated near Rossburg, in the

rural district school, and engaged in farming from his boyhood. He learned the stone mason trade, but his health would not permit him to work at it. He was married May 3, 1868, to Mary J. Lewis, who was born Jan. 22, 1848; they have seven children in all—Stella, Robert, Anna, Elizabeth, Amy, Oliver and Frances. Mr. H. espoused the Union cause during the late war, serving in several organizations, the last being Company C. 146th Ohio Infantry. His health being impaired, he has since been remembered by the Government in the form of a pension. His father, William Hite, man, is a native of New Jersey, born Dec. 5, 1799. He married Anna Snyder, of Pennsylvania, born Jan. 2, 1808. They settled in Warren County in 1837.

GEORGE HOLMES, farmer; P. O. Edwardsville; a native of Warren Co. Ohio, and born June 15, 1843, the son of Truman and Sarah Holmes, *nee* Coddington, the former being born in New York about the year 1809, and the latter a native of Maryland and born in the year 1815. They came to this county at an early date, and were married in September, 1829. After a life full of bereavements and busy cares, he passed quietly to rest, Feb. 23, 1881, his aged companion surviving him. The Holmes family are well and favorably known in the East, and the Coddingtons are among the best people in Maryland, their ancestry being favorably connected with the early settlement of that State. Mr. Holmes was brought up on a farm and received a common school education in the rural schools of his neighborhood. He early espoused the Union cause, and being in Indiana he enlisted in Company F, 7th I. V. L. His health failed, caused by a wound in the right arm received at the battle of Winchester, Va. After his return home, he engaged in merchandising and farming alternately. On Jan. 16, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary T. Williams, a native of West Virginia, born July 3, 1842; two children blessed this union—Mystie, born Nov. 1, 1865, and Truman B., born May 20, 1869. Elisha Williams, the father of Mr. Holmes, was a native of Old Virginia, born about the year 1806. He married Susan Bobber, of Virginia. He died in April, 1878, his aged companion still living. They were the parents of six children—four daughters and two sons. Mr. Holmes, of Democratic proclivities; owns a well cultivated farm of 120 acres of choice land, pleasantly situated at home, and has reason to congratulate himself upon his good success in life.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, grocery and saloon; Pleasant Plain; dealer in groceries, ale, beer and pure liquors; is a native of Clinton Co., Ohio, where he was born May 23, 1847; he is the son of Lewis and Sophia Hutchinson, *nee* Woodruff, also natives of this State. The subject of this sketch lost his father when 5 years of age, and, in consequence, was thrown upon his own resources; he was reared upon the farm, and, when an opportunity occurred, attended the rural district schools of his neighborhood. He was compelled to labor in order to support his widowed mother and his family, so that his chances to acquire an education were meager. When the war of the Union commenced, Mr. Hutchinson was one of the first to espouse its cause, and enlisted in Company B, 79th O. V. L., but, losing his health, he was discharged from the service. He being of a patriotic and enthusiastic turn of mind, as soon as he recovered his health, he again returned to the service, enlisting in the 19th O. V. L., which he continued till the close of the war. On Oct. 1, 1865, he was married to Miss Ingle, who soon after died, and, in October, 1869, he was again united in marriage to Augusta Stiles. He is the father of five children, four of whom are living—Anna E., born April 7, 1866; Mollie S., born Sept. 30, 1870; Sallie J., born Nov. 4, 1871 (deceased); Joseph R., born April 19, 1877, and Susan, born April 22, 1879. His parents were of German-English descent, and were noted for their industry and integrity; these principles were early instilled into the mind of the subject of this brief narrative. He holds the office of School Director of his village, and in his business is doing well; kind, social and hospitable, he is esteemed as one of the good citizens of his community. Alonzo Stiles, the father of Mrs. Hutchinson, is a native of Vermont; he married Mary Cheeser; they were of old and respected families.

JOHN INGLE, farmer; P. O. Cozaddale; the subject of this sketch is a native of Harlan Township, this county, where he was born Feb. 16, 1837. His early aspira-

ons were the farm, and amidst the rural scenes he grew up to manhood; he received the advantages of an education peculiar to the rural schools of the neighborhood in which he was reared. He was united in marriage the first time to Miss Hulda Gregory, April 9, 1859; these parents had five children—William P., born Oct. 23, 1860 (deceased); Izetta J., born April 7, 1862; Mary L., born June 29, 1866; Elizabeth, born September 27, 1868, and Thomas R., Jan. 6, 1874 (deceased). On March 16, 1879, Mr. Ingle was bereaved by the loss of his companion by death, and full of affectionate and sad remembrances, he laid her away in a beautiful grassy plat near the home at she loved so well. Being left with his family, he was again married in June, 1880, to Miss Millie Long, who was born, August, 1860, at Fort Ancient, this county. These parents have one child—Charlie, born April 22, 1881. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and of I. O. O. F., No. 308, Edenton Lodge. He has been remarkably successful in life and owns 500 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; he usually has 140 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wheat, and 70 acres of corn. Mr. Ingle takes great pride in fine cattle and hogs, of which he has a number. His father was William Ingle, originally from North Carolina, born Jan. 25, 1805; he married Miss Mary Higgins, of Shelby Co., Ind., and settled in this county about the year 1814; his father was an industrious man and his life was one of hardship and adventure; he labored on the Hamilton and Dayton canal over one year, at \$13 per month. And, with what he saved of his earnings, he purchased the first 100 acres of land which formed the nucleus of the farm on which the above now lives. This is an example to the young well worthy their attention. For "He who by the plow would thrive must either hold or drive."

WILLIAM JACKSON, farmer; P. O. Level; this worthy gentleman is a native of Frederick Co., Md., born May 11, 1824. At about 11 years of age, he came to this county with his parents—his father, Jacob Jackson, his mother, originally Nancy Rogers, both natives of Maryland. The subject of this sketch is naturally a farmer and enjoys the rural scenery of his adoption. He was united in marriage, Nov. 25, 1849, to Miss Delia Sophia Scudder, a native of this State. They have eight children—Dora J., Solon L., William H., Eunice A., Elizabeth A., Ida M., Collie Mc. and Margaret D. Mr. Jackson is a Democrat of the old school, and has held the office of School Director for a period of twelve years; he owns a good farm of 112 acres of choice land; and has one of the most interesting families in the township; he is a warm friend to education, having liberally educated a number of his children. The family are musically inclined and seem to enjoy its charms.

GEORGE JACKSON, farmer; P. O. Level; a native of this county, born Dec. 27, 1838, and educated in the common and graded schools of this county. His early inclination was to farm, and to that occupation he has devoted his life. He was united in marriage to Julia A. Flesher, Dec. 26, 1860; she being a native of this county, and born Dec. 23, 1837. Their children are Elmer and Addie; the former to soon finish a collegiate course at Lebanon Normal. Mr. Jackson lost his wife by death, Nov. 23, 1865; he was again married the second time, March 2, 1869, to Miss A. C. Hill; the following interesting family blessed this union: Willie, Laura, Letitia, Carrie, Mattie, James B. and Arthur. His father was Jacob A. Jackson, born in Clarksburg, Va.; he married Miss D. Williams, of the same State. They settled in this county at an early date, and are numbered among the pioneers of the same.

THOMAS J. JONES, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Plain; was born in Harlan Township, Warren Co., Ohio, April 23, 1858. His father, Thomas Jones, was born in Virginia, Sept. 4, 1815, and on the 11th of March, 1844, married Martha Sears, who died Nov. 20, 1878. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Thomas, our subject, who was the youngest, was raised on the farm with his father until he married and commenced life for himself. He attended the district schools of his township and devoted his spare time to the work on the farm. On Feb. 9, 1879, he married Miss Lucy M. Gibbs, a daughter of Henry and Lucy (Clark) Gibbs, natives of England, who

emigrated to this county from near London, England, in the fall of 1857. By this union one child was born, viz.: Henry L., born Jan. 27, 1880. Mr. Jones, though young man, is of an industrious disposition and steady habits, and promises to soon place himself upon a substantial worldly footing.

MICHAEL KELLER, blacksmith; P. O. Butlerville; a native of Germany born April 21, 1837. He came to America with his parents when about one year of age, settling in Shelby Co., Indiana. His father, after whom the son was named, was born in Germany also, about the year 1806, he married Mary Hechler, one year his junior. She died in Shelby County in the year 1841, and he fifteen years later, near Nashville, Indiana. Mr. Keller has been twice married, the first time Nov. 10, 1857 to Ellen Seaman; one child was the result of this union, Laura, who died at three years of age. He lost his wife by death in 1863. Mr. K. was married the second time Oct. 3, 1867, to Mary E. Fryberger, and this union was blessed by the birth of five children, of which number, two are deceased—Dellis C. born Aug. 12, 1869, William and Minnie, twins, born in the year 1871, both deceased; Millie E., born June 29, 1872, and May B., born in the year 1874. Mr. Keller learned the blacksmith trade, at which he has constantly labored for a livelihood to support his family. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, No. 135, Butlerville, Ohio, and of I. O. O. F., No. 656 Pleasant Plain.

FANNIE KLIPPART, farming; P. O. Edwardsville; born Feb. 24, 1817 in Campbell County, Virginia; she is single and the daughter of John and Nancy Henry Klippart; the former is now 93 years of age, being born in Campbell Co. Va., Sept., 1788. He was the first white settler on the reservation, where he now resides; he settled at his present home when 29 years of age, when the heavy timber covered what are now beautiful and fertile fields. He married Nancy Henry, of his own native State, and to him she became a faithful partner; sharing the dangers, hardships and privations of the log cabin and the wild wilderness; she was a woman of more than ordinary force of character, prompt and careful in all duty, true wife and mother of the old character. She was a woman, who, leaning upon the brave heart and strong arm of her husband, soon made the wilderness to blossom; she rose and made aboriginal barbarism yield to the sunlight of civilization and improvement. Mr. Klippart was a soldier in the war of 1812 and served under General Butterfield, in and around old Richmond, Va.; when the war was over, he returned to his home and in after years received two substantial testimonials for his fidelity to the flag of his country, in the form of two land warrants, calling for 80 acres each. He entered 150 acres of land, a part of his present farm, for which he paid \$3 per acre; he at once began to clear and plant, laboring late and early in rain and sunshine until he had not only reared his family but added land also to his farm to the extent of 100 acres. These parents had a family of three sons and four daughters, the majority of whom are well situated in life; the children are George, born in 1813, deceased; Fannie already mentioned; Henry, born in 1819, married to a Miss Smith; William born Feb. 17, 1822, deceased; Lucinda, born Dec. 1827; married to Thomas Turple; Theodosia, born Aug. 24, 1824, married to John Nicky, and Elizabeth, born Dec. 2, 1830, married to Charles Smith. John Klippart the father of the above, was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought against the colonists under the royal standard of George the 3d, king of England; he was under the Hessian General Rahl and was captured by Washington at Princeton, N. J., where the Hessian General Rahl was slain; he remained a prisoner for some time in Pennsylvania, and admiring the chivalrous spirit of the people, he never returned to the service; he married Barbara Brue, of Pennsylvania, and soon after settled near Winchester, Va., where now repose his remains.

ISRAEL LUNDY, farmer and Justice; P. O. Butlerville. Among the prominent men of this township is Israel Lundy, and we are pleased to give space to his biography in this work; he is a native of Clinton Co., Ohio, and born Oct. 24, 1827; he is of Quaker parentage and is the son of William and Maria (Smith) Lundy, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of New York. These parents were married

Clinton Co., and came to this county when the son referred to was but 5 years of age. They settled near Edwardsville, and from thence removed on the farm where the son now resides, in 1832; he purchased 52 acres of land, on which he reared his family, and lived during the remainder of his life; he was a farmer and a natural mechanic. His ancestors were originally from England—they first settled in Canada—one of the family owning the land on which the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters; his son Enoch died with the cholera, in 1849; and Henry T. died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., while in the army. The old gentlemen died July 21, 1849, and his companion the 22d of the same month and year. Mr. Lundy was united in marriage Dec. 23, 1848, to Lydia Jones, a native of this county, and born Nov. 1, 1830. One child was born to these parents—William, September, 1849; his life was brief, and he died at about 3 months of age. Mr. Lundy is a Republican; has held the office of Township Trustee for one term, and at present is Justice of the Peace for this township; he is considered a good business man and his integrity is above reproach; he owns a well-cultivated farm of 240 acres of choice land, on which is erected one of the best brick dwellings in the township; he keeps the best of stock, among which may be found the best of sheep and hogs.

SARAH E. MENELEY, daughter of William and Sarah Trickey; was born in Harlan Township, Warren Co., in 1848, March 23. Her father came here from Virginia, in 1818, and located near the Pleasant Grove meeting house, where they remained several years, and then moved to where Sarah E. now lives, and bought a small farm at 32½c. per acre; at the time of his death, he owned about 1200 acres of land in Warren and Clinton Cos. He died in 1867, September; mother died September, 1864, leaving five heirs, and Sarah E. received 231 acres, where she now lives. Married in 1874, to Amos Meneley, a native of Illinois. They have one child—Essia L. About 160 acres of land under cultivation. Member of Universalist Church.

JAMES E. NICHOLS, farmer; P. O. Edwardsville. It is with pleasure that we give space in the pages of this work to the man whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He is the son of Isaac and Dinah (Cook) Nichols, the former a native of South Carolina, born December, 1784, the latter, a native of North Carolina, born October, 1792. His father was originally a slave and was reared, until 12 years of age, amid the scenes of the cotton-fields, rice and tobacco plantations, so familiar to the poor slave of years ago. He came with his master, at the age mentioned, to Kentucky, he was then sold by his master, whose name was Nichols, to a large owner of slaves by the name of Martin. He labored faithfully for his master, and being honest and trustworthy, was much respected by his master, who gave him more than ordinary liberty. At the early age of 15 years, he embraced religion, associating himself with the Baptist Church, and began to preach to his colored friends. He soon became noted for his earnestness, which, together with his fluency as a speaker and Christian demeanor, gave him an opportunity for doing much good. After laboring on the farm and preaching until 21 years of age, he made a proposition to his master to purchase his freedom. His master named the sum, which was \$500, which young Nichols soon raised, and for once in his life he was a free man. He then came to Waynesville, this county, and finally settled on the farm where his son and two daughters now reside. He married Diana Cook, who was also a slave until 14 years of age, when her master liberated her. These parents settled at Waynesville, in this county, about the year 1806, and soon after purchased the farm on which his son and two daughters now reside. The farm consists of 64½ acres, and when the old gentleman settled on it, there was not a stick amiss. He commenced clearing and planting the soil, and his usage while a slave made him ready and willing to prepare a home where he might rear his children under the broad sunlight of liberty and religious freedom, none daring to molest or make him afraid. He continued to preach and labor for the Lord and Master, and it's said that he attended more funerals than any other man of his day. He was the father of six children, three of whom are living—James, the subject of this sketch, born March 10, 1831, and Phebe and Nancy, twins, born Dec. 15, 1833. James is a Democrat in politics, industrious and honest in all his dealings.

WILLIAM NOSCAR, farmer; P. O. Level. We are pleased to give space to a brief sketch of the life of the gentleman whose name appears above. He is a native of Brown Co., Ohio, and was born March 11, 1832. He removed with his parents at eight years of age to Hamilton Co., this State, where he received the rudiments of a common school education. He was united in marriage the first time March 2, 1854, to Mary E. Ashcroft, a native of Hamilton Co., born May, 1837. To these parents two children were born—Benjamin D. A. (Feb. 21, 1855, married to Miss Mason), and John W. (born Jan. 6, 1857). On April 19, 1859, Mr. Noscar lost his wife by death, and Sept. 29, 1861, he was married the second time to Sibyl Luce, a native of Harlan Township, born July 4, 1841. This union was blessed by the birth of three children—Iphi (born July 1, 1862), Grant (born May 18, 1864) and Ettie (born March 6, 1868). Mr. Noscar learned the engineer and sawyer trade, at which he labored for about eleven years, after which he engaged in farming. He is of Democratic antecedents, and at present is one of the Township Trustees of this township; he was a warm advocate of the Union cause during the late war, and served 100 days in Company C, 146th O. I. His father was John Noscar, a native of Pennsylvania, born January, 1791; he married Elizabeth Merrill, of his own State; they settled in Clinton Co., this State, and were the parents of seven sons and four daughters. These parents were of German-English descent. Solon Luce, the father of Mrs. Noscar, was a native of New York; he married Sarah Scudder, a native of this county, but little is known of this family, as the records are not accessible. Mr. Noscar takes great pride in raising fine stock, and his short horn cattle and Poland-China hogs are among the best in the county; he is of an industrious turn of mind, and is noted for his integrity.

THOMAS J. PATTERSON, farmer; P. O. Level. Among the solid, industrious and enterprising men of Warren Co., Mr. Patterson stands meritoriously high; he justly receives the name of self-made, which is the result of determined industry and self denying frugality; he was careful of expenditures, invested his earnings judiciously, and yet beginning at the foot of the ladder; he is now the owner of 600 acres, and is considered one of the leading farmers of the county. He was born in this county Feb. 13, 1846, receiving a liberal education in the graded schools of the county, and graduating in a commercial course at Pittsburgh, Penn., in the class of 1866. He was married Dec. 24, 1867, to Miss Harriett J. Ingle, a native of this county, and born Jan. 30, 1850. In all the vicissitudes of life his wife has ever lent a helping hand to him, and makes their home one of genuine hospitality. Any one who calls at this pleasant homestead receives a cordial welcome, void of cold formality or intentional neglect. These parents have a family of five children—Mollie (born Dec. 23, 1868, since deceased), Luella F. (born June 20, 1871), John J. (born Feb. 14, 1874), Iva B. (July 17, 1877) and Giffin (April 10, 1881). Mr. Patterson is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of Township Trustee for four terms of one year each; he is President of the Blanchester Agricultural Society, and a director of the Warren Co. Board of Agriculture; he is an ardent Mason, being a member of Blanchester Lodge, No. 53. He is of a religious turn of mind, temperate in all things, and he and his worthy lady are members of the M. E. Church. He farms extensively, and has one of the most productive and well improved farms in the county; his crops are proportioned as follows: Meadow, 100 acres; corn, 70 acres; wheat, 60 acres; potatoes, 25 acres; clover, 60 acres; oats, 30 acres, and pasture 130 acres, thus leaving 125 acres of timber. He also deals extensively in fine stock, which consists of sheep, hogs, horses and cattle; he has a flock of forty pure bred merino sheep, which are fine specimens of their class, and which took first class premiums at the fairs last fall. He furnishes these celebrated sheep to parties on most reasonable terms; he is also a breeder of registered Poland-China hogs, the finest in the country; these together with his short horn cattle give his farm a notoriety seldom surpassed. His father, Thomas Patterson, was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 11, 1806. He married Elizabeth Estel, a native of Ohio, and one day his junior. They settled in Hamilton Township, this county, in the year 1830. They were of German-Irish descent, and well and favorably known.

JOHN A. PEEL, farmer; P. O. Butlerville; born Oct. 18, 1837, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was educated at the Military Institute, of Frankfort, Ky.; he has followed the occupation of farming; he is single and a member of Cynthia Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 155. His father was Samuel Peel, a native of England; he was married to Miss D. Baker, Newark, N. J.; the former was born Dec. 12, 1812; the latter a few years his junior; they were the parents of ten children—four daughters and six sons.

HERSCHEL W. PRICE, carriage and wagonmaker and undertaker; P. O. Butlerville; a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, and born Jan. 2, 1835. He received a common school education in the rural schools, peculiar to those days; he being of an industrious term of mind, he learned the carriage and wagonmaker trade. His ingenuity and close application to business soon made him a successful and a good mechanic. In July, 1858, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Elizabeth McMullen, born in this State Nov. 20, 1836; to this union three children were born, of which two are living—Frank H., born April 6, 1860, and Robert, Dec. 6, 1873. Mr. Price, being a War Democrat, aided the Union cause in various ways; he assisted the Governor in recruiting volunteers for the war, in which he was eminently successful, and was frequently sent on secret missions after deserters and derelict army officials; in 1864 he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 27th Regiment of United States Colored Troops, and followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac in its terrible ordeal of fire, sword and blood from North Anna to Petersburg, Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Mine Run and Petersburg are familiar names to him, and the awful conflicts around and about Richmond are images that are ever impressed upon his mind. Some three years prior to the war, Mr. Price located at Butlerville, where he is now engaged in the carriage, wagon and undertaking business; he does a good business, and at this time is in the enjoyment of a good constitution and has lost none of his original industry; he is of German and Scotch descent, and to those nations he traces much of his generous and hospitable nature. His father was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Jan. 19, 1808; his mother was also of Hamilton County and born Nov. 18, 1811; they settled in this county in 1870. The family are historic, settling at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, in 1790; the grandfather of the subject of this sketch participated in the war of 1812, beginning with Hull's surrender and terminating some two years after. The family was originally from Virginia. Mr. Price is an ardent I. O. O. F., being a member of Pleasant Plain Lodge, No. 656.

JAMES W. ROSS, farmer; P. O. Springfield. The subject of this brief sketch was born in Hamilton Township, this county, Jan. 29, 1838. He received a common school education in the schools of the rural districts of his own neighborhood, which, at that time, were of a rude and limited character. He chose the honorable occupation of farmer, and at the age of 22 years was united in marriage to Mary E. Lever, a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, born Feb. 9, 1837. They are the parents of three children—Harlan A., born April 27, 1862; Sarah E., born Nov. 9, 1863; and Laura E., born August 26, 1864. Mr. Ross is of exemplary character, and he and his wife are worthy members of the M. E. Church; scrupulously honest in all his dealings, he is universally respected as one of the worthy citizens of the community in which he resides. He has contributed much to the good of society and the development of the country. He is also an ardent I. O. O. F. of Mainville Lodge, No. 557, of which he has been a member for some twenty-two years. He espoused the Union cause during the late war, but, although only in the pursuit of the guerilla Morgan for a few days, contributed in many ways to the success of the war. A brief history of his parents is given elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Ross is the daughter of John and Eliza (Riddle) Lever; the former a native of Clermont Co., Ohio, born Dec. 26, 1810; the latter of Hamilton Co., Ohio, born Jan. 14, 1815. He died August, 1879, and she July 18 of the same year.

JOHN R. ROSS, farmer, breeder and shipper of high class poultry; P. O. Level; was born in Cozaddale Nov. 24, 1850. He is the son of P. W. and Sarah (Frybarger) Ross, both natives of this county, the former being born in the year 1812, and the latter in 1814. They are of German extraction, and known as

enterprising and worthy citizens. This work would indeed be incomplete, did we not favorably mention and closely identify these parents with the interests of Warren County. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in the district schools of his neighborhood, and was reared upon the farm. He is of Democratic proclivities, and, although not seeking political honors, has held the office of Township Trustee for two consecutive years. He is a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and is held in high regard by his fellow citizens. April 3, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Jones, a most worthy lady, a native of this county, and born Nov. 17, 1853. This union proved a happy one, and to them were born four children—Clayton B., July 6, 1873; Charlie, Dec. 18, 1875; Clyde W., Oct. 21, 1877; and Gertrude, June 13, 1880. Of the Jones family mention will be made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Ross resides upon the farm of his father-in-law, which consists of 169 acres of valuable land, and engages extensively in poultry trade, and has more rare varieties of fine birds than is often found in any one yard. Among the many choice selections may be found Dark Brahmas, Golden Polish, brown and white Leghorn, Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, golden-laced Sobright, Bantams, Pekin Ducks and white China Geese. He furnishes these varieties at the lowest possible prices, and eggs at \$1.50 per thirteen. Parties who are in need of fine fowls should give him a call, as he will guarantee satisfaction. Mr. Ross takes great pride in his chosen occupation, and deserves special mention and encouragement in his enterprise.

CHARLES ROMBER, farmer; P. O. Butlerville; a native of Mecklenberg, Germany, and born Dec. 20, 1830; he was schooled in educational institutions of the old country and came to America in May, 1856, landing at New York; from thence he came to this county, near Morrow; he worked at hard labor for a number of years, receiving very low remuneration. In May, 1856, he was united in marriage to Wilhelmina Kipp, a native of his own country, and born December, 1831. They have been the parents of ten children—Perry, born Aug. 22, 1856; Charles, Oct. 24, 1857; Sarah, Nov. 28, 1858; Peter, June 28, 1860; Eliza, Aug. 1, 1861; John, Sept. 26, 1862; Edward, May 22, 1864; Frederick, Nov. 29, 1866; Joseph, June 29, 1867, and Mary, born Oct. 11, 1869. Mr. Romber has been successful in all his various enterprises, and now owns 360 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation; he farms extensively and usually produces good crops; some time since he erected one of the best barns in the county, costing over \$3,000. His father was Frederick Romber, a native of Germany, born about the year 1803; he married Caroline Widaman, two years his junior; he was a man of good ability and died 1841, in the old country; his aged companion is now 75 years of age, and is still in good health; she came to this country some years ago, her son having previously sent \$100 with which to pay her passage. Christopher Kipp, the father of Mrs. Romber, was a German by birth, born in 1795; he married Sophia Benister, born in the same place, and a few months his junior; she died in the year 1840, and he in the year 1877. Mr. Romber is very industrious, is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is one of those genial, accommodating citizens who always add to the welfare of the community in which he resides.

SAMUEL SHARP, farmer; P. O. Edwardsville; this substantial citizen is a native of Harlan Township, this county, born Jan. 15, 1840; he received the rudiments of a common school education in the rural districts of his own neighborhood, and although alone in life, he is one of those careful and industrious men who always succeed well in life. He is a Democrat of the old school, and although not an aspirant for political honors, has held the office of Township Trustee of his own township for three consecutive years, and has further declined the honor. All his time is taken up in the care of his valuable farm, which consists of 212 acres of choice land; the farm is in a high state of cultivation. He is a great lover and grower of fruit, and has over 500 apple trees, and raises all the choice varieties of the country. His crop of apples averages from 500 to 1,500 bushels annually, and commands the highest market price; he farms extensively and produces all the principal grains raised in the country, and in all his work is pre-eminently successful. His father was Samuel Sharp, whose honored

name the son bears; is a native of New Jersey, born June, 1785; he married Rachel Crammer, a native also of New Jersey, and born March 31, 1790. They came to this township in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by the son; these parents had three sons and three daughters—John, born July 12, 1816; Hannah A., born June 28, 1818; Elizabeth, born Jan. 27, 1822 (deceased); Mary A., born March 24, 1824 (deceased), and Stacy C., born Jan. 7, 1827. The mother of this family died in early womanhood, Jan. 15, 1827, just when her guardian care was most needed for her family. In tears and sorrow they laid her away amid the scenes that she loved, and was followed by her husband in June, 1840; they sleep side by side, and when "flowery June" annually returns, their graves are made more lovely and more sacred by those who love them.

DAVID H. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Butlerville. Among the worthy old pioneers of this county, none are more entitled to mention than the old gentleman whose name appears above; warm hearted and genial of nature, he naturally puts all at ease who meet him. He is a native of Harrison County, now Lewis, Virginia, where he was born, Jan. 22, 1804. He came with his parents to Fayette Co., Ohio, when about 4 years of age; he remained for two years in this county, removing to Greene, where he resided until 1818. He then came to this county, settling in what is known as Salem Township. He attended school at Rossburg, enjoying the limited advantages of the common school system of those days. He learned the blacksmith trade, at which he labored for eighteen years consecutively. He was married three times, the first time Feb. 20, 1825, to Elizabeth Bennett, a native of the same county in Virginia where he was born, she being one year his junior. To these parents eight children were born—John, born Dec. 24, 1825, and married to Miss Runyan; Elias J., born Nov. 7, 1827, deceased; Valentine P., born June 7, 1832, deceased; David, born Aug. 11, 1834, deceased; Joseph, born Jan. 5, 1836, deceased; Thomas M., born May 13, 1838, deceased, and Alvah, born September 22, 1840, deceased. His wife died Dec. 16, 1840, and for the time being he was alone with the care of his family. He was married the second time Sept. 8, 1841; their children were George E., Benjamin F., Avilla and Polly. Mr. Smith was again called to mourn the loss of his wife, Aug. 12, 1853. He was again married December, 1853, to Mary C. Sluth, *nee* Cawblin, two years his senior, with whom he now lives. His father Caleb was a native of New Jersey, born July 26, 1771; he married Elizabeth Harlan, a native of Maryland, born in the year 1774. These parents had a large family—Elizabeth, Mary, Peter, Catharine, John, David H., Caleb, Nancy and Susannah. The old gentleman died after a long life of usefulness, Aug. 13, 1851, his aged companion Jan. 6, ten years later. He was of a good family, being a cousin to Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy. He was in the war of 1812, and his father took a prominent part in the Revolution. The present wife of Mr. Smith was a native of Washington Co., Penn. She came with her parents to Warren County in 1803. She was married first to Robert Sluth in 1820. Her father, Robert Cawblin, was a native of Chester Co., Pa., where he was born Sept. 1, 1773; her mother was born in New Jersey, Sept. 20, 1773; they were the parents of eleven children. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics, and held the offices of Township Trustee and Constable for thirteen years.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, farmer; P. O. Butlerville; born on the old homestead in this township, Sept. 24, 1852; he was educated in the common and graded schools of the county, and from boyhood has been a farmer. He was married Jan. 24, 1875, to Sallie V. Johnson, who was born Dec. 25, 1852. They have two children—Edward C. and an infant. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and one of those genial, companionable men who are always esteemed by his neighbors; he is of German origin, intelligent and noted for his industry.

ESTLE SNELL, school-teacher; P. O. Goshen. This enterprising and successful young teacher was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1856. From his early boyhood he seemed to take delight in books, study and investigation; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and also took a course in the Normal School, at Lebanon, this county; he then commenced the business of teaching, and for four years he

has been successfully engaged in his chosen profession, three years of which time he has been in the graded schools of his county. His good judgment, gentle yet firm demeanor in the schoolroom, make him a universal favorite with all right-minded patrons and students. His father, Peter L. Snell, is a native of Warren Co., born Jan. 21, 1828; he married Lydia Karn, of Clermont Co., Ohio, born Aug. 18, 1834. These parents now reside in Clermont Co.; they were the parents of five children, four besides the subject of this sketch—Harriett A., born Nov. 17, 1857; Ida J., born July 26, 1859; Emma E., born Oct. 7, 1867; and Effie M., born April 9, 1874. A long and bright future is predicted for Mr. Snell, who is now in the vigor of his young manhood, and who looks forward to years of success. He is a Democrat in politics, and with the fortunes of that organization has he cast his lot.

GUSTAVIUS A. SPENCE, farmer; P. O. Level; this esteemed citizen is a native of Warren Co., this State, and is a son of Isaac and Johanna (Monnan) Spence. He was born January 28, 1837; he was educated in the common schools of this county, and also spent one term at College Hill; he chose the occupation of farming, and was united in marriage, Sept. 2, 1860, to Mary A. Jackson, a native of this county, and born January 19, 1841. He early espoused the Union cause, and upon the organization of the band for the 12th I. V. I., became a member of that organization; he was discharged from the service in May, 1862, at Washington City, D. C.; remaining at home until 1864, when he became a member of Company C, 146th O. V. I., serving in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant of his company; when the war was over, he returned home and has since been engaged in farming. His father was a native of this county, born Jan. 1, 1812; he married Miss Monnan, born in the State of Virginia, Jan. 26, 1805; they were married in March, 1835; he was a man of sterling worth and served as Lieutenant of the Ohio Militia for a number of years. He was of Irish descent, and died June 28, 1871, and she June 28, 1881. They settled on the farm where the son now resides in the year 1835. Jacob Jackson, the father of Mrs. Spence, was originally from the State of Virginia, where he was born, in December, 1804; he married Miss D. Williams, a native of his own State, and born Feb. 22, 1808. They were the parents of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. Mr. Spence had a family of five children—Scott E., born May 25, 1861; Oliver M., born Jan. 7, 1865; Ida M., born April 3, 1867, died Sept. 24, 1880; Isaac D., born April 22, 1872; and Grace, April 11, 1874. Mr. Spence is a Republican of the Stalwart kind; and he and his worthy companion are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is temperate in his habits, and a gentleman whom his neighbors respect.

WILLIAM SYMONS, farmer; P. O. Blanchester; a native of Devonshire, England; the son of James and Ann Brinicum Symons, born Nov. 7, 1809. His father was born at the old homestead in Devonshire, England, about the year 1766, his wife being some two years his senior. They were both of a distinguished family, well respected, and rest on the green hills of their loved England, never having left there. The subject of this sketch was married three times, the first time to Miss Reed, October, 1835. He came with his family to America about the year 1846, landing at New York. He soon after came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained in its suburbs for two years. After making some changes, he finally settled on the farm where he now resides. He is the father of eleven children, of which number ten were born to his first wife—Sarah, Charlotte, William (killed at the battle of Springfield, Mo., under Gen. Lyon), Mary A. (deceased), John, Robert and King (twins, the latter deceased), Kitty, Addie and Lafayette. In the winter of 1870, Mr. Symons was called upon to part with the companion of his youth, by death, and he was for once alone in the world. In 1872, Mr. Symons was again married, to Sarah Urton, who only survived some nine months, and in December, 1873, he was married, the third time, to Mary E. Furgeson. To these parents one child was born, Henley, Nov. 26, 1875. Her father was Jacob H. Furgeson, a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio, born April 2, 1811. He married Mary Erwin, of Clermont Co., Ohio—both now deceased. Mr. Symons is a Democrat of the old school, and, although frequently solicited to do so, has never been an

aspirant for office. He owns a well-cultivated farm of 109½ acres of choice land, and his home is always open to his friends who receive a hearty welcome when they visit him. He is of the Universalist faith, and of broad and liberal views upon all subjects. His platform is large enough to embrace all mankind, disbelieving in the future punishment of his fellow creatures, and believes that he will ultimately see all men happy. He is sober, temperate, frugal and industrious, which he believes is the natural condition of mankind, and which all classes should strive to attain.

F. M. VAN TRESS, druggist, Pleasant Plain; born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1840; he was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native county; he served in Company D, 79th O. V. I., and served until physical disability compelled his discharge. Not wishing to abandon the struggle for the Union, as soon as his health permitted he returned to the service, enlisting in Company C, 149th O. V. I., in which regiment he served until the close of the war. He was married March 15, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Whetsel, a native of his own county. To these parents one child was born—Warren, July, 1868. Mr. Van Tress is a worthy member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and a Mason of long standing, being a member of F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 312; he has been compelled to change his business at different times on the account of his health. Notwithstanding his lost health, he has never lost sight of his business, nor asked the Government for a pension. Archibald Van Tress, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of New York; he was among the first settlers of Clinton Co. He married Miss Mary Rockhill, a most worthy lady, and a native of New Jersey. Mr. Van Tress is now engaged in the drug business, and keeps on hand all the various goods in his line—drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, dye stuff, notions, etc. People will find him an obliging, clever gentleman.

GEORGE VEIDT, farmer; P. O. Edwardsville; a native of Baden, Germany, born Nov. 1, 1832. He was educated in the common schools of his native land, and they being of a superior character, his advantages for a common school education were good. In early youth, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he was compelled to work for three years; he also learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1854, he concluded to try his fortunes in America. He came to Cincinnati in May, 1854, and from there he went to Newport, Ky., and worked at the carpenter's trade for about two years, receiving \$28 per month. Mr. Veidt came to Rossburg, this county, in 1856, and on March the 30th of that year, he was united in marriage to Catharine Balzhiser, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born Jan. 4, 1832. These parents had the following children: Mary, born Nov. 19, 1857, died Nov. 21, 1869; William, born Oct. 30, 1858; Louisa, born July 29, 1860, died same month; Katie, born Sept. 29, 1864, and George, born Jan. 4, 1879. Mr. Veidt settled on his present farm some seventeen years ago. He at first rented it, but succeeded so well that he was soon able to purchase it; 100 acres good land, in a high state of cultivation; his barn and dwellings are models of neatness and comfort; they were built by Mr. Veidt and they show skill and industry; it exhibits what industry and economy will do in the race of life. Michael, his father, was a native of Germany, born Jan. 1, 1801; he married Barbara Bennert, who was nine years his junior. Mr. Veidt was well educated and officiated as Clerk and Recorder of his district for over forty-five years. They never came to America, but rest in the fatherland, she having died about the year 1870, and he some nine years later. They were the parents of four sons—Michael, who resides in Cincinnati, born November, 1829; Jacob, born December, 1836, and John, born July, 1854. The parents of Mrs. Veidt were of German origin, and their history appears elsewhere in this work.

WILLIAM YOUNG, farmer; P. O. Pleasant Plain; of German origin, born in this county March 10, 1821; his father, Jacob Young, was a German by birth and was born about the year 1772; he participated in the wars of Europe under Bonaparte, but not admiring the disturbed condition of affairs of his native land, he sought an opportunity and came America, at the early age of 23 years; he married Miss Elizabeth Fullington, a worthy young lady of Maryland. They settled in this township in the year 1813, and he died at the advanced age of 80 years. Mr. Young was united

in marriage Feb. 3, 1847, to Miss Abigail Snell, a native of this county and born June 12, 1821. They have five children—Henry R., born Feb. 23, 1847, and married to Miss Gregory; James F., born Feb. 10, 1853; Jane I., born June 12, 1855, married; William A., born Jan. 11, 1858; Alma, born July 25, 1864; and Mary E., born May 20, 1849 (deceased). Henry Snell, father of Mrs. Young, was originally from the State of Maryland, where he was born April 12, 1792; he married Mary Runyan, a native of Virginia, born June 15, 1799. They were closely identified with the interests of this county, and after lives of usefulness she died July 24, 1854, and he at the advanced age of 84 years, Oct. 28, 1876. The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of a common school education and is an industrious, frugal and hospitable citizen; he is fully alive to the stirring times, and aims to keep pace with human progress and improvement; his farm of 116 acres of land is well improved, and an imposing brick mansion costing \$3,500, with its cheery surroundings, is his home.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC CAMPBELL, farmer; P. O. Oregon; was born in Salem Co., N. J., June 1, 1824, and is a son of James and Temperance (Bradford) Campbell, also natives of Salem Co., N. J. His father was born March 19, 1780, and died Aug. 12, 1867; his mother was born Feb. 14, 1798, and departed this life Aug. 20, 1872. In May, 1835, they came to Warren County, and settled in Turtle Creek Township, and in the spring of 1836 removed to Washington Township, where they both died. Mr. Campbell, our subject, was married Dec. 11, 1850, to Elizabeth Byron, a daughter of Bayliss and Nellie (Cooper) Byron, born in Stafford Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1828. They have six children, viz.: George W., born Sept. 25, 1851; Laura, born Feb. 5, 1854; James, born July 6, 1856; Anna, born Aug. 22, 1860; Baley, born Jan. 18, 1863; and Charles, born Jan. 18, 1869. Mr. Campbell and family are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He served his township as a Trustee three years. He owns a farm of 196½ acres, with a fine residence and excellent improvements; and is engaged in the pursuits of farming and stock-raising. Mr. Campbell is a most worthy and enterprising citizen of Washington Township.

ISAAC CLEMENTS, farmer; P. O. Clarksville, Clinton Co.; was born in Wayne Township, Jan. 27, 1828. He is a son of John and Catharine (Duterrow) Clements, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They settled in Wayne Township, in 1805. Forgas Clements, grandfather of our subject, came from Pennsylvania, and settled on Round Bottoms, Hamilton County, where he was killed when passing from one garrison to another. Mr. Clements' father served in the war of 1812, and his brother was a Lieutenant in that army. Our subject passed his early life upon a farm, and obtained his education in the district schools. Oct. 3, 1878, he joined in marriage to Elizabeth A. Lewis, daughter of John and Sarah Lewis. Mrs. Clements was born in Clear Creek Township April 16, 1839. This union was blessed with one child—Mary Blanche, a blue-eyed, light-haired little girl, the charming idol of her parents; she was born Jan. 27, 1880; but before the beautiful rose-bud had opened, the hoary frosts of death had fallen upon her brow, and, Aug. 5, 1881, her spirit returned to the God that gave it. In 1875, Mr. Clements located on his present farm, which he had purchased in 1864. His farm consists of 100 acres of well improved land. Politically, Mr. Clements is a Republican.

GEORGE W. ELBON, farmer, P. O. Oregon; was born in Shenandoah Co., Va., May 29, 1824; he is a son of Montgomery and Margaret (Hinkins) Elbon, who were natives of Virginia. When our subject was 14 years of age, his parents died, and from that on he was compelled to do for himself. In 1849, he came to Warren Co., and in 1856 settled on his present farm, where he has ever since re-

sided, pursuing the avocation of farming and stock-raising. He was married Feb. 20, 1855, to Sarah Sherwood, daughter of Henry and Hester Sherwood, born in Washington Township, June 10, 1837. Their three children are as follows: Hester A., born Dec. 5, 1855; Sylvan F., born Aug. 21, 1857; and William H., born Dec. 27, 1864. Mr. Elbon and family are members of the M. E. Church. He owns a farm of 126½ acres with good improvements. Politically he votes Republican.

AARON W. ERTEL, farmer, P. O. Fort Ancient; was born in Hamilton Township, July 16, 1825. His parents, Daniel and Lydia Ertel, were natives of Warren and Hamilton Cos., respectively. The former was born Oct. 8, 1797, and the latter May 16, 1807. Our subject's father came with his parents, Daniel and Catharine Ertel, to this country in 1797, and settled in Hamilton Township, where they owned the first hand-mill to grind corn. Mr. Ertel's father died Nov. 6, 1878, and his mother Dec. 6, 1870. His grandfather, Aaron Boorone, served in both the war of 1812 and the Revolution, and was well acquainted with Gen. George Washington. Mr. Ertel, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life on his father's farm, and was married Sept. 12, 1849, to Nancy Smoot, who died April, 1862, and left two children—Francis M. and Granville (deceased), Oct. 5, 1863. Mr. Ertel was united in marriage to Mary A. Reins, by whom he has had six children—Jeremiah G., Charles S., Samantha E., Eva, Aaron W. and Caroline I. (deceased). In September, 1849, Mr. Ertel removed to Clinton Co., where he lived till March, 1867, he came to Washington Township, where he owns a farm of 172 acres with excellent improvements. He donated 1 acre to the Freewill Baptist Church, and at the building of the church gave \$300. Politically Mr. Ertel is an adherent to Republicanism.

JAMES HARRIS, farmer, P. O. Clarksville, Clinton Co.; was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1813; he is a son of James and Mary Harris, of Maryland and Virginia. The former was born Dec. 2, 1775, and the latter April 3, 1784. Mr. Harris' father was a carpenter and helped to build the Capitol at Washington; his mother was a daughter of Captain Cherry, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Harris' parents came to Clinton Co. in the early history of Ohio; his father represented Clinton Co. in the State Legislature six terms; he died Nov. 21, 1845; and Mrs. Harris departed from this earth Aug. 18, 1860. Mr. Harris, our subject, was married Feb. 9, 1837, to Sarah Wilkerson, who died March 6, 1842, leaving three children—William H., Martha J., wife of Mr. Eldred; and John J. Mr. Harris again married Dec. 19, 1844, to Mary Biggs, a native of Clinton Co., born Feb. 26, 1822, and a daughter of William and Rhoda Biggs. Eight children were the fruits of this union; of these six are living—Mary E., wife of Henry Vandervoort; Lucinda, wife of Rev. J. R. Hunter; David, Harriet, Alfred and Isaiah; George and Rhoda are deceased. Two of Mr. Harris' sons, George and John J., were soldiers in the late rebellion. Mr. Harris owns a farm of 200 acres; and in politics is Democratic.

SAMUEL HARRIS, farmer, P. O. Clarksville; was born near the present site of Clarksville, in Vernon Township, Clinton Co., Ohio, Dec. 28, 1815; his father, James Harris, was born in Prince George Co., Md., Dec. 22, 1775, and at the age of 14 years went with his parents to Loudoun Co., Va., where he served a seven years' apprenticeship with James Young, at the carpenter's trade. In this occupation he continued until 30 years of age, when he married Miss Mary Cherry, a native of Virginia, then 21 years of age, and a daughter of Maj. William Cherry, who served all through the war of the Revolution. This marriage was blessed with issue as follows: Mary (the wife of Samuel Statler), Jane (the wife of George Villars), Susannah (deceased), Susan (deceased, wife of James Deacon), James, Samuel, Isaiah M. (now living in Kansas), Martha C. (the wife of William Stackhouse), George and Henry C. (deceased). The father of these children with his family emigrated to Ohio in 1809, and settled on Todd's Fork. He followed farming after his marriage, and served as a Captain and Colonel of militia, and for eighteen years as a Justice of the Peace. He also served six years in the State Legislature. He was largely instrumental in establishing an infirmary in Clinton Co., and was one of the first directors of that institution. He died on

his farm in Clinton Co., in November, 1845; his wife died in 1860, and both were buried in a family burying ground on the home farm. Our subject's youth was spent on the farm, and in attendance at the subscription schools of his day. He remained on his father's farm until he reached his majority, when he embarked in mercantile business in Clarksville, at which he continued three years. He was married in Clarksville Oct. 20, 1838, to Phœbe Kibbey, who was born in Clarksville Feb. 2, 1818. She was a daughter of Ephraim and Nancy (Vandervoort) Kibby. By their marriage the following children were born, viz.: Henry C. (deceased), Charles A., Mary N. (the wife of George H. Wilkerson), James E., Angeline (the wife of Thomas N. Wilkerson), Cynthianna (wife of Uriah Compton), and Fielder B. Mr. Harris has been for many years identified with the history of his township, and since his marriage has followed farming exclusively.

JABEZ HOLLINGSWORTH, farmer, P. O. Oregon; was born in Turtle Creek Township Sept. 3, 1811; he is a son of Abram and Eunice (Steddom) Hollingsworth, natives of South Carolina. They settled in Turtle Creek Township in 1804. His father was born March, 1776, and died Nov. 28, 1849. Mrs. Hollingsworth was born in 1789, and died in 1814. Our subject was reared on a farm, and obtained his education in log school-houses, furnished with a fireplace and greased paper window lights. Mr. Hollingsworth has always followed farming, and the rearing of live stock to some extent; he owns a farm of 260 acres, and is an enterprising citizen. Notwithstanding his eccentricities, he is classed among the better citizens of Warren Co.; his portrait will appear in this work.

DR. T. C. KERSEY, physician, Oregon; was born in Wayne Township, Warren Co., Sept. 8, 1818; he is a son of John and Anna (Steddom) Kersey, the former a native of Randolph Co., N. C., and the latter of South Carolina. His father came with his parents to Clinton Co. in 1811, and at some later date to Wayne, Warren Co. Dr. Kersey began the study of his profession in 1841, under Dr. Spaulding, and pursued his studies five months. He then, becoming dissatisfied with the "old school system" of medicine, abandoned his course, and resorted to school teaching, which he followed for eight years. At the expiration of this term, he resumed the study of medicine under the system of Homœopathy, and has ever since read and practiced that profession, and with marked success. Dr. Kersey was married March 27, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Thompson. Mrs. Kersey was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Feb. 22, 1822. Of their eight children, four are living, viz.: Henry F., Joseph S., John B. and Nora. The Doctor and his family are members of U. B. Church. Politically, Dr. Kersey is an uncompromising Abolitionist, and was one of the first of that party in East Warren Co. He is a member of the State Homœopathic Society. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Turtle Creek Township, and is engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. He was one of six in Warren Co. who voted in 1843 for Liecester King, for Governor, and in 1844 for James G. Birney, of Michigan, for President. These men were genuine Abolitionists, and candidates for the respective offices. He was also a member of the Liberty and Free Soil parties, and since the organization of the Republican party has supported it.

GEORGE KOEBEL, farmer; P. O. Fort Ancient; a native of Baden, Germany, was born Sept. 15, 1825; his parents, George and Barbara (Ford) Koebel, emigrated to America in 1834 or 1835, and settled in Warren Co. Mr. Koebel followed coopering until November, 1852, when he went to California by water; he followed gold mining in Trinity Co., Cal., until 1857, when he returned, coming via the Isthmus of Panama. In the spring of 1859, he located on the farm he now occupies. Feb. 20, 1859, he was married to Malinda Butler, a daughter of Abram B. and Permelia Butler, born in Salem Township, Aug. 25, 1837. Of their nine children, six are living, viz., Orien Amy, Alma, Edna, Permelia and George P. Asaph, Alice and Bertha are deceased. Mrs. Koebel's parents were natives of New York and Virginia, and came to Belmont Co. and subsequently to Warren Co. Mr. Koebel owns a farm of 100 acres, with a very substantial brick residence and other good improvements. Politically he is Democratic; he is a member of the Board of Trustees; he also filled that office in 1871.

THOMAS McCRAY, farmer ; P. O. Clarksville ; was born in Washington Township April 21, 1824 ; he is a son of Christy and Nancy (Urton) McCray, who were natives of Botetourt and Culpepper Cos., Va. respectively. The former was born March 7, 1795, and the latter May 4, 1794. Mr. McCray's parents, Samuel and Jenette McCray, were natives of Virginia and Maryland, and came and settled in Union Township, Warren Co., in 1814, and subsequently in Washington Township, where Mr. McCray died Sept. 25, 1839, and Mrs. McCray May 30, 1870. Thomas, our subject, was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools, principally under the preceptorship of his father, who was one of the "old pioneer school teachers." Mr. McCray was married Sept. 5, 1852, to Mary Madden, a daughter of Solomon and Ruth (Robbins) Madden, natives of North Carolina. Mrs. McCray was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 4, 1830. This union was blest with one child—Alice, born Aug. 9, 1853. She married Dec. 6, 1873, to Elwood Hampton and died July 24, 1876, leaving one little daughter—Blanche M., who was born June 3, 1875. Mrs. McCray is a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. McCray is a Republican ; he owns a farm of 116 acres and follows general farming. Mrs. McCray's father was born in 1793 and died Nov. 3, 1849 ; her mother was born Aug. 9, 1800. They came to Clinton Co. in a very early day, and to this county in 1849. Mrs. McCray's grandfather, George Madden, served eighteen months in the Revolutionary war.

CORNELIUS H. NIXON, farmer ; P. O. Clarksville, Clinton Co. ; was born in Turtle Creek Township, May 2, 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Mary A. (McClain). He was reared on a farm and has always followed its pursuits. He was married Sept. 16, 1875, to Miss Isabell Harlan, daughter of Alexander and Ann Harlan, born in Washington Township, June 9, 1857 ; Anna H., their only child, was born Aug. 6, 1876. Mr. Nixon located on his present farm in the spring of 1876 ; he owns 56 acres of land. Politically, he is a Republican.

STEPHEN PENQUITE (deceased) ; was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1800 ; he was a son of William Penquite, who was born Aug. 16, 1756. In 1837, our subject came to Washington and purchased the present homestead ; he was married in Upperville, Va., to Margaret Jackson, who was born in Fauquier Co., Va. in 1806 ; nine children were the fruits of this union ; of these, seven are living, viz., Joseph J., John M., Burr F., Warren D., Frances A., Catharine and Mary. Mr. Penquite departed this life Sept. 25, 1874 ; he was for years a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics, was a Republican. He had three sons who were soldiers in the late war ; John M., enlisted December, 1863, in Company K, 2d Ohio Artillery, and was honorably discharged August, 1865 ; Joseph J. and Warren were also soldiers in the rebellion.

GEORGE RIDGE, farmer ; P. O. Ft. Ancient ; was born in Wayne Township, Warren County, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1828. His parents, Simpson and Jemima (Hisey) Ridge, were natives of Berks Co., Penn., and Shenandoah Co., Va., respectively. His father was born Oct. 12, 1801, and his mother, Jan. 9, 1809. They were married June 10, 1825. Mr. Ridge came to this county, with his parents, Mahlon and Hannah (Hicks) Ridge, in 1817, where he died April 18, 1876. George passed his early life on his father's farm, and received his training in the common schools. He was married May 12, 1853, to Miss Eliza Williams, daughter of Thomas and Ann Williams, born in Wayne Township, Warren County, Feb. 10, 1834. They have three children, viz. : Jacob W., born April 11, 1854 ; Mary A., born Oct. 16, 1855 (wife of Lewis Meloy) ; and Anna A., born Jan. 4, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Ridge are members of the Freewill Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Ridge is a Republican. He owns a farm of 160 acres, with good improvements. Ten acres of his farm form a part of the famous Ft. Ancient.

EZRA R. ROBERTSON, farmer ; P. O. Oregon ; was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 16, 1823 ; he is a son of David and Hannah Robertson, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia. His father was born Aug. 31, 1796, and his mother Aug. 21, 1800. They came to Warren County in 1800, and subsequently removed to Clinton County, where they lived some three years, when they returned to Warren County,

settling in Washington Township, where the former died April 21, 1854, and the latter Dec. 24, 1876. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his training in the district schools. He was married Oct. 19, 1849, to Caroline Paris, who died March 31, 1863, and left four children, viz.: Alice H., wife of William Prater; Franklin P. Sarah and George Z. Mr. Robertson again married, Feb. 22, 1872, to Lucinda Garner, by whom he has had four children, viz.: James, Eunice, Susanna A. and Lucinda. Mr. Robertson owns 232 acres of land, and is engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. Politically, he is a Democrat.

HUSTON H. ROBERTSON, farmer; P. O. Fort Ancient; was born in Washington Township, Warren Co., Dec. 26, 1836, and is a son of William H. and Phebe (Dunham) Robertson; the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born May 1, 1799, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania; was born August, 1800. Mr. Robertson's parents, Ezra and Elizabeth Robertson, were both born in Maryland, and came to Warren in 1799 and located near Lebanon, and in 1812 settled in Washington Township, where they were early pioneers. Mr. Robertson served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and Huston's father, when only 13 years of age, accompanied him to Lower Sandusky. Mr. Robertson, the father of our subject, died July 12, 1874, and Mrs. R. died March, 1873. Huston Robertson, the subject of this sketch, is the fourth son and fifth child of a family of eight children; he was reared a farmer boy and received the elements of his education in the common pioneer schools; he was married April 22, 1863, to Hannah J. Nixon, daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Doan) Nixon. Mrs. Robertson was born in Salem Township, July 18, 1843. This union was blessed with five children; of these, four are living, viz., Clement L., Leroy, Dora A. and Alfred G.; Rollie is deceased. Mr. Robertson owns a farm of 105 acres, with good improvements, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; he makes somewhat of a specialty in rearing the Poland-China hogs. Politically, he is Democratic.

BAYLIS N. SETTLEMYRE, farmer; P. O. Oregon; son of William and Ann (Wilkerson) Settlemyre, was born in Washington Township, June 23, 1843; his father was born, November, 1795 and his mother in 1807; his father came to this county in 1806, with a family by the name of Zentmyre. He served six months in the late war with Great Britain, in Capt. Titus' company; at the close of his military career he returned to Washington Township, where he died Sept. 7, 1876. Mrs. S. died Nov. 5, 1865. Baylis was reared a "farmer boy" and received the elements of his education in the common schools. Aug. 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 79th O. V. I., and served under Gen. Sherman, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, and other minor engagements, numbering thirteen in all; he accompanied Gen. Sherman on his noted "march to the sea," and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865; he then returned home, and Feb. 28, 1866, was married to Mary M. Wilkerson, a daughter of James H. and Sarah Wilkerson, born in this township, Aug. 12, 1841. Horace L., their only child, was born May 27, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Settlemyre are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. is a Republican and was Trustee of his township for three terms, and is one of its leading and enterprising citizens. He owns a farm of 144 acres, finely improved, and is a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation.

FRANK SHERWOOD, merchant; Oregon; was born in Salem Township, Warren Co., Ohio, June 17, 1838; he is a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Jeffrey) Sherwood. At the age of 10, Mr. Sherwood accompanied his parents to Freeport, and when 15 entered his father's store as clerk, and continued in that position up to 1860. In 1861, he engaged in the mercantile business in Hen-Peck, and remained there six months, then returned to Freeport, where he has since followed mercantile pursuits; he was in partnership with his father under the firm name of J. & F. Sherwood, till January, 1876; he was appointed Postmaster in 1861, and Station Agent in 1862, and has served as Express Agent for the most of the time since 1862; he is now Township Treasurer of Washington. Mr. Sherwood was married Dec. 20, 1865, to Miss Margaret A. Hollingsworth; she died

Oct. 8, 1867, and left one child—Eva L., born Nov. 30, 1866. Mr. Sherwood was married the second time May 15, 1872, to Susanna H. Wood, by whom he has had five children, four are living—Mabel, Stella, Jonathan F. and an infant; Thomas W. is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood are consistent members of the U. B. Church. Politically Mr. Sherwood is a staunch Republican; he owns a residence, store and 12 acres of land in Freeport, and is an enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM J. SHERWOOD, farmer; P. O. Oregon; son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Sherwood; was born in Washington Township, Nov. 22, 1845; he was reared on a farm. At the age of 17, he began as clerk for his brother, Frank Sherwood, in Freeport, and continued in that employment till April, 1864, when he enlisted in Co. H, 146th Regimental Battalion, O. N. G.; he received an honorable discharge at Camp Denison, Ohio, August, 1864. He then re-entered the store and clerked five years, and since then has farmed; he was married May 19, 1872, to Miss Maggie E. Murray, born in Washington Township, Feb. 14, 1846. Of their three children two are living—Harry M., born July 4, 1874; and Edith, born Sept. 13, 1875; Gussie (deceased), born Dec. 6, 1876, died Feb. 6, 1877. Mr. Sherwood owns 63 acres of land, and is a Republican.

ISAAC STUBBS, miller; Oregon; owner and proprietor of Oregon Mills; was born in Deerfield Township, Warren Co., Ohio, April 9, 1850; he is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sherwood) Stubbs, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of Warren Co. In 1873, Mr. Stubbs came to Freeport, and in partnership with his brother, Albert Stubbs, operated the Oregon Mills till May, 1880, when he purchased his brother's interest, and has since run it alone; he also operates a saw-mill in connection. He was married in Waynesville, Sept. 13, 1876, to Eunice F. Hollingsworth, daughter of Joseph and Sallie Hollingsworth, born in Turtle Creek Township, Nov. 15, 1849. This union was blest with one child—Sallie H., born Sept. 12, 1877. Mrs. Stubbs is a member of the U. B. Church. Mr. Stubbs is a Republican.

WILLIAM VANDOREN, farmer; P. O. Clarksville; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Feb. 12, 1800; his parents, John and Mary (Todd) Vandoren, were also New Jersey people; his father held an official rank in the late war with Great Britain. Mr. Vandoren came with his parents to Cincinnati, in 1814, and to this township in 1817, where they were early pioneers. At an early age, our subject learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, with his father, and followed that business for about thirty-five years. He was married Oct. 16, 1824, to Miss Athalina Ludington, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Ludington, born in Connecticut, Sept. 8, 1805; thirteen children were the fruits of this union; of these, eleven are living, viz., Sarah A., wife of Dr. F. M. Sanderson; Alfred, Barkley, Elizabeth, wife of George Shoemaker; Susanna, wife of Alexander M. Penquite; Martha, wife of Ephraim Castello; Esther, George, Farinda, wife of William Hadley; Nathan and Amos D.; John and Lucinda are deceased. Mrs. Vandoren departed this life Aug. 11, 1881. Mr. V. is a member of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is Republican. He served as Treasurer of Washington Township for twenty years, and, finally, by the bankruptcy of two banks, he lost \$5,000; he owns 72 acres of land on the Lebanon and Wilmington pike.

BARKLEY VANDOREN, farmer; P. O. Clarksville; son of William and Athalina Vandoren; was born in this county, Oct. 9, 1830. He followed farming till May, 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, 146th Regiment Ohio National Guards; he served till September, 1864, when he was honorably discharged; he then returned home and resumed his former occupation. He was married Feb. 11, 1857, to Mary E., daughter of William and Jane Penquite, born in this county, Dec. 18, 1836; three children were born to this union, viz., Amanda, born Dec. 29, 1860, and Florence, born Sept. 29, 1865; Horace W. is deceased. Mrs. Vandoren is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. V. is Republican in politics. He owns a farm of 209 acres, of which 175 acres are under a good state of cultivation.

GEORGE VANDOREN, farmer; P. O. Clarksville; fourth son of William and Athalina Vandoren, was born in this township, Aug. 31, 1842. He lived on his father's farm till Aug. 16, 1863, when he enlisted as a soldier in Company D, 2d Reg-

iment Ohio Artillery; he served in the Army of the Cumberland till August, 1865; he received his honorable discharge; he returned home and was married, March 15, 1866, to Lizzie Vandervoort, born in Massie Township, May 4, 1842; she is a daughter of Paul and Elizabeth Vandervoort; they have six children, viz., Anna M., Maurice P., William M., Rosalie L., Mary E. and Zenas G. (Twins). Mr. V. and family are connected with the Baptist Church. Mr. V. owns a farm of 74½ acres, and in politics, is Republican.

E. T. M. WILLIAMS, farmer; P. O. Clarksville; was born in Washington Township, Warren Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1826; he is a son of John L. and Mary (McDowell) Williams, who were natives of Bucks Co., Penn.; the former was born Aug. 10, 1786, and the latter Aug. 12, 1789. They came to Cincinnati in the year 1800, and settled in Washington Township, Warren Co., in 1822, where they both ended their days; the former Dec. 12, 1857, and the latter April 3, 1863. Mr. Williams, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life upon his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of the day. The spring of 1848, he went to Clinton Co., where he was engaged in lumbering till 1852, when he returned and resumed his former occupation. He purchased his present farm of his father in 1853, and has since resided upon it, pursuing the avocation of farming and the rearing of live stock, making a specialty in sheep. Mr. Williams is a man of strict integrity and of stirring enterprise, and stands foremost both as a citizen and a farmer in the township. Mr. Williams was married the first time Dec. 9, 1852, to Miss Mary E. Andrews, who died Aug. 28, 1865, leaving four children, viz.: Horace (now of Vermillion Co., Ill.), Ida, Hugh and Mary. Mr. Williams was again married April 15, 1868, to Mary E. Wilkerson, by whom he has had three children—Martha, Nellie and Alice. Mrs. Williams is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Williams is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and politically he is Republican. He served his township as Clerk from 1861 to 1869, and from 1875 to 1876. He owns a farm of 250 acres with excellent improvements; a \$3,500 residence adorns his farm; it was built in 1869.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

JAMES I. BENHAM, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born on the place where he lives Oct. 19, 1830; is a son of James and Lydia (Moore) Benham. His father was born in Washington Co., Penn., August 9, 1784, and was a son of Peter Benham, who settled in Newport, Ky., in the winter of 1793 and 1794, where he resided one year, when he returned to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1799. His widow, with her children, came to Warren Co., Ohio, the following year, and settled on land now owned by A. J. Keever, in this township. Robert Benham, the Indian fighter, and the man who figured so prominently in the early history of Ohio, was a brother to Peter above mentioned, Grandmother Benham lived with her children where she settled, till her death, which occurred in 1805. The children were: Robert, James, Peter, John, Ann and Martha, all deceased but Martha, who resides in Orange Co., Texas. James Benham was three times married: first, in 1818, to Mary Robinson, who died soon after; secondly, to Mary Russell, Dec. 9, 1827; lastly, to Lydia Irvin Moore, by whom he had six children, three living, viz.: James I., Rebecca and Martha; the deceased died in infancy. Mr. Benham, Sr., was a continuous resident of the county, and a prosperous farmer. He served six years as Justice of the Peace, and in all ways was a successful man; he died Aug. 13, 1869; his last wife departed this life Oct. 12, 1847. Our subject was married, Feb. 2, 1853, to Martha J., daughter of Stephen Probasco, of a pioneer family of this county. Four children have been born to them, three living, viz.: Peter P., James E. and Kate; Frank deceased. Mr. Benham owns 124 acres of land in the home farm and 56 acres in Turtle Creek Township. The home place is well improved, and shows the thrift and enterprise of its owner. Since 1852, he has been

interested in Texas lands, having bought at that time 1000 acres of timbered land, and he is now engaged in working the timber into lumber. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lebanon, Council, Chapter and Commandery.

J. E. BOLMER, South Lebanon, book-keeper in King's Great Western Powder Mills. The above named gentleman was born in Warren County in 1852, and is a son of A. Bolmer. His education was received in the common schools, in which, by close application to study, he fitted himself to competently and intelligently discharge the duties required of him. In April, 1880, he entered the employ of Mr. King, as book-keeper of his immense business, and has since successfully and satisfactorily discharged the duties incumbent on him. May 22, 1880, he was married to May, daughter of L. Woodrey, of Cincinnati, by whom he has had one child—Percy.

STEPHEN H. BOWYER, farmer; P. O. Mason; was born in Deerfield Township, in the year 1826, and is a son of Levi Bowyer, who was a son of Stephen Bowyer, one of the pioneers of Warren Co. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a common education in the district schools; he remained with his parents until he had passed his majority. Nov. 14, 1851, he was married to Emaline, daughter of Thomas Hall, one of the pioneers of the county. For two years after his marriage, he lived near the Twenty Mile Stand, when he sold out, and in partnership with his brother, Samuel, purchased about 130 acres of land in Union Township; he owns at present 110 acres, which is largely in cultivation and the home farm is beautifully improved. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowyer four children have been born, viz., Franklin P., who married Emma Fox; Charley, who married Sallie Mulford; Almira, who married Bruce Beadle, and Eliza, who married James E. Todhunter. Mrs. Bowyer was born in Deerfield Township, in 1832.

SAMUEL BOWYER, farmer; P. O. Mason; is a son of Levi and Eliza (Dill) Bowyer, and was born in Deerfield Township in 1828; his father was a son of Stephen Bowyer, and died in 1869, at the age of about 70 years. Our subject was reared on a farm, and in the common schools he received his education. In 1856 he purchased land in Union Township, his present home, and at present owns 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of excellent land, which is one of the best improved farms in the township. In 1862, he was married to Ivy, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Sargeant, by whom he has had six children, viz., Wallace W., Emma L., Horace A., Clemice S., Mary B., and Perlle R. His wife was born in Warren Co., in the year 1841. Levi Bowyer was the father of ten children, viz., Alexander, John D., Charlotte, Stephen H., Samuel, Mary J., William, Levi, Julia and Thomas.

DAVID BROWN (deceased), was born in Warren County, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1809, and was a son of Asa Brown, who came from New Jersey and settled in Warren Co., in a very early day, where they lived until their death. David was brought up a farmer, an occupation he followed during his life. Sept. 22, 1830, he was married to Mary, daughter of William L. and Ephnetas Foster. They were also from New Jersey, and settled in Warren Co., about 1801. They lived and died here. William L. Foster had fourteen children, four of whom are living, viz., John S., Ephnetas Hampson, Charlotte Huston and Mary Brown. The deceased are William, George, Ralph, Ellen, Nancy, Margaret, Nancy, Catherine and Rhoda. After Mr. Brown was married, he lived on rented land for some years, but he eventually purchased 89 acres of land, where his widow now resides; he started in life without any capital, and by his hard work, in which he was nobly assisted by his estimable wife, succeeded, after years of toil, in making a good home; he was a man beloved by all, and his death was regretted by a host of warm and personal friends. By his death his wife lost a kind husband and his children an affectionate father, whose memory will ever cling to them as an indulgent and loving parent; he died Aug. 25, 1881. To him were born eight children, four living, viz., Ephnetas Dunham, Jefferson H., Sarah A. Perrine and Mary Keever. The deceased are William, David, William and Eura E. Hutchinson. William, the eldest son, was killed by a horse, at the age of 11 years. William, the 2d, died from lockjaw, caused by a harrow tooth wound in the foot, aged 11 years. Eura E. also died from the same cause, aged 26 years.

BENJAMIN BUNNEL (deceased) was born in the State of New Jersey, and with his father, Abner, came to Warren Co. in the year 1804, and located on land where Mrs. M. Bunnel now lives; he, Abner, lived with the Shakers a great many years, and with whom he died. Benjamin was married to Maria, daughter of James and Margaret Allen, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Turtle Creek Township, where they lived and died—Mrs. A. in about the year 1812. They were parents of five children—James, Sarah, Abraham, Ann and an infant. To his union with Elizabeth Busby nine children were born—John, Jane, Elizabeth and Melinda; the others died in childhood. Benjamin Bunnel died April 11, 1871; he was married to Maria Allen, March 2, 1820. To them were born seven children, all deceased—Isaac, Margaret, Christine, Rachel, Maria E., James W. and Elizabeth. Mr. Bunnel was a member of the Christian Church, as also is his wife, who joined the Presbyterian Church when 17 years old; she afterward joined the Christian Church so as to be with her husband; although having buried husband and children, and being deprived of the vision of sight, her life now would be almost a blank, but for the reliance she has for the future, and the re-union with those from whom she was separated by the hand of death affords her great consolation. She owns 75 acres of land, the same on which her husband settled when he first purchased land. He was a mason by trade, but farming was his chief employment.

S. W. BURDSAL, farmer; P. O. Lebanon: was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1813; he is a son of Josiah and Hannah Burdsal; he was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., she in Chester Co., Penn. In 1794, they came to Ohio and located in Hamilton Co., where they lived and died. Joseph Williamson, father of Hannah, came to Hamilton Co. in 1796, and settled near Gerrard Station, near which place Gen. Wayne had his rendezvous. Josiah Burdsal died in 1862; she departed this life in 1864. To them were born nine children, seven living—Mary, Jane, Julia, Viola, Sophia, Samuel and Stephen; Williamson and Frank deceased. Our subject was reared on the farm till 17 years old, when he went to Cincinnati and learned the painter's trade, which he followed there and in Batavia for several years. In 1836, he was married to Ann M. Turner. In 1842, he went to Butler Co., Ohio, where he purchased a farm near Port Union, on which he lived fourteen years, and on another farm five years. In 1862, he came to where he now lives; he owns 157 acres of choice land, which is in good cultivation and comfortably improved. To Mr. and Mrs. Burdsal nine children were born, three living—Melzer, John M. and Eliza; the deceased are Samuel L., Augustus, Mary E., Leonard, Caroline and Florence.

B. CAVOLT, Justice of the Peace and merchant, South Lebanon. The gentleman whose name heads this memoir, was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in the year 1827. He was reared a cooper by trade, and his education was such as could be obtained in the district schools. In his trade he found employment in his native county until 1861, at which time he came to South Lebanon; here he engaged in the mercantile business, in a rented store room, and afterward bought the property in which he is now doing business; his stock at present consists in groceries and meats, though he formerly kept a general country store. In 1872, he was elected Justice of the Peace; he has since held, and has recently been elected for a three years' term. In 1878, he was elected Clerk of the township, and is the present incumbent in office; is a Republican in politics, having always affiliated with that party. Mr. Cavolt's executive ability is evidenced by the fact that he has to the satisfaction of constituents fearlessly discharged every duty pertaining to his trusts, for which reason his townsmen continue him their official representative in the judicial magistracy of his township. In 1849, he was married to Susan McCollern, of Clermont Co., Ohio, who has born him eight children, four living, viz.: John, Susan E., Rebecca J. and Charles; the deceased are, James, Eddie, Martha E. and Margaret A. Amos Cavolt and wife, Sarah Hixon, were born in Ohio. B. Cavolt, grandfather of our subject, came from Pennsylvania in an early day, when Indians were yet plenty, and settled in Clermont Co., Ohio, where he died.

J. T. COCHRAN, Township Trustee, South Lebanon, was born in Turtle Creek Township, in 1832, and is a son of James and Mary Cochran; his father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in the State of Ohio, in which both died; he died in 1843; she departed this life in 1837. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and only received a common school education. In 1858, he was married to Mary E., daughter of David Fox. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. F of the 35th O. V. I.; was soon after transferred to the front in the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Perryville, Ky., and a number of lesser engagements; served his full time and was honorably discharged in 1864. Upon his return home, he engaged in the grocery business, and soon after went to Lebanon, where he kept the Lebanon Hotel in 1871 and 1872, and it was during this time the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham met with the accident that caused his death, and Mr. Cochran has now in his possession the bedstead on which he died, June 1, 1871. Upon again locating in South Lebanon, he engaged in the business in which he is now engaged. In the spring of 1881, he was elected one of the Trustees of Union Township, and is also President of the village School Board. He is a Republican in politics, and has been on the Advisory Committee of Union Township for two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cochran three children have been born, two living, viz.: Lula F. and Anna B.; Charles F. deceased. Mrs. Cochran was born in Warren Co.

HENRY DILATUSH, farmer; P. O. South Lebanon; the gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in New Jersey in 1823, and is the largest land-holder in Union Township; he is a son of Nicholas V. and Catalina Dilatush; he was born in Monmouth Co., N. J.; she in Mercer Co., in the same State; in 1838, they removed to and settled in Turtle Creek Township, in which they lived six years, and, during the winter of 1844 and 1845, removed to Union Township, and settled on land they had bought, on which they lived till their death; he died Jan. 6, 1870, aged 72 years, 3 months and 14 days; she departed this life in 1876; they were parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Margaret, Sarah A., Henry, Susan (deceased), John, George, Thomas and William. Mr. D., Sr., was one of the successful and enterprising men of the county during his life, and his labors were rewarded by the accumulation of large property; our subject was reared to farm pursuits, and his early education was such as a studious boy could get in the district schools, in which he fitted himself so as to successfully cope with the demands of business. In 1853, he was married to Eliza Hunt, who bore him three children, viz.: Walter S., Harry and Charley. Mrs. D. departed this life in the fall of 1878, at the age of 44 years. Mr. D. has been Trustee of Union Township for several years, and Infirmary Director for six years, and to the Agricultural Society of the county for eighteen years. He owns upward of 400 acres of land, which is largely in cultivation and comfortably improved.

WILLIAM J. DILATUSH, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; the gentleman whose name heads this memoir was born in New Jersey, Oct. 30, 1837, and is a son of Nicholas Dilatush, of whom mention is made in the sketch of H. Dilatush; he was but a child when his parents came to Ohio, consequently has no recollections of "Old New England;" like his brother Henry, his early educational training was confined to local schools, and the extensive school of experience gave him the practical knowledge which makes him a practical and successful business man. Jan. 22, 1880, he was married to Susan, a daughter of Timothy Perrine, of Warren Co; he owns 206 acres of choice land, and is one of the enterprising and thrifty farmers of the county. During the war he was a member of the "State Guards," and participated in the chase after John Morgan in his famous raid.

W. F. DOWNEY, miller; P. O. Morrow; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in the year 1850; he is a son of Eleazer Downey; the rudiments of his education were received in the district schools, which was afterward developed in the Lebanon Normal School, from which institution he graduated and received the degree of "Bachelor of Science;" previous to graduating he taught five years, and mostly in the schools of Warren Co.; after graduating, he taught one year in the county and two in Illinois; his health failing him, he was obliged to abandon the profession of teaching, when he

turned his attention to the farm and mill; he is a member of the Christian Church, with which he has been connected thirteen years.

PETER B. DUNHAM, South Lebanon; of the firm of Kelley & Dunham packers and dryers of sugar corn. Mr. Dunham was born in Turtle Creek Township, Warren County, in 1839; his early life was passed on the farm, and he received a common education in the district schools. He followed the fortunes of the firm until 1873, at which time he became interested in drying corn. In 1879, he became connected with Mr. Kelley, and together they do the largest business in that line in the county. In 1859, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Harvey Randolph, by whom he has had one child—Ida B. (deceased), aged six years. Mr. D. was a member of Co. A, 169th O. N. G.; enlisted in 1863, served his time, and was honorably discharged.

JOHN E. DUNHAM, farmer; P. O. South Lebanon; was born in Union Township in the year 1841. He is a son of Thomas G. Dunham, a pioneer, who was born in Warren County July 4, 1810; he was a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Dunham, natives of New Jersey, who settled in Warren County in a very early day. Thomas G. Dunham was reared a farmer's boy, and in the early schools of the county he received a common education. In 1835, he was married to Eliza, daughter of John and Nancy Benham, pioneers of Warren County. To them were born five children, viz., Cynthia A., Peter B., John E., James F. and Jennie. Mr. Benham began life a poor boy, and, by his indomitable energy, pluck and perseverance, in which he was seconded by his amiable wife, they together succeeded in accumulating a large property, which at his death was left his wife and children in good circumstances. His death occurred Nov. 18, 1874. His wife was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1816. Their youngest son, James F., was born in 1842, and was married to Elvira, daughter of Abner Burdsal, Dec. 29, 1872. John E., the subject of this sketch, is a farmer by occupation, and only received the advantages of a common school education. March 13, 1864, he was married to Letitia, daughter of James Jameson, of Warren County, who has borne him four children, three living, viz.: Burns B., Seldon G. and Raymond; an infant deceased. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 60th O. V. I., for one year; served his time, and was honorably discharged. Was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, September, 1862, and was immediately paroled. He was in the engagement at Cross Keys, Va., and numerous smaller engagements. He owns 160 acres of excellent land, which is largely in cultivation and well improved. His wife is a native of the county, and was born in 1845.

SAMUEL S. FRENCH, farmer, P. O. Lebanon; was born on the place where he resides, in 1829; he is a son of Samuel French, who was born in New Jersey, in 1788, and was reared in Pennsylvania; his mother, Nancy Sibbett, was also born in New Jersey. Mr. French came to Ohio in 1801, and was only 13 years old at the time; he worked for some years as a hand at odd jobs; he was married three times; first to Nancy Brandenburg, by whom he had two children—Anner A. and Eliza; his second wife was Nancy Sibbett, who bore him two children—Samuel S. and Joseph; by his third wife, Eliza Meeker, he had no children. He died in 1862, aged 73 years. Mr. French was a self-made man, as when he came to Ohio he was only a boy in years, and entirely destitute of means; by unremitting toil and industry, coupled with good management, he built up a good property, as at his death he left 226 acres of choice land. Our subject was married in 1853, to Sarah Burrows, who has borne him two children—Joseph B. and Mary E. He owns the "Old Home" farm, 133 acres, which is largely in cultivation and comfortably improved. Mrs. French was born in New Jersey, in 1829; her parents, Samuel and Amelia (Hunt) Burrows, were natives of New Jersey; they settled in Lebanon, in 1831; he was a shoemaker by occupation, a trade he followed in Lebanon. To them were born four children—Sarah, Mary, Samuel S. and John M. He died in 1875; she in 1874. Both were members of the M. E. Church, to which they belonged for forty-five years.

JOHN HACKETT, blacksmith, South Lebanon, was born near Goshen, in Warren Co., in 1837; he is a son of Samuel Hackett, a native of New Jersey, who settled in

Warren Co. previous to the birth of our subject. He, John, learned his trade in the county, and established himself in business in Butlerville, before the war, where he worked for some time. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, of the 120th O. V. I., which was raised for the three months' service. Mr. Hackett was the first man from Harlan Township to enroll his name after the expiration of his enlisted time; he re-enlisted for three years; he did service in the Middle Department of the army, and was in the battles of Scurry Creek, Antietam, the second Bull Run fight, and others of equal importance; at Antietam he was wounded in the left hand, and received scratches on his right hand and leg; he was discharged July 11, 1864, having served over three years. Locating in South Lebanon, he did jour work for a time, and, in 1872, established himself in a shop of his own. Being a practical and intelligent workman, he commands a good percentage of the custom work of the place. He is a member of the Morrow Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 116, and also of the Encampment, and of both is a worthy member and brother. To Mary Wager, of South Lebanon, he was married in 1868. Mr. Hackett owns a fine property in the village, and is rather historic, from the fact that it was on his property Gen. Sutton settled when he first came to Ohio, in 1795.

REV. R. S. HAGEMAN, minister and farmer; P. O. Camp Hageman. The subject of this sketch was born in the year 1837; he is a son of Henry and Rhoda (Stout) Hageman, who were born in the State of New Jersey; he, April 20, 1798, and she, April 20, 1805. In 1828, with team and wagon they emigrated to Ohio, the journey occupying twenty-one days. They settled in Socialville, Deerfield Township, where they lived twenty-seven years. Although a miller by occupation, he followed farming and operated a saw-mill. In 1858, he removed to Union Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred July 25, 1862. In early life he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an Elder; afterward he connected with the M. E. Church, and was a devout and exemplary Christian man. To himself and wife were born ten children, three living—R. S., Hannah and Theodore; the deceased—Joseph, Mary, Harriet, Mary Ann, John, Henry C. and Emma. Our subject was brought up to labor on the farm and in the mill until 19 years old. The rudiments of his education were received in the district schools, which was afterward developed in a course of study in the Farmers' College, where he prosecuted his studies to within one year of graduating, after which he began teaching and in all taught fifteen years; during this time he was laboring in the ministry, having been licensed to preach the Word of God at the age of 16 years, and at present enjoys the position of Local Elder in the M. E. Church. In 1862, he was married to Minerva, daughter of Charles W. Beedle, of Warren Co., who has borne him two children—Mary M. and Ella F. He owns a farm of 40 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation and comfortably improved.

J. H. HARRELL, farmer; P. O. South Lebanon; the subject of this memoir was born in Fredericksburg, this county, in 1820; he is a son of John Harrell, who came from Culpeper Co., Va., with his father, Nathan, about the year 1800, and settled in Union Township; he, Nathan, served as a soldier during the war of the Revolution; he and his wife were strict and consistent members of the Baptist Church. John Harrell was married to Elizabeth Lind, who bore him six children, viz., Mary A. and George (twins), Matilda, James M., Eliza and John H. Mr. Harrell died in 1824; his wife removed to Illinois, where she died in 1873, at the remarkable age of 102 years. George Lind, father of Mrs. Harrell, was born in Yorkshire, England; when a boy of 16 years, he emigrated to America, which was before the Revolutionary war; he clerked in New York for awhile, and when the war broke out, enlisted and served throughout that great struggle; he, with his family, came to Ohio about 1800 and settled on land adjoining Nathan Harrell, opposite Morrow, and the place is yet known as the "Old Lind Farm." On the place he settled, he lived and died one of the most respectable and esteemed of the early settlers. Our subject lived on the "Old Lind Farm" until 14 years old, when he went to Lebanon, where he served his term at blacksmithing, but never followed it on account of failing eyesight, from which time he followed various pursuits for many years. In 1848, he was married to Keziah Lee, who has borne

him seven children, viz., John L., Nancy, Rachel, Emma, Mary J., Jane and George. In 1864, he located in South Lebanon and has been engaged principally in farming; he and his wife are consistent Christian people and have belonged to the M. E. Church more than twenty years. Zephania Lee, father of Mrs. Harrell, came from Pennsylvania to Union Township in 1804. Where he settled, he lived until his death, which occurred in 1855, aged 74 years, and she departed this life at the age of 77 years; they were parents of eight children, viz., Matilda, Lucinda, Nancy, Elizabeth, Zephania, Mary, Catharine and Keziah. William Lee, father of Zephania, came to Ohio about 1808; he resided in Warren Co. until his death, which occurred about 1817. By his three wives he had twenty-one children.

JOHN HARPER, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born March 12, 1808, in Delaware; he is a son of James and Catharine (Vickery) Harper, who were born in the State of Delaware, in which they were married. In 1811, they came overland by team to Warren Co. and bought 100 acres of land, on which our subject yet lives; he died the year after his settlement, aged about 30 years; he left four children, the eldest at his death being but a child; for nine years after his death, his wife heroically struggled along on the farm until sorely distressed by adversities, when she abandoned the trust. Their children were four in number, two living, viz., Elizabeth and John (the deceased), Prudence and Catharine. Mrs. H. died in 1870, aged 83 years; our subject has been four times married; first, to Maria Beller, Nov. 14, 1833, died Jan. 11, 1844; second wife, Anner A. French, to whom he was married July 6, 1845; she died Oct. 22, 1858; his third wife was Margaret A. Ulm, whom he married the 18th day of September, 1860; she died April 14, 1866; to his fourth and last wife, Rebecca Stibbs, he was married May 2, 1871. Mr. H. owns 100 acres of land, the same his father purchased in 1811; he is a member of the Horticultural Society of the county, which he joined in 1879; Mrs. H. was born Dec. 11, 1840; she is a daughter of John Stibbs, who was a son of Henry Stibbs, a native of New Jersey, who settled in Salem Township in the year 1806; John Stibbs was married to Maria Hulse, of New Jersey, by whom he had eleven children, six living, viz., Keziah, Eliza, Henry, Phoebe, Nancy and Rebecca; the deceased are Jackson, Sarah J., Susanna, James and Lewis. Mr. S. died in 1874; she in 1859; Henry Stibbs departed this life in 1857; he was a wagon-maker by trade; Mrs. Harper was previously married to Joseph Robinson, May 22, 1859, by whom she had three children, viz., Elmer, Harry and Mattie.

DAVID J. HOPKINS (deceased), late of South Lebanon; was born in Hopkinstown, Warren Co., in 1812, and was a son of James Hopkins, a pioneer of this county. In early life our subject learned the tailor's trade, which he followed in South Lebanon for a number of years; in 1836, he was married to Tarcillia, daughter of Capt. William Snook, a sketch of whom appears in connection with the sketch of Peter Snook, of Hamilton Township; Mr. H., after being married, plied his trade in South Lebanon for several years, when he went to Hopkinstown, in which he resided fourteen years, when he returned to his former place of residence, Jan. 2, 1858; to Mr. and Mrs. H. ten children were born, five living, viz., James E., Nathan K., Charles A., Rinaldo and Susan; the deceased are William F., who was a member of the 35th O. V. I., served three years, and was slightly wounded in the battle of Chickamauga; was honorably discharged, and in 1865 enlisted in the Eighth Regiment and belonged to Gen. Hancock's Reserve Corps, in which he served till his death, which occurred in Washington City, Feb. 14, 1866, aged 24 years. The other deceased children of David J. Hopkins are as follows: Sarah, Webster, Myrilla and Rachel A. Mrs. H. was born in Deerfield in 1818, and is a daughter of Capt. William and Hannah (Stout) Snook, who were parents of five children, four living, viz., Tarcillia Hopkins, Malinda Crane, Jane Drake and Irvin. Mrs. H. is an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, to which she has belonged since 1840, and is a consistent Christian woman.

DANIEL HUFFORD, retired farmer, South Lebanon, was born in West Virginia April 21, 1800, and is a son of George Hufford, a Virginian, who emigrated to Warren Co., Ohio, in 1831. In early life, our subject learned the carpenter's trade, working

under his father who was a mechanic. In 1825, he went to New Orleans and came back up the river to Cincinnati, where he procured a horse and prospected over the county, and went to his home, and returned here as stated above. In 1828, his father purchased 350 acres of land. To his trade our subject gave exclusive attention for a number of years, his father in the meanwhile carrying on the farm. In 1837, he was married to Sarah E. Wilson; by this marriage there were four children---Robert G. (of this township, married Elizabeth Welton), Alexander W. (of Cincinnati, retired merchant), George W. (of Indianapolis, Ind., married Lois P. Grosvener, of Worcester, Mass.; he is a teacher), and a little girl died when 3 years of age. Mrs. Hufford died, and Mr. Hufford was married the second time in March, 1849, to Eunice S. Richardson, a native of Barry, Vt., and daughter of Benjamin and Mary (May) Richardson; they were early settlers in Kentucky; both are now deceased. By Mr. Hufford's last marriage there are two children---William S. (who married Miss Jane Cooper, and lives near the homestead) and Nathan K. (who is residing at the homestead with his parents). Mr. Hufford has had no aspirations for political honors, caring nothing for the empty bauble of local office. His life has been a success, and at present he owns 360 acres of excellent land; he is one of our county's self-made men, having begun life without anything. Through his integrity and close application to business, has built up a large property, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his toil. His son, Alexander, enlisted in 1862, and was taken prisoner during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and for two years was confined in the prison pens of Libby and Andersonville, before being exchanged.

ALBER T. JONES, carpenter, South Lebanon, was born in Massachusetts in the year 1829; he is a son of Benjamin Jones, a native of the same State. The early life of our subject was passed on the farm, and he received only a limited education in the district schools. At the age of 16, he began learning his trade, by working on cotton machinery, to which particular work he gave his attention and time for two years, after which, on account of failing health, he went at house building, which he followed while he remained in his native State. In 1860, he located in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in which he resided two years. In 1861, he was married to Minerva Thompson, of the same county. In 1862, he located in Warren Co., since which time carpentering has been his principal business. Being a master workman, and one of the best in the county, he receives a liberal share of the work in his line. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones three sons have been born, viz.: George W., Alvin M. and Edson M. He owns a good property in the village of South Lebanon, which makes him a comfortable and pleasant home.

A J. KEEVER, farmer; P. O. Camp Hageman; was born in Turtle Creek Township in 1839; he is a son of Abraham and Anna (Longstreet) Keever. He was born in Pennsylvania, and with his parents, Abraham and Mary (Kane) Keever, came to Ohio in an early day, and first settled in Darke Co., Ohio, and afterward became citizens of Warren Co. Aaron and Mary (Higgins) Longstreet, parents of Anna, were natives of New Jersey, in which they were reared and married. In 1812, he kept a public house in New Trenton, N. J. In 1814, they came to Ohio and settled in Turtle Creek Township, where they lived till they died; his death occurred in 1856; she died in 1863. To them were born seven children, viz.: Samuel (who married Betsey Corwin), Euphemia (who married Simpson), Mary (who married Andrew Burntager), Ann (who married Abraham Keever), and Mary (was married to James M. Gallagher), Aaron (for his first wife married Mary Gallagher, and for his second, Nancy Ward. Abraham Keever, Sr., children were as follows: Thomas (married Polly Perrine), Joseph (married Mary Dugan), Anthony (married Polly Swanger), Betsy (married Phoenix See), Abraham (married Ann Longstreet), John and Phalix (unmarried), Lavinia (was married to Phoenix See), George (to Eliza Lawrence), and Polly (who married George Sears). To Aaron Keever, Jr., and wife were born four children, viz.: A. J. (married Mary Brown), Rebecca A. (was married to B. F. Gallagher), Laving F. (married E. C. Dodds), and Mary M. (was married to Dr. J. B. Owens, of Lebanon). Abraham, Jr., died in 1847, aged 39 years. Mrs. Keever was again married to John W. Hall, by whom she had one child, viz., Lurella (now Mrs.

D. P. Wikoff). She (Mrs. H.) died in 1879, aged 66 years. Abraham, father of A. J., dealt largely in stock, and was one of the live business men of Warren Co. in his time, and was much respected by all who knew him; he was successful in business, and although dying young, left a farm of 200 acres. Anna, his wife, was a consistent member of the Methodist Church; Aaron Longstreet, her father, was a Presbyterian, and a very exemplary man. Our subject was reared on the farm, and in 1860 was married to Mary, daughter of David and Mary Brown. For four years after his marriage, he lived in the house where he was born. In 1865, he moved onto the Hawthorne farm in Union Township. In 1881, he came to the place where he resides, and during the summer of 1881 built a neat residence. He owns 110 acres of land which is in good cultivation.

JAMES KEEVER, farmer; P. O. Mason. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1844; he is a son of James and Hester (Lamb) Keever, who settled in Ohio in an early day. The boyhood of our subject was passed on the farm, and in the district school he received an ordinary education. As his father died before his birth he was deprived of that parental care and training so necessary and essential to every child, yet withal, James has succeeded and owns a farm of 106 acres, which is in the northwest quarter of Sec. 20; his land he is fixing up and improving and now bids fair to become a pleasant home. In 1867, he was married to Mary E. Braden, by whom he has had three children—Minnie M., Clara L. and John C. He located where he now lives (the old homestead) in 1872. His brother, Leonidas, enlisted in 1862, in Co. A, 79th O. V. I.; he died three months after, in December, at Gallatin, Tenn.

NATHAN KELLEY, deceased, was born in the State of Delaware, and was married to Hannah Miller, of Pennsylvania, and afterward came down the Ohio River on a flat-boat with Judge Bennett, Longworth and others to Cincinnati, in 1791; he came from the above place in the night to Deerfield, and purchased land now owned by M. Hayner. In 1796, he located on the land where he lived and died; he served as Justice of the Peace for many years, and was a man of large executive ability; he died, July 6, 1845, aged 85 years; death came sudden and unexpected, as the day before his death he rode five miles to have his will made; his wife died in 1815. To them were born seven children—Cornelius, James, Thomas, Joseph (who was drowned in the Ohio River), Mary, Sidney and Cynthia. He was again married to Mary (Pierce) Van Meter, who bore him one child—Priscilla. He was an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and stood high in the order of Masonry. William Miner, husband of Cynthia Kelley, was born in New Jersey, and was a son of Henry and Mary (Monfort) Miner. In 1810, they settled on land adjoining the Kelleys, where they lived and died. William Miner was married to Cynthia Kelley in about 1819; he served as Clerk of the County Courts, after which he was made Clerk of the United States Court at Columbus, and afterward of the same court at Cincinnati; health failing him, he returned to his farm and was appointed Assessor of the Third District, and served two or three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Miner fourteen children were born, seven living—Nathan, William, Leverett, Martha, Melissa, Victoria and Kate; the deceased are Mary, Louisa, Cynthia, Virginia, George, John and an infant. Mr. Miner died Nov. 4, 1869, aged 71 years and 6 months; he belonged to the Masonic fraternity; was a successful business man, and at his death left a large estate.

HENRY B. KELLEY, South Lebanon, of the firm of Kelley & Dunham, packers and driers of sugar corn. Mr. Kelley was born in New York in 1844; his early life was passed in the nurseries of Rochester, in his native State, one of which he had charge when only 17 years old. The rudiments of his education were received in the common schools, which was afterward quite fully developed in higher institutions of learning. In 1871, he came to Ohio and located at Foster's Crossing, in Warren Co., where he began drying sweet corn. The following year he located at his present site. Mr. W. H. Poor and he were the discoverers and originators of their new process of drying corn. He was married in Ohio, in 1867, to Rosa, daughter of Orson Murray, who has borne him children as follows—Cannie, Carlos, Horace and George.

Mr. Kelley belongs to all Masonic bodies, being a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 26, Chapter No. 5, and to the Miami Commandery.

A. KING, proprietor of King's Great Western Powder Works, South Lebanon; the gentleman whose name we present at the head of this memoir is one of the successful and energetic business men of Warren Co.; he was born in Suffield, Conn., Oct. 18, 1842, and is a son of Thomas King, a native of the same State; he was reared on the farm in his New England home and received a common education in the district schools; at the age of 16, he came to Ohio and entered the employ of the Miami Powder Co., which mills were located in Xenia; for two years he worked as an employe, and during the time, by close observance, gained a practical knowledge of the business in detail, and was given the foremanship of the mills, which he successfully directed and operated for three years; he then took an interest in the business, which he sustained till 1877, when he sold out, and in partnership with J. W. King, purchased lands on the Little Miami River, on which has been erected since "King's Great Western Powder Works," of which our subject is part owner, foreman and general business manager. The business of this mill is extensive, and, from the improvements being made, it is safe to predict that it is destined to become the leading manufacturing enterprise of Warren Co. On the 20th day of September, 1863, Mr. K. was married to Amanda, daughter of Henry Luck, of Indiana, who has borne him seven children, viz., George, Hattie, Isa, Harry, Robert, Jessie and Stella; Mrs. K. is a member of the Baptist Church and a very estimable lady.

F. B. LYTLE, farmer; P. O. South Lebanon. The gentleman whose name is presented at the head of this memoir is a descendant of one among the early pioneers in Union Township; he was born in 1823, and is a son of William B. Lytle, who was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in the year 1796. He was a son of Andrew Lytle, who was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 15, 1766, and who was of Irish lineage; in the year 1796, he, with his wife and two children (Robert and William), on horseback, came over the mountains to Ohio, and located in Deerfield; he established a tanyard in the above place, the first in the county, if not the first in the State; he afterward purchased two farms of 160 acres each, both lying in Union Township; he continued in the tanning business till his death, which occurred June 23, 1830, aged 64. His wife departed this life Sept. 29, 1833, aged 70 years; they were parents of three children, who grew to maturity, viz., Robert, William and David (all deceased). He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Christian Church, the first ecclesiastical society established in the township; he served in the capacity of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and none ever questioned the integrity nor the honesty of purpose of Andrew Lytle. William B. Lytle, father of our subject, was an infant of but a few months old when his parents came into the county, and, when old enough, learned his father's trade, which he never followed to any great extent. He was married to Catharine, daughter of Gen. David Sutton, one of the first settlers in Union Township, by whom he had five children, viz., Andrew (deceased), Franklin B., Harvey (deceased), Mary E. and David (deceased). William Lytle was a farmer by occupation, and, with the exception of being Postmaster of the Deerfield office, held no other position of note. He departed this life in April, 1864; his wife survived him until June, 1879, when she died at the age of 78 years. Both were exemplary members of the Christian Church, the same that was organized by his father in the early history of the county. F. B. Lytle was reared to farm pursuits, and received only a district school education; he was married, April 14, 1852, to Gertrude, daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. (Wikoff) Hall; to them have been born six children, four living, viz., David, Charley, Catharine and Anna; the deceased are Mary B. and Thomas H. Mr. L. owns a highly improved farm, one and a half miles west of Deerfield, and is a leading and enterprising citizen. Mrs. L. was born in Deerfield Township in the year 1830.

NATHAN K. LYTLE, distiller, South Lebanon. This gentleman was born in Union Township in 1843, and is a son of Robert Lytle, who was a son of Andrew Lytle, one of the first settlers in Warren County, of whom mention is made in this

work. Robert Lytle departed this life in 1872 or 1873. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a common education in the district schools, which was extended by a course of study in the Mainville Academy. He was married in 1864 to Katie M., daughter of Col. William Miner, who was once a prominent citizen of Warren County. To them have been born three children, viz.: Mary, William and John R. Since his marriage, he has been engaged in distilling in different parts of the country, and of which he has a practical knowledge. His mother, Cynthia (Keever) Lytle, is still living, and resides in California, with her son, who is a quicksilver expert.

JOHN W. H. MONFORT, farmer; P. O. South Lebanon; was born in Deerfield Township, Dec. 16, 1822. He is a son of Arthur and Eleanor (Hall) Montfort; he was born in Somerset Co., N. J., in the year 1798; he (Arthur) was a son of Peter Monfort, a native of the same State. This family descended from Huguenot stock, the founders of the family in this country having emigrated from their native country during the persecuting wars waged against that body of religionists more than 200 years ago. Peter Monfort, with his wife and eight children, came to Ohio in 1816, locating on land in Deerfield Township, now owned by the Cline heirs and Reuben Hoff; here he lived till his death, which occurred about 1823. He and his wife, Ellen S. Sutphin, were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active member; she departed this life in 1848 or 1849, at an advanced age. Arthur Monfort was married to Eleanor, daughter of John T. Hall, in Warren County, March 6, 1822; he settled on the old homestead, where he lived till his death, which occurred Aug. 28, 1846. She departed this life April 23, 1865; she was born Sept. 26, 1802. To them were born eleven children, five living, viz.: John W. H., Julia A., Peter, Mary J. and Myrilla H. The deceased are Elbert, who died in his 22d year; Ellen Irwin, aged 35 years; Thomas H., aged 3 years; Ruth, aged 3 years. The others died in childhood. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm till nearly of age, when, in the fall of 1843, he went to the birthplace of his ancestors in New Jersey, remaining there till 1846, when he returned to his Ohio home. He has been twice married; first, to Ellen, daughter of Milton Keever, Feb. 9, 1854; by her he had five children, three living, viz.: Arthur M., Mary E. now Mrs. Probasco, and Julia D.; the deceased are Lydia E., aged 3 months; and Georgianna, aged 3 months. Mrs. Monfort died Dec. 23, 1869, aged 37 years. His second marriage was celebrated with Julia A. Bowyer (Cline) Jan. 9, 1873; she is a daughter of Levi Bowyer. In 1855, Mr. Monfort located where he now resides. Their farm consists in 107 acres of choice land, which is comfortably improved. He has been Justice of the Peace nine years, Trustee three years, and a member of the Board of Education twelve years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lebanon, No. 26; he has passed various degrees, and is an eminent Sir Knight of Lebanon Commandery, No. 22.

ALEXANDER L. MOUNTS, farmer; P. O. South Lebanon; born in Hamilton Township, Aug. 4, 1811, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Liggett) Mounts; he was a son of William and Elizabeth (Watson) Mounts, of Kentucky, who descended from Virginia stock, which sprung from French antecedents, and William Mounts was a cousin to the LaFayettes; he (William), with his wife and children, came up the channel of the Little Miami River on pack horses in October, 1796, and settled in Hamilton Township on 1,000 acres of land he had purchased in partnership with another gentleman. To them were born eight children, viz., William, Joseph, Providence, Watson, Rachel, Nancy, Rebecca and Elizabeth. Joseph was married in Warren Co., to Elizabeth Liggett, whose family settled in Salem Township previous to 1800. To them were born nine children, viz., William J. Alexander L., Milton (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Dorcas, Jesina (deceased), Rebecca, Elizabeth, Catharine (deceased); he died in 1848, aged 64 years; she died in 1853 or 1854 at upward of 70 years. At the age of 17, our subject began learning the tanner's trade under David Lytle, his brother-in-law, and after that gentleman's death became proprietor, and for thirty years ran the business, up to 1866, when he rented the yard for five years. Since he has been engaged in farming; his first marriage was celebrated with Phoebe A. Sargent in 1840, who bore him one child; she died soon after its birth, in 1841, aged 24 years. In 1844,

he was married to Mary F. Hunt, by whom he has had five children, viz., Jesina, Mary, Elizabeth (deceased), Granville (deceased), and Hattie. Mr. Mounts owns a small farm of rich bottom land; he and his wife and children are members of the M. E. Church, and are exemplary Christian people.

NATHANIEL MURPHY (deceased) was another of the old pioneers of Warren Co.; he was born near Milford in the State of Delaware, April 10, 1790, and was a son of Leven Murphy. Soon after the beginning of the present century, and when about 20 years old he came to Ohio; he settled in Tuttle Creek Township, and was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Sarah Jones, pioneers of Warren Co., who also settled in Turtle Creek Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, seven children were born, three living, viz., James M., Hannah Murfort and Sarah. The deceased are Eliza Perrine, Jacob C., Edward J. and Leven. Nathaniel served under Harrison in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Fort Meigs. For good service, his country gave him 160 acres of land; he died Feb. 21, 1868; she departed this life June 20, 1862. Mr. Murphy was a hard-working and successful man, and was universally held in esteem by all who knew him; he was self-made, having begun life without capital. Through his industry and economical habits, he was enabled to leave each of his children \$10,000. James M. Murphy was born in 1812; during the earlier part of his life he taught school seven years and was a successful teacher. The balance of his time has been devoted to the farm; he owns 166 acres of excellent land which is nicely improved.

JAMES PERRINE (deceased). This venerable pioneer was, at the time of his death, among the oldest resident settlers in the county; he was a native of New Jersey, born Sept. 6, 1786; when he was 6 years old, he was taken with the family to Kentucky, where he lived till he was 25. On Aug. 27, 1807, he became the husband of Miss Ann Applegate, who was born May 17, 1790. In the spring of 1812, he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Union Township, Warren Co., on a farm, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. Here, in the wilds of a forest wilderness, he began the arduous task of preparing a home for his family. Those only who have braved the dangers, trials, and hardships of a pioneer life can properly appreciate the self-sacrificing labors of the early settlers of any country. The following is the record of Mr. Perrine's family: Mary Ann, born Sept. 9, 1809, died July 19, 1848; Daniel J., born Oct. 9, 1811; William H., born Sept. 24, 1813; George W., born Oct. 30, 1816, died Jan. 14, 1863; Garrett, born Dec. 12, 1818; Lydia E., born June 3, 1820. Mrs. Perrine died Oct. 1, 1823, aged 33 years 4 months and 13 days. Mary Ann married Thomas Keever; had seven children and twenty-seven grandchildren, of whom one son and five grandchildren are dead. Her son, George Keever, enlisted under Capt. Williams in the three months' service, in the 12th O. V. I.; re-enlisted in the 35th O. V. I., in Company A, Capt. Budd; was Orderly Sergeant of his company. At the battle of Chickamauga, was mortally wounded on the skirmish-line early in the first day's fight, and was buried near the battle-field. Daniel J. married Eliza Murphy; had five children (three dead) and two grandchildren. James N. enlisted in the 69th O. V. I., and served his country faithfully until discharged. William H. married Rebecca Randolph; has had eleven children, five dead, and twenty-three grandchildren, of whom seven are dead. David S. enlisted in the 79th O. V. I., was mortally wounded at Peach Tree Creek, died at Chattanooga, and was buried in the National Cemetery at that place. David Morris, son-in-law of William H. and Rebecca Perrine, was also a companion with David in the same regiment. George W. married Rhoda Beedle; has had six daughters, one dead, and eight grandchildren, two dead. Garrett married Margaret Ann Monfort, now dead, by whom he had one child, also dead; his second wife was Amy Ann Covert, by whom he had three children, one grandchild. Garrett enlisted in the 2d Colo. I., serving three years; he was discharged on account of sickness; he resides in McDonough Co., Ill. Lydia E. married Joseph Lamb, deceased; had two children, both dead; her second husband is Richard Loyd, who resides in Mason Co., Ky.; have had eight children (of whom four are dead), and seven grandchildren. For a second companion Mr. Perrine married Elizabeth Davis;

by this marriage he had the following family: Elizabeth Ann, born March 12, 1825; John, born Feb. 15, 1827; James H., born Dec. 29, 1828, died March 20, 1880; Joseph C., born Dec. 10, 1830, died July 3, 1864; Eliza, born Nov. 12, 1832, died Nov. 4, 1835; Robert M., born Oct. 6, 1834; Lyde, born Aug. 9, 1836; Thomas, born Dec. 11, 1838; Henry Clay, born June 10, 1842, died Oct. 23, 1846; Sylvester, born June 10, 1845; Benjamin F., born May 24, 1848. Mrs. Perrine died Jan. 6, 1863, aged 57 years 9 months and 10 days. Elizabeth Ann married George W. Probasco; has three children. Mr. Probasco died in 1865. John served for three years as wagoner in Company A, 35th O. V. I., was captured at Anderson's Pass, Tenn., by Wheeler's cavalry, Oct. 2, 1863, and taken to McMinnville, where he made his escape by traveling after night by the light of the moon, and on the fifth day after capture, reached the camp of the Union army; his portrait appears elsewhere. James H. married Margaret Ann Luce; has had six children (two now dead), and three grandchildren. Joseph C. enlisted Aug. 20, 1861, in Company A, 35th O. V. I.; died at Chattanooga July 3, 1864, and was buried in the National Cemetery at that place. Robert M. married Jennie Haines Nov. 20, 1872; has three children living and two dead; enlisted in the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery; resides at Cleveland, Ohio. Benjamin F. married Lillie R. Ramsey Jan. 1, 1873; has three children; is a merchant of Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. James Perrine died April 11, 1872, aged 85 years 7 months and 5 days. He was the progenitor of a very numerous family, which, including his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, numbered 148; of these, forty-one are now dead. In politics, Mr. Perrine was a staunch Republican, having been, previous to the organization of this party, an Old-Line Whig. During the late war, his sympathies were strongly with the North, and he firmly supported the Administration in the effort to put down the slave-holders' rebellion. He was represented in the struggle by five of his sons, two of whom laid down their lives for their country. Five grandsons also served in the war, and two of them died in the service. Mr. Perrine was a man of high integrity, very correct and safe in his financial transactions, and was a highly respected citizen of the community. The father of this James Perrine was Daniel Perrine, who was born Oct. 27, 1762, and died in Kentucky, May 16, 1833. His mother, Lydia Perrine, was born July 15, 1764, and died Nov. 28, 1848, in her 85th year. The subject of this sketch is said to have shot the last deer killed along Muddy Creek; it was an old buck, shot by Mr. Perrine in 1814.

JAMES H. PERRINE (deceased) was born in Union Township in the year 1828; he was a son of James Perrine, an early settler, whose sketch appears in this work; he was reared on the farm and in the district schools; by close application to study, he fitted himself to teach—a business he followed to some extent in his early life. In 1854, he was married to Margaret A., daughter of William and Mary Luce, of Warren Co. After his marriage, he located where his widow now resides and where he lived till his death, which occurred March 20, 1880. He was four years Director of the Horticultural Board of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. P. six children were born, four living, viz., Mary E., Lydia E., Flora B. and George G.; Henry F. and Willie C., deceased. William Luce, father of Mrs. P., came to Ohio in an early day and located in Warren Co. Mrs. Luce was born in Clermont Co., Ohio; they were parents of fifteen children. By his two other wives he had nine children; he died in 1875, aged 79 years. She (mother of Mrs. Perrine) died in September, 1864. Mr. P., at his death, left a farm of 315 acres of choice land which is well improved, making Mrs. P. and her children a pleasant and comfortable home.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1833; he is a son of Elijah and Lorinda Phillips, natives of New York, who settled here about 1874. The early boyhood of our subject was passed with his father, who was a dealer and shipper of stock; he received common education, such as could be obtained in the district schools. In 1855, he came to Ohio, a single man, and for three and one-half years worked as a hand for \$10 per month, and during the time saved \$65 per annum. Nov. 22, 1858, he was married to Deborah, daughter

of John Irons; after that event he rented land for six years, when he bought a home in Washington Township, on which he lived six years, when he sold and came to where he now resides; at present he owns 137½ acres of fine land, all of which lies in Union Township but 26 acres. He is one of our county's self-made men, is an industrious and intelligent farmer, and one whose integrity and character is above reproach. To Mr. and Mrs. P. three children were born, viz., Melvin R., Indiola and John. Mrs. P. was born in Warren Co. in 1842. Politically, Mr. P. is a Republican and has always voted with that party upon all questions at issue.

NATHANIEL B. ROSZELL (deceased) was born in New Jersey, and was a son of Joseph Roszell, who settled in Miami County, Ohio, in 1834. In 1836, our subject, his wife, Ann Ford, and their four children settled in Salem Township, this County, and afterward removed to Turtle Creek Township, and still later to Miami Co., Ohio, where he died, Aug. 4, 1881, aged 77 years. They were parents of twelve children, six living—Margaret, Charlotte, Samuel, Catharine, Charles and Sallie; the deceased were Elizabeth, Susan, John, Mary, Rachel and Mary. In business matters, Mr. Roszell was successful; a natural genius and a crack shot. For a number of years he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. F. M. Hollingshead, deceased husband of Charlotte Roszell, was born in Greene Co., Ohio, and was married to her in 1850. They afterward located in Turtle Creek Township, where they lived till his death, in 1869, aged 38 years. To them were born two children—Anzenitia and Isiah. Mr. Hollingshead was Assessor of his township for several years; and a worthy member in the order of Odd Fellowship. In 1863, he enlisted in the 79th O. V. I., and during the two years he served was connected with the Commissary Department. Isiah H. was born in 1853; in 1875, he was married to Margaret A., daughter of William Shawhan, by whom he has had three children—David W., Mate and William F. Mrs. C. Hollingshead was born in 1832.

AARON SCULL, farmer, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio., in 1817; he is a son of Abel and Mary Scull, who were born in New Jersey. In the year 1812, they emigrated to Ohio, and located in the above county, where they lived for a number of years, when they removed to Warren Co., in which both died, he in 1868, she departed this life in 1863. They were consistent members of the M. E. Church, in which both were workers. They were parents of ten children, eight of whom are living—Roxanna, Abel, Aaron, John, Mary, William, Elizabeth and Rhoda; the deceased are Priscilla and Sarah. Our subject was reared on the farm, and at the age of 7 years began working in the field; he has been three times married; first in 1839, to Eliza, a daughter of Ephraim Thompson, she died in 1863; his second marriage was celebrated with Adria, daughter of David Bennett, in 1864, who bore him six children, four living—Eliza, George, Ida and Nettie; the deceased are Melissa, died Oct. 22, 1881, aged 25 years, and Emma, who departed this life March 19, 1881, aged 20 years. Mrs. Scull died in 1868. His third and last marriage was consummated with Sarah A., daughter of William Osborne, in 1869, by whom he has had one child—Lillie. In 1858, he purchased where he now lives, 145 acres of land, and, in 1859, 50 acres more; his land is in excellent condition and is a fine farm, on which is the best residence in the township, which was built in 1869-70, at a cost of \$12,000. To the M. E. Church Mr. Scull has belonged since 12 years old, and is a consistent and charitable Christian gentleman.

WILLIAM W. SHUETS, grocer and coal dealer, South Lebanon. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Deerfield Township, April 4, 1826, and is twin brother of Andrew M.; he is a son of Michael Shuets, who was born in Huntington Co., N. J., and when a single man came to Warren Co., in 1816; he was afterward married to Elizabeth Worley, who, with her parents, William and Nancy Worley, came from Berkeley Co., Va., in the year 1814; they settled in Deerfield, Union Township, where they lived and died; he died in 1829, she departed this life about 1835. He was a sickle-maker by trade and his goods were in much demand. After Michael Shuets was married, he bought land in Deerfield Township, and later purchased a farm in Union Township, where he died Sept. 8, 1845, aged 50 years. She departed this

life in 1829, aged 29 years. They were parents of six children, four living—Deliverance, William W. and Andrew M., twins, and Ellen; the deceased are Sarah and John W.; the latter was a soldier in the Mexican War, and died from a chronic disease in Mexico City, in 1847. During the early history of the county, Mr. Shuets, Sr., was Overseer of the Poor of Union Township; he was an industrious man and possessed just the mettle necessary to make a true pioneer. The property he owned at his death was the result of his own labor. Our subject was brought up on the farm, where he labored till of age, when he began huxtering, a business he did not succeed in; he was married March 12, 1851, to Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Brandenburg, of Maryland, who settled in Warren Co. in an early day and were pioneers. After his marriage he huxtered for a year, and afterward was elected to the office of Constable, and since has been identified in every office of Union Township, except Justice of the Peace; at present he is Treasurer of the same township. During the war, he kept hotel in Deerfield; in 1865, he built the property where he now does business; in 1869 he engaged in the grocery and coal business in the same property; he has been considerably engaged in other business, and in all fairly successful. To them have been born ten children, seven living—Laura, Henry, Catherine, Joseph, Annette, William W., Jr., and Lulu. The deceased are—Sarah E., Huldah D. and Cora.

MOSES THOMPSON (deceased) was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1816, and was reared on the farm, which he followed for an occupation during his life. In 1844, he was married to Elizabeth Whitehead, a native of New Jersey. After the celebration of his marriage, he came to Warren Co., and purchased the farm on which his widow now resides; he purchased the Eddie Drake land in Union Township, a place well known; he was almost a life long member of the Christian Church, and was an exemplary Christian gentleman, and was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. To their union eight children were born, five living, viz.: Marian, Sallie, Ada, Martha and Mary. The deceased are—John, Aaron and Reeder. John was a member of Company B, 79th O. V. I.; he died in Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863, aged 18 years. Although but a youth in years, he left the record of a good soldier, as he was ever at his post and ready to discharge every perilous duty. Mr. Thompson left at his death 149 acres of good land, which affords a comfortable home for his widow and two daughters, who yet reside on the old home place. John and Elizabeth Whitehead, parents of Mrs. Thompson, were natives of New Jersey, and settled in Union Township in 1818, in which they lived and died. Mr. Whitehead was born March 3, 1786; he was married in 1811. Mrs. Whitehead died July 9, 1833, of cholera; two of her children (daughters), fell victims to the same dreadful disease, the same week of her death. They were parents of six children, viz.: George, Ann E., Martha, Sarah A., Mary C. and Caroline. They (Mr. and Mrs. W.) were members of the Christian Church, as is their daughter, Mrs. T., who has been a member since 1833.

JAMES S. TOTTEN, farmer; P. O. Lebanon; was born at Deerfield, Warren Co., Ohio, June 4, 1821; he is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man. His parents were poor and unable to give him any advantages of a common school education; but his energy, ambition and capacity supplied many deficiencies, and enabled him to push his way from obscurity to the several prominent positions he has occupied. His father, James Totten, was drowned June 11, 1821, and he lived with his mother and grandfather, Gen. David Sutton, until 1835, when his grandfather died, and left him destitute and without a home. He obtained a position as mail carrier in the employ of Abner Ross, of Lebanon, Ohio, and made weekly trips on horseback from Lebanon to Eaton, and from Lebanon to Felicity, Ohio, at a compensation of \$8 per month, which was used for the support of himself and mother. On the 28th of October, 1840, he was married to Miss Sarah Shuets, of Warren Co.; at the age of 21 years, he was elected to the office of Constable and Assessor of Union Township; afterward he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, Township Treasurer, District Land Appraiser, and was appointed and served as Paymaster of the 1st Rifle Regiment, 2d Brigade, 19th Division, O. M., commanded by Gen. Benjamin Baldwin; he also served as

agent of the L. M. R. R. Co., at South Lebanon; also was dry goods and grocery store keeper in Deerfield. He was a member of the Democratic party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, since which time he has been a Republican. In 1854, he was nominated and elected Clerk of the Courts of Warren Co. by the Republicans, and many of his Democratic friends, receiving the largest majority ever cast for any one county officer. In 1857, he was re-elected Clerk of the Courts. In 1861, he was appointed by the Governor of Ohio, and served on the Military Committee as its chairman, during the rebellion. In September, 1862, he received a certificate from Charles W. Hill, Adjutant General of Ohio, for gallant conduct. In 1864, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 13th O. V. I.; he was a member and chairman of the Republican County Central Committee over twenty years, and was also a member of the State Central Committee several years, and labored energetically constantly for the promotion of its success. At a political convention he was always regarded as the most efficient of workers; his sound judgment and eminently practical views qualified him to act well those important parts which were assigned to him; he was ever regarded as the best of political engineers. In 1870, his fifth term as Clerk of the Courts expired, he having served in that capacity fifteen years in all. In 1875, he was elected County Treasurer, and served four years. He has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He is a member of Lebanon Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F.; Lincoln Encampment, No. 100, I. O. O. F.; Lebanon Lodge, No. 26, F. & A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5; Lebanon Council, No. 21, R. & S. M.; Miami Commandery, No. 22, K. T.; he received the Ineffable Grades of the Scottish Rite and the grade conferred in Giblem Grand Lodge of Perfection; Dalcho Council of Princes of Jerusalem; Cincinnati Grand Chapter of Rose Croix; Ohio Grand Consistory of Princes of Royal Secret, 32°, at the Orient of Cincinnati in 1859, and created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the 33°—the last degree in Masonry—for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. He resides on his farm two miles south of Lebanon with his three children—Mrs. Emma D. Burdsal, John D. and James W. A. Totten.

WILSON & SONS, manufacturers; P. O. South Lebanon; the gentlemen whose names constitute this firm are from the State of Delaware. James Wilson, the senior member of the firm, is the patentee of the double-seamed powder keg, which they are exclusively engaged in manufacturing. Their business was founded in September, 1880. The first year they turned out 100,000 kegs. They give employment to a dozen skilled workmen. T. J. McClellan is general business manager, and son-in-law to James Wilson. William and J. W. Wilson, sons of James Wilson, the patentee, are also members of the company. All are new men in Warren Co., and their enterprise and business capacity will add much to our manufacturing interests.

A. G. WRIGHT, retired manufacturer; P. O. South Lebanon; the gentleman whose name we present at the head of this sketch was born in Wayne Township in the year 1811; he is a son of Allen and Sarah (Chadburn) Wright; he was born in Maryland, she in the State of Massachusetts, and with her parents came to Cincinnati about the year 1795; he came in 1809 and located in Lebanon. The father of Sarah Chadburn died soon after coming to Cincinnati, when she came to Warren Co. with her Uncle, James, about the year 1802 or 1803; she was married to Mr. Wright in Lebanon, in 1810; he was Surveyor of the county at that time; he served as Auditor twenty-three years, and as Recorder of Deeds a portion of that time. By virtue of his office he was Commissioner of Insolvents, and by order of the court was afterward actually made so; his executive life ended in 1845; he was a man of excellent business habits, of fine education and address, and fully competent in every position. In politics he was an old-time Whig, and for one year was a member of the Ohio State Board of Equalization. In religion he held to the Quaker faith, and during life his views were with that body. Before leaving Maryland, he was married to Miss — Heston, by whom he had two children, one of whom died in the Florida war. The other lived and died near Baltimore, Md. Allen Wright died in 1865, aged 85 years; she departed this life in 1877, at the age of 89 years; he, Allen, was a con-

sistent member of the Lebanon Commandery, an eminent Sir Knight. Joel Wright, father of Allen, came from Maryland to Ohio and settled in Waynesville in 1807 or 1808; he died in 1828, at the age of 80 years. Our subject was reared on the farm and in the office; he remained with his parents until 24 years of age, at which time he went to Clinton Co., Ohio, where he sold goods for one year, then returned to Lebanon, where for five years he was engaged on the farm and in the office. In 1843, he was married to Anna, daughter of Joseph Sausser, of Lebanon, since when he has been engaged in farming, selling goods and milling; his residence has been in Lebanon mostly, and while living there carried on business here for twenty years. At one time he was engaged in the commission business in Cincinnati with other gentlemen, after which his brother-in-law founded a business in the same city, in which he was a partner. To him have been born thirteen children, ten living, viz., Horace M., Mary, Allen C., Eliza, Sarah, Josephine, William S., Albert G., Frank F. and Marie. The deceased are Edward and Edwin (twins), and Charles. Mrs. Wright and her daughters are all consistent members of the Baptist Church. Joseph Sausser, father of Mrs. Wright, was born in Pennsylvania and located in Lebanon in 1828; he was married to Eliza Mills in Berks Co., Pa., in 1825; he was a merchant tailor, a business he followed while able to attend to business; he and his wife were consistent and worthy members of the M. P. Church, and in early life belonged to the M. E. Church. They were parents of four children, three living—Anna M., Eliza J. and Amelia; Mills W., deceased. Mr. Sausser died in 1859, aged 54 years. She died at the same age in 1863; he was also a member of the Masonic Order, and an enterprising and successful man.



BUSINESS REFERENCES.

LEBANON.

Bennet, D. P., Merchant.
Blake, Thomas H., Postmaster.
Brown, Seth W., Attorney at Law.
Brown, John E., Hardware and Imple-
ments.
Bailey, S. R., Principal Colored School.
Carey, George W., General Insurance
Agent.
Clark & Walker, Attorneys at Law.
Colvin, C. S., Livery and Feed Stable.
Corwin, R. B., Hardware.
Davis & Greely, Proprietors Star Flouring
Mills
Drake, John R., Livery, Sale and Feed
Stable.
Dyche, D. T. D., Dentist.
Eltzroth, W. F., Attorney at Law.
Finch, P. F., Photographer.
Gilchrist, J. P., Merchant.
Glasscock, D. B., Superintendent of Infir-
mary.
Graham, A. H., Auditor.
Greathouse, H. J., Blacksmith.
Greely, Frank H., Miller; Proprietor of
Star Mill.
Gunther, W. F., Merchant Tailor and
Dealer in Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Hale, Charles E. & Co., Jewelers and
Music Dealers.
Hathaway, J. P., Grocer.
Holbrook, Alfred, Principal National Nor-
mal School.
Holbrook, R. H., Associate Principal
National Normal School.
Hutchinson, Thomas J., Carriage Manu-
facturer.
Jameson, Martin A., County Treasurer.
Keever, Abe, Grocer.
Kreiger, G. L., Physician.
Lewis, W. C., Merchant.

Lingo, J. W., Dealer in Hardware.
Long, L. H., Pastor Presbyterian Church.
March, Charles P., Merchant Tailor and
Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.
McBurney, A. G., Attorney at Law.
McClintock, William C., Publisher.
McMullen, James, Grocer.
Miller, Peter, Stone Mason and Farmer.
O'Neill, J. Kelly, Attorney at Law.
O'Neill, Joseph W., Probate Judge.
Oswald, John N., Undertaker and Furni-
ture Dealer.
Owens, J. B., Physician.
Pauly, S., Real Estate Dealer.
Probasco, S. W., Attorney at Law.
Roland, A. A., Publisher.
Sausser, Charles E., Dealer in Groceries
and Confectionery.
Schwartz, J., Marble and Granite.
Schwartz, L. E., Merchant Tailor, Clothier
and dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Scoville, S. S., Physician.
Sprowls, J. P., Minister C. P. Church.
Steddom, Joseph J. G., Artist.
Stephens, J. L., Physician, and Special
Opium Cure.
Stevens, Edward B., Physician.
Stubbs, Albert, Proprietor Lebanon House.
Thompson, Harvy A., Mayor and Attor-
ney at Law.
Thompson, C. M., Attorney at Law.
Van Harlingen, R. S., Physician.
Ward, Durbin, Attorney at Law.
Wilson, W. W., Attorney at Law.
Winner, J. H., Mechanic.
Wright, Lot, Clerk of Court.

TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP

Ross, Theodore, Blacksmith, Section 25;
P. O. Lebanon.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.**FRANKLIN.**

Anderson, L. G., Grain and Lumber Dealer.
 Ballinger, W. B., Hardware Dealer.
 Barkalow, W. T., Postmaster.
 Barkalow, W. V., Proprietor of Marble Yard.
 Bone, Elias L., Dentist.
 Brady, Thomas, Jeweler.
 Brown, James C., Manager Franklin Pottery Company.
 Clutch, D. H., Secretary and Treasurer of Franklin Paper Company.
 Coleman, Washington, Proprietor of Hotel.
 Crist, E. P., Furniture Dealer.
 Croll, Levi, Banker and Grain Dealer.
 Cumming, W. M., Sample Room.
 Dachtler, John M., Mayor and Justice of the Peace.
 Denise, C. E., Livery.
 Eaton, A. C., Editor *Chronicle*.
 Eisenmenger, L., Blacksmith.
 Emerson, Ed, Shoemaker.
 Harding Paper Company.
 Lane, H. P., Manager Franklin Paper Company.
 Lockwood, R. S., Justice of the Peace.
 McAroy, W. B., Physician.
 McLane, George, Speculator.
 McWhinney, W. C., Dry Goods Merchant.
 Meeker, H. B., Brick and Stonemason.
 Miltenberger, L., President Farmers' National Bank.
 Morey, Fred, Butcher.
 Orsborn, Harry, Liveryman.
 Reeder, W. C., Teacher.
 Rossman, A. N., Grocer.
 Rossman, Edward, Harness Manufacturer and Saddler.
 Rothrock, N., Butcher.
 Shertzer, J. W., Harness Manufacturer.
 Thirkield, E. B., Merchant.
 Weaver, G. C., Grocer.

CARLISLE STATION.

Fleming, James C., Physician.
 Green, William, Grain Dealer.
 Stockman, Lloyd, Blacksmith.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.**WAYNESVILLE.**

Coleman, John H., Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

Eberly, Peter, Blacksmith.

Elliott, Samuel E., Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.

Furnas, Robert F., Physician.

Haines, S. S., Banker.

Harris, I. H., Banker.

Hisey, John, Minister.

Hough, J. B., Physician.

Hough, Josiah, Tile Manufacturer.

Humphreys, William, Cooper.

Kearney, James H., Druggist.

Keys, J. W., Attorney at Law.

Kilbon, H., General Store, and Dealer in Groceries.

McComas, A. C., Grocer.

McKinsey, H., Stock and Grain Dealer.

Missildine, J. F., Merchant.

Sands & Sweet, Proprietors *Miami Gazette*.

Sides, Amos B., Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

Williamson, Miriam, Physician.

Zell, George M., Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.

Janney, C. L., Farmer and Horticulturist, Section 9; P. O. Waynesville.

Marlatt, J. W., Miller and Dealer in Groceries, etc., Section 20; P. O. Spring Valley, Greene County.

UNION TOWNSHIP.**SOUTH LEBANON.**

Bolmer, J. E., Book-Keeper.

Cavolt, B., Merchant.

Hackett, John, Blacksmith.

Jameson, John A., Agent Little Miami Railroad.

Jones, A. T., Carpenter.

King, A., Proprietor of King's Great Western Powder Mills.

Little, N. K., Distiller.

Shuets, W. W., Dealer in Groceries and Coal.

South Lebanon Packing Company (P. B. Dunham, H. B. Kelley), Manufacturers and Packers of Royal Brand Green Corn.

Wilson & Sons (James Wilson, James T. McClelland, William Wilson, J. W. Wilson), Manufacturers of Powder Kegs, Canisters, Paint, Lard and Fruit Cans, etc. Double Seam Metal Package Works. (Wilson's Patent, 1857-59.) Orders Solicited.

Wright, A. G., Merchant.

Downey, W. T., Miller; P. O. Morrow.
Hageman, R. S., Minister M. E. Church;
P. O. Camp Hagerman.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

MASON.

Bennett, Samuel C., Dealer in Hardware
and Agricultural Implements.
Bennett, J. C., Retail Dealer in General
Merchandise.
Burch, W. M., Proprietor Burch House.
Bursk, Jacob, Blacksmith.
Coleman, Louis F., Principal Mason
School.
Cox, R. M., Manufacturer of Drain Tile.
Kohl, John, Manufacturer of Fine Carriages,
and Buggies, and Phaetons.
McCurdy, Jonas, Dealer in Groceries.
Nixon, John T., Physician and Surgeon.
Perrine, J. N., Dealer in Staple Groceries.
Thurston, L. C., Dealer in Horses and
Fancy Driving Stock.

FORSTER'S CROSSING.

Cook, R., Dealer in all Kinds of General
Merchandise.
Greely, S. B., Proprietor of Flouring and
Saw-Mill.
Obergefell, M., Merchant Tailor.
Pittinger, A. W., Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and
in fact everything found in first-class re-
tail store. Prices as low as the lowest.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Sanders, John, Dealer in Pure Wines and
Liquors.

TWENTY MILE STAND.

Scott, James, Builder of Spring Wagons, Bug-
gies, Carriages, etc. All New Work War-
ranted. Repairing attended to promptly.
Scott, James, Undertaker. Attends prompt-
ly to all calls; furnishes almost every style
Burial Cases and Caskets, Burial Robes,
Crape, Gloves, etc. Attends to Packing
Bodies in Ice; Furnishes Disinfectants,
Freezer, etc. Will endeavor to give full
satisfaction in all cases.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

MORROW.

Clement, William H., President C. S. R. R.
Couden, J. S., Banker.

Couden, Theo., Jr., Cashier.
Couden, J. T., Physician and Surgeon.
Couden, A. N., Miller.
Hopkins, Huston, Merchant.
Ludlum, Addison, Superintendent of
Schools.
Mounts, J. L., Physician and Surgeon.
Nickerson, A. R., Publisher Morrow *Tele-
gram*.
Scheer, John, Brewer.
Swiggett, Edward T., Minister.

HARLAN TOWNSHIP.

BUTLERVILLE.

Bird, D. S., Merchant.
Cox, D. T., Commercial Agent.
Keller, Michael, Blacksmith.
Price, H. W., Carriage Manufacturer.
Runyan, Henry, Blacksmith.

PLEASANT PLAIN.

Harner, John D., Dealer in Hardware,
Tinware, Stoves, Harness, Pumps, etc.
Hutchinson, James, Grocer.

Ross, J. R., Breeder and Shipper of High
Class Poultry, P. O. Level, Ohio. Special-
ties: White and Brown Leghorn, Plymouth
Rocks and Partridge Cochins.
Snell, Estle, Teacher; P. O. Goshen, Cler-
mont County.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

MAINEVILLE.

Burton, I. C., Gunsmith.
Butterworth, William, Teacher and
Farmer.
Cain, H. K., Miller and Farmer.
Cottle, L. A., Physician and Surgeon.
Ford, Charles, Dealer in General Mer-
chandise.
Ludlum, B. F., Physician and Surgeon.
Redman, James C., Justice of the Peace,
Conveyancer, Notary Public; all kinds of
Legal Papers neatly and accurately drawn.

Clinton, Horace, Attorney at Law; P. O.
Loveland, Clermont County; will practice
in the adjoining counties of Hamilton and
Clermont.

Dyer, J. M., Proprietor of Loveland Flouring
Mills; P. O. Loveland, Clermont County.

Downey, W. F., Manufacturer of White Rose and Family Flour; P. O. Morrow.

Dove, H. P., Government Store-Keeper; also Store-Keeper for the Forster's Crossings Distillery; P. O. Forster's Crossings.

Merrill, William R., Carpenter and Contractor; P. O. Murdock.

Mounts, William P., County Commissioner and Farmer; P. O. Morrow.

Shurts, William, Dealer in Groceries and Coal; P. O. South Lebanon.

Skillman, H. M., Brickmason and Contractor; P. O. Loveland, Clermont County.

CLEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP. SPRINGBORO.

Baird, Wallace, Proprietor Spring Garden Mills.

Baner, J. J., Justice of the Peace, and Carriage Manufacturer.

Gregg, William Harrison, Tobacco Dealer.

Johnson, Napoleon, Plasterer.

Merritt, J. C., Grocer and Baker.

Robinson, John E., Grocer.

Thomas, Ira, Woollen Manufacturer.

RED LION.

Ballard, W. H., Postmaster and Merchant.

Sweny, Monroe, Tile Manufacturer and Farmer.

Wright, J. M., Physician.

RIDGEVILLE.

Eulass, C. H., Postmaster and Merchant.

Munger, Jonathan, Teacher and Farmer.

Wright, Aaron, Physician; P. O. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MASSIE TOWNSHIP.

HARVEYSBURG.

Antram, I. H., Merchant.

Cunningham, F. M., Teacher.

Downing, J. J., Artist.

Hisey, Christian, Proprietor of Hotel and Grocery.

Mason, David, Physician.

Rogers, Abbie L., Teacher.

Ross, George P., Miller and Farmer.

Salim, A. T., Attorney at Law.

Sears, John, Merchant.

Singleton, Bushrod, Blacksmith.

Vandervoort, James W., Physician.

FREEPORT, Oregon P. O.

Kersey, T. C., Physician.

Sherwood, Frank, Merchant.

Stubbs, Isaac, Miller.



OHIO
WEBSTER COUNTY
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RED LION.

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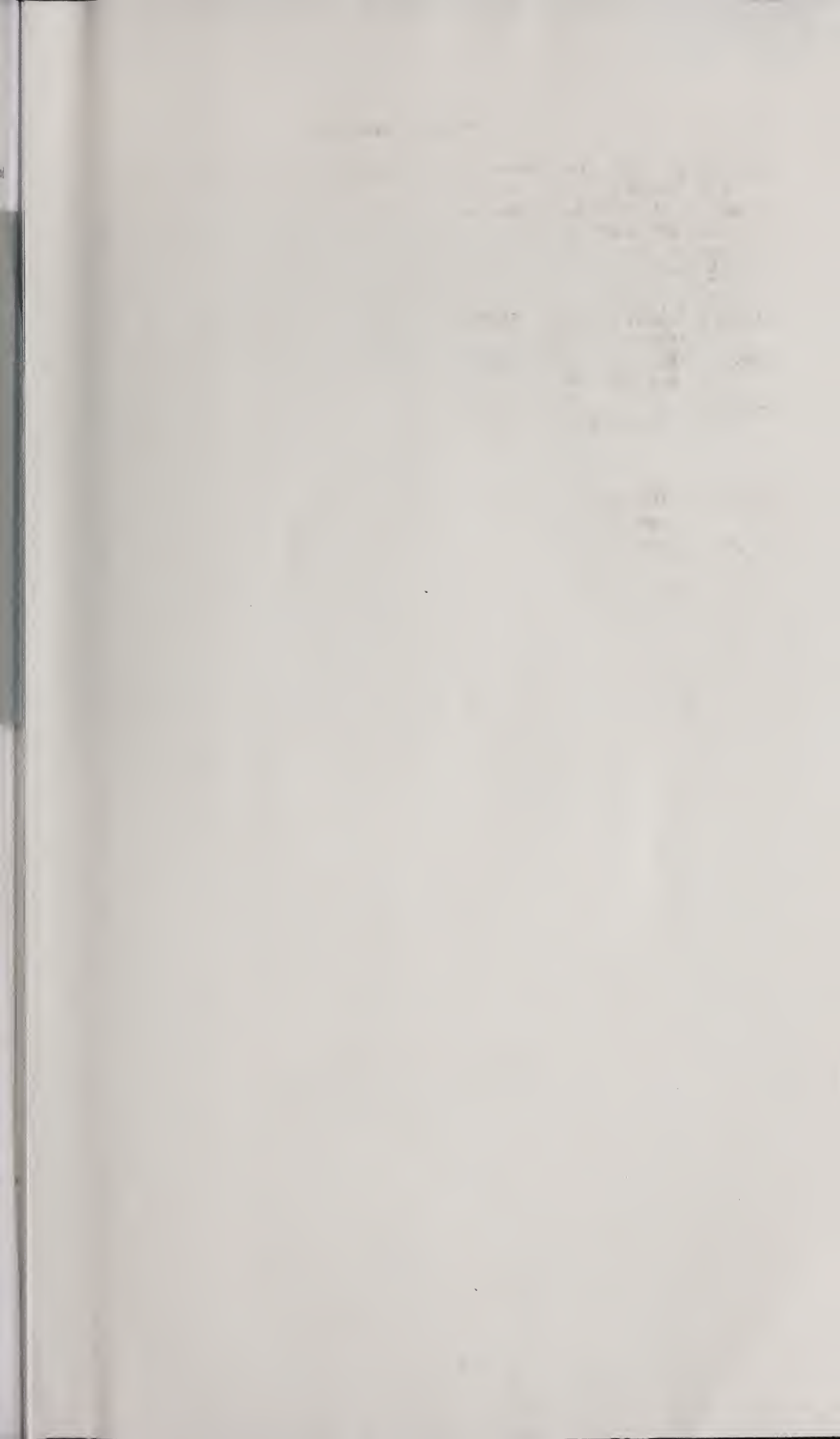
Sherwood, Frank, Merchant.

Stubbs, Isaac, Miller.

THE HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY OHIO

FREEPORT, Oregon P. O.





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